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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 26th June 1897.	1st November 1896 to 26th June 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	227,062	8,584,224
	Exports . .	55,425 + 171,637	4,216,722 + 4,367,502
RANGOON	Imports . .	11,782	286,169
	Exports . .	288,608 — 276,826	23,834,341 — 23,548,172
MADRAS	Imports . .	39,200	847,600
	Exports . .	12,400 + 26,800	204,000 + 643,600
BOMBAY	Imports . .	218,800	7,386,400
	Exports . .	41,800 + 177,000	3,893,800 + 3,492,600
KARÁCHI	Imports . .	46,700	702,371
	Exports . .	87,500 — 40,800	2,365,476 — 1,663,105
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BÉNGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 26th June 1897.
PATNA	Imports . .	25,300	727,200
	Exports . .	21,800 + 3,500	610,100 + 117,100
GAYA	Imports . .	4,500	135,900
	Exports . .	100 + 4,400	91,400 + 44,500
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	4,800	190,200
	Exports . .	7,500 — 2,700	273,900 — 83,700
SÁRAN (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	16,600	926,300
	Exports . .	7,200 + 9,400	126,000 + 800,300
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . .	10,000	401,500
	Exports . .	400 + 9,600	31,200 + 370,300
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	21,400	662,923
	Exports . .	1,700 + 19,700	39,253 + 623,670
DARBHANGA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	60,900	880,100
	Exports . .	6,000 + 54,900	79,400 + 800,700
Bhágalspur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	8,500	166,600
	Exports . .	15,800 — 7,300	874,900 — 708,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued
(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

			Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897
BENGAL—contd				
Bhágálpur Division—contd.				
BHÁGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	Imports	4,000	237,539
		Exports	21,300	752,264
			—17,300	—514,725
PURNEA	.	Imports	923	71,589
		Exports	5,017	127,537
			—4,094	—55,948
MALDA	.	Imports	...	..
		Exports	200	900
			—200	—900
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	Imports	...	111,600
		Exports	...	381,500
				—269,900
Rajshahi Division—				
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	Imports	10,800	333,300
		Exports	99	44,598
			+ 10,701	+ 288,702
DINAJPUR (")	.	Imports	...	26,900
		Exports	200	370,000
			—200	—343,100
JALPAIGURI (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	Imports	2,000	224,203
		Exports	...	3,871
			+ 2,000	+ 220,332
DARJEELING (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	Imports	1,500	109,400
		Exports	...	3,400
			+ 1,500	+ 106,000
RANGPUR	.	Imports	1,200	29,300
		Exports	...	29,400
			+ 1,200	—100
BOGRA (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	Imports	100	4,300
		Exports	9,500	283,700
			—9,400	—279,400
PABNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	Imports	1,400	258,700
		Exports	800	20,700
			+ 600	+ 238,000
Dacca Division—				
DACCA (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	Imports	300	10,300
		Exports	...	14,400
			+ 300	—4,100
NARAINGANJ	.	Imports	...	22,000
		Exports	...	159,100
			...	—137,100
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	Imports	263	75,684
		Exports	352	7,339
			—89	+ 68,345
FARIDPUR	.	Imports	10,500	137,400
		Exports	800	109,600
			+ 9,700	+ 27,800
BACKERGANJ	.	Imports	...	1,200
		Exports	7,500	34,300
			—7,500	—33,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	100	24,004
	Exports	+ 100	38,663
			—14,659
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . . .	..	100
	Exports . . . . .	.	5,900
			—5,800
CHITTAGONG	Imports	7,900	385,054
	Exports . . . . .	.	97,220
		+ 7,900	+ 287,834
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	4,200	113,900
	Exports	32,700	1,349,100
		—28,500	—1,235,200
BIRBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	800	25,100
	Exports	31,200	1,340,500
		—30,400	—1,315,400
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,600	62,100
	Exports	1,100	38,200
		+ 1,500	+ 23,900
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	.	40,199
	Exports . . . . .	..	275,470
		...	—235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports		24,500
	Exports	200	24,200
		—200	+ 300
NADIA	Imports	47,200	621,000
	Exports	12,100	676,000
		+ 35,100	—55,000
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	900	19,200
	Exports	5,600	213,700
		—4,700	—194,500
JESSORE	Imports	8,800	204,800
	Exports	200	62,600
		+ 8,600	+ 142,200
KHULNA	Imports	3,000	6,700
	Exports . . . . .	.	33,000
		+ 3,000	—26,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	5,900	165,800
	Exports	100	1,600
		+ 5,800	+ 164,200
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,400	130,900
	Exports	400	6,000
		+ 2,000	+ 124,900
SINGHBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	100	3,233
	Exports	2,300	43,700
		—2,200	—40,467
RANCHI (")	Imports . . . . .	...	2,210
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,734
		...	—3,524

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897.
BENGAL—<i>concl.</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		1,866
	Exports	394	281,110
		—394	—279,244
BALASORE (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	600	13,500
	Exports	30,500	802,500
		—29,900	—789,000
PURI („)	Imports	6	1,022
	Exports	2,761	28,311
		—2,755	—27,289
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	11,890	213,422
	Exports	7,898	130,208
		+ 3,992	+ 77,214
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	3,900	197,400
	Exports	5,300	338,500
		—1,400	—141,100
MEERUT	Imports	8,700	291,470
	Exports	5,500	377,159
		+ 3,200	—85,419
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . . .	...	38,300
	Exports	1,300	402,300
		—1,300	—364,000
ALIGARH	Imports	3,800	129,300
	Exports	16,600	398,800
		—12,800	—269,500
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	859	73,673
	Exports	5,266	87,161
		—4,407	—13,488
AGRA	Imports	8,100	417,700
	Exports	300	260,300
		+ 7,800	+ 157,400
FARUKHABAD	Imports	2,800	94,200
	Exports	300	10,600
		+ 2,500	+ 83,600
MAINPURI	Imports	100	17,400
	Exports	600	14,900
		—500	+ 2,500
ETAWAH	Imports	2,200	56,400
	Exports	1,700	22,300
		+ 500	+ 34,100
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	100	16,500
	Exports	4,000	121,200
		—3,900	—104,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	1,600 100 + 1,500	136,900 8,000 + 128,900
MORADABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	6,200 13,000 —6,800	169,700 317,000 —147,300
SHAHJAHANPUR (")	Imports Exports	2,712 21,205 —18,493	65,917 268,314 —202,397
BUDAUN	Imports Exports	... ...	2,300 17,400 —15,100
PILIBIT	Imports Exports	300 1,700 —1,400	48,875 73,550 —24,675
BAREILY	Imports Exports	1,800 1,500 + 300	108,200 165,700 —57,500
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports Exports	60,600 23,900 + 36,700	1,508,800 365,400 + 1,143,400
FATEHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	23,200 .. + 23,200	126,600 2,127 + 124,473
BANDA	Imports Exports	5,100 100 + 5,000	451,600 2,900 + 448,700
HAMIRPUR	Imports Exports	9,600 .. + 9,600	82,100 2,600 + 79,500
ALLAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	33,700 ... + 33,700	948,500 11,800 + 936,700
JHANSI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	28,200 400 + 27,800	312,300 11,000 + 301,300
JALAUN	Imports Exports	15,800 1,900 + 13,900	145,800 13,100 + 132,700
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports Exports	10,000 100 + 9,900	472,400 38,800 + 434,600
MIRZAPUR	Imports Exports	5,800 400 + 5,400	171,715 10,712 + 161,003
JAUNPUR	Imports Exports	6,600 .. + 6,600	150,400 39,600 + 110,400
GHAZIPUR	Imports Exports	100 4,000 —3,900	101,900 72,400 + 29,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 26th June 1897.	30th January to 26th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—concl'd.			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .	1,700	24,600
	Exports . .	8,000	216,900
		—6,300	—192,300
BALLIA	Imports . .	5,707	55,656
	Exports . .	4,028	41,341
		+1,679	+14,315
GORAKHPUR	Imports . .	2,700	83,100
	Exports . .	9,400	424,300
		—6,700	—341,200
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports . .	...	5,000
	Exports . .	...	...
		...	+5,000
NAINI TAL (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	500	16,500
	Exports . .	1,500	78,200
		—1,000	—61,700
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . .	14,400	332,300
	Exports . .	400	65,700
		+14,000	+266,600
UNAO (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	800	53,900
	Exports . .	...	500
		+800	+53,400
RAE-BARELI	Imports . .	6,700	189,600
	Exports . .	200	8,500
		+6,500	+181,100
SITAPUR	Imports . .	...	21,898
	Exports . .	3,200	274,300
		—3,200	—252,402
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	...	12,700
	Exports . .	6,300	135,600
		—6,300	—122,900
HARDOI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	3,700	126,300
	Exports . .	...	45,700
		+3,700	+80,600
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . .	12,500	198,600
	Exports . .	13,400	265,700
		—900	—67,100
GONDA	Imports . .	5,800	140,500
	Exports . .	3,600	124,700
		+2,200	+15,800
BAHRAICH	Imports . .	10	6,610
	Exports . .	13,000	169,300
		—12,990	—162,690
BARABANKI	Imports . .	1,500	66,900
	Exports . .	2,000	179,900
		—500	—113,000
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . .	2,891	8,898
	Exports . .	12,002	64,776
		—9,111	—55,878
BIKANER	Imports . .	15,012	88,715
	Exports . .	...	...
		+15,012	+88,715

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

				Week ending 26th June 1897.	30th January to 26th June 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA				Imports : : 13,000	161,300
				Exports : : 2,700	57,755
					+ 103,545
PANJAB—					
Delhi Division—					
HISSAR				Imports : : 39,700	805,600
				Exports : : 1,900	22,500
					+ 783,100
ROHTAK				Imports : : 200	5,000
				Exports : : 100	3,800
					+ 1,200
GURGAON (<i>incomplete</i>)				Imports : : 500	90,000
				Exports : : 4,500	128,200
					—38,200
DELHI				Imports : : 28,600	682,700
				Exports : : 28,700	211,800
					+ 470,900
KARNAL				Imports : : 200	43,400
				Exports : : 3,200	35,800
					+ 7,600
AMBALA				Imports : : 8,800	295,000
				Exports : : 1,900	49,500
					+ 245,500
SIMLA (<i>preceding week</i>)				Imports : : 4,200	53,000
				Exports : : ...	200
					+ 52,800
Jalandhar Division—					
JALANDHAR				Imports : : 6,600	74,500
				Exports : : 44,400	627,100
					—552,600
LUDHIANA				Imports : : 5,200	90,300
				Exports : : 28,200	477,900
					—387,600
FEROZPUR				Imports : : 19,000	173,400
				Exports : : 15,100	522,700
					—349,300
Lahore Division—					
MULTAN				Imports : : 2,200	163,300
				Exports : : 39,600	129,100
					+ 34,200
JHANG				Imports : : 300	25,000
				Exports : : 27,500	104,700
					—79,700
MONTGOMERY				Imports : : 1,500	90,100
				Exports : : ...	9,700
					+ 80,400
LAHORE				Imports : : 11,945	352,779
				Exports : : 22,383	238,521
					+ 114,258
AMRITSAR				Imports : : 13,700	205,600
				Exports : : 28,800	414,700
					—209,100
GURDASPUR				Imports : : 1,600	44,000
				Exports : : 17,700	317,618
					—273,618

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	12,600	86,900
	Exports	800	49,500
		+ 11,800	+ 37,400
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,200	108,600
	Exports	3,000	19,100
		—800	+ 89,500
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,500	96,000
	Exports	44,800	338,900
		—43,300	—242,900
SHÁHPUR	Imports	3,300	61,400
	Exports	6,800	54,400
		—3,500	+ 7,000
JHELAM	Imports	3,707	169,556
	Exports	533	20,445
		+ 3,174	+ 149,111
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	63,100	649,551
	Exports	7,200	63,100
		+ 55,900	+ 586,451
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	6,700	206,600
	Exports	16,200	170,400
		—9,500	+ 36,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	4,470
	Exports	5,100	89,757
		—5,000	—85,287
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	500	12,400
	Exports	9,600	118,600
		—9,100	—106,200
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	200	6,656
	Exports	10,300	91,900
		—10,100	—85,244
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	22,400	423,300
	Exports	15,500	248,100
		+ 6,900	+ 175,200
KAIRA	Imports	2,200	148,300
	Exports	1,700	181,600
		+ 500	—33,300
PANCH MAHÁLS (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	300	13,663
	Exports	18,075	567,453
		—17,775	—553,790

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd			
Guzerat Division—contd			
BROACH	Imports	2,300	322,731
	Exports	2,500	232,366
		— 200	+ 90,365
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	17,900	495,400
	Exports	5,600	153,500
		+ 12,300	+ 341,900
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	..	70,874
	Exports . . . . .	..	761
		...	+ 70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	3,898	169,924
	Exports	33	1,558
		+ 3,865	+ 168,366
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	22,700	572,900
	Exports . . . . .	..	1,700
		+ 22,700	+ 571,200
NÁSÍK	Imports	10,900	355,300
	Exports	700	72,300
		+ 10,200	+ 283,000
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	4,500	122,000
	Exports	700	64,800
		+ 3,800	+ 57,200
POONA	Imports	36,000	642,021
	Exports	500	15,100
		+ 35,500	+ 620,921
SHOLAPUR	Imports	6,000	110,200
	Exports	4,900	136,000
		— 1,100	— 25,800
SATARA	Imports . . . . .	...	286,942
	Exports . . . . .	..	8,882
		...	+ 278,060
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	27,200	348,900
	Exports	1,800	159,900
		+ 25,400	+ 189,000
BIJÁPUR (")	Imports	2,100	250,500
	Exports . . . . .	..	9,000
		+ 2,100	+ 241,500
DHARWAR	Imports	4,500	72,233
	Exports	13,100	329,021
		— 8,600	— 257,388
TANNA	Imports	400	139,100
	Exports	800	261,100
		— 400	— 122,000
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	900	105,067
	Exports	800	124,420
		+ 100	— 19,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports	30,025	507,546
	Exports	1,125	50,045
		+ 28,900	+ 457,501
KANARA	Imports . . . . .	...	26,300
	Exports . . . . .	..	124,200
		..	— 97,900
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,800	663,600
	Exports . . . . .	...	18,900
		+ 2,800	+ 644,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports . . .	3,977	114,462
	Exports . . .	65,475	1,125,350
		—61,498	—1,010,888
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports . . .	9,900	228,100
	Exports . . .	14,500	263,000
		—4,600	—34,900
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	2,200	15,000
	Exports . . .	10,600	211,000
		—8,400	—196,000
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	9,600	128,600
	Exports . . .	3,300	156,000
		+5,800	—27,400
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	46,600	190,000
	Exports . . .	300	19,500
		+46,300	+170,500
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	12,500	343,500
	Exports . . .	100	241,800
		+12,400	+101,700
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	7,500	107,900
	Exports . . .	200	84,500
		+7,300	+23,400
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	3,300	171,000
	Exports . . .	.	33,400
		+3,300	+137,600
NIMAR	Imports . . .	5,100	153,200
	Exports . . .	500	29,900
		+4,600	+123,300
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	1,300	57,500
	Exports . . .	800	13,000
		+500	+44,500
NÁGPUR (")	Imports . . .	..	374,600
	Exports . . .	100	76,900
		—100	+297,700
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	100	10,700
	Exports . . .	2,800	54,500
		—2,700	—43,800
BHANDÁRA	Imports . . .	32,400	281,600
	Exports . . .	2,000	71,200
		+30,400	+210,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	7,100	78,200
	Exports . . .	9,000	439,500
		—1,900	—361,300
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	9,700	120,759
	Exports . . .	100	56,598
		+9,600	+64,161
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	100	12,500
	Exports . . .	1,800	443,200
		—1,700	—430,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 26th June 1897.	30th January to 26th June 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	6,500	192,200
	Exports	1,800	19,800
		+ 4,700	+ 172,400
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	6,400	113,900
	Exports	5,100	94,200
		+ 1,300	+ 19,700
BULDĀNA	Imports	4,300	32,300
	Exports	400	2,700
		+ 3,900	+ 29,600
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	6,800	42,300
	Exports	2,200	117,300
		+ 4,600	—75,000
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	7,700	289,200
	Exports . . . . .	.	22,600
		+ 7,700	+ 266,600
GODÁVARI	Imports	500	105,200
	Exports	33,500	906,200
		—33,000	—801,000
KISTNA	Imports	600	37,274
	Exports	10,300	710,607
		—9,700	—673,333
NELLORE	Imports	43	19,563
	Exports	3,200	42,404
		—3,157	—22,841
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,900	71,000
	Exports	1,000	25,400
		+ 900	+ 45,600
BELLARY	Imports	12,000	235,000
	Exports	8,100	75,500
		+ 3,900	+ 159,500
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,400	59,200
	Exports	5,100	99,900
		—3,700	—40,700
CUDDAPAH	Imports	900	93,400
	Exports	6,200	67,600
		—5,300	+ 25,800
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	12,600	169,600
	Exports	25,700	337,800
		—13,100	—168,200
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	800	17,300
	Exports	9,000	156,100
		—8,200	—138,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,000	89,300
	Exports	48,300	606,100
		—47,300	—516,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

				Week ending 26th June 1897	30th January to 26th June 1897
MADRAS—contd.					
SALEM (<i>incomplete</i>)	. . . . .	Imports	. .	3,500	26,200
		Exports	. .	13,000 —9,500	214,900 —188,700
COIMBATORE	. . . . .	Imports	. .	16,700	206,500
		Exports	. .	13,000 —1,300	602,900 —396,400
TRICHINOPOLY	. . . . .	Imports	. .	1,048	34,962
		Exports	. .	5,522 —4,474	143,380 —108,418
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	. . . . .	Imports	. .	2,500	85,600
		Exports	. .	94,500 —92,000	2,521,100 —2,435,500
MADURA	. . . . .	Imports	. .	3,000	65,100
		Exports	. .	13,500 —10,500	349,200 —284,100
TINNEVELLY	. . . . .	Imports	. .	28,700	515,900
		Exports	. .	4,100 + 24,600	458,600 + 57,300
MALABAR	. . . . .	Imports	. .	23,900	1,395,500
		Exports	. .	1,300 + 22,600	328,900 + 1,066,600
SOUTH CANARA	. . . . .	Imports	. .	400	110,920
		Exports	. .	. + 400	624,290 —513,370

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS

ENDING WITH THE 31ST DECEMBER 1896.

No 263 R Stat, dated Simla, the 17th June, 1897

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read again—

Government of India resolution No. 402 R. Stat., dated the 9th October, 1896.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No 250 Stat, dated the 7th June, 1897, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the twelve months ending with the 31st December, 1896.

OBSERVATIONS—

1.—*Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc*

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1896, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 1676 and 1677 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 39 and injury to 152 persons. The number of persons (both killed and injured) was considerably above the figure reported during the corresponding period of the previous year, while the number of accidents also showed a heavy increase, as will be seen from the following table, which compares the total number of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom with the corresponding period of the previous year under the heads "Standard gauge," "Metre gauge" and "Special gauges." The increase under the number of persons killed was mainly due to 11 passengers having been burnt in the accident on the East Indian railway on the 27th April and 13 persons killed in the collision at Delhi on the Rajputana-Malwa railway on the 24th July 1896, and in the number injured, to 32 passengers having been injured in the accident on the Eastern Bengal State railway, standard gauge, on the 8th February 1896, to 22 persons in the collision at Delhi mentioned above and to 14 persons in the collision at Kadium on the East Coast State railway, on the 8th April 1896.—

	NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		NUMBER OF SERVANTS		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890)	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured
<i>Standard gauge.</i>									
Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1896	103	2,337	2,440	(a) 17	(b) 75	2	36	19	111
Corresponding period of 1895	86	2,274	2,360	(c) 11	(d) 41	5	19	16	60
<i>Metre gauge</i>									
Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1896	113	1,992	2,105	(e) 16	(c) 30	4	9	20	39
Corresponding period of 1895	72	1,903	1,975	(f) 2	(d) 19	6	8	8	17
<i>Special gauges</i>									
Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1896	21	49	70	..	(f) 1	..	2	..	2
Corresponding period of 1895	3	68	71	..	(f) 1	..	3	..	4
Total all gauges for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1896	237	4,378	4,615	(b) 33	(g) 105	6	47	39	152
Corresponding period of 1895	161	4,245	4,406	(a) 13	(h) 51	11	30	24	81

(a) Of these, five were not passengers

(b) Of these, nine were not passengers.

(c) Of these, three were not passengers.

(d) Of these, eight were not passengers.

(e) Of these, four were not passengers.

(f) Not (a) passenger(s).

(g) Of these, twelve were not passengers

(h) Of these, fourteen were not passengers.

2 It will be seen from the table below that with an increase of 3·27 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0·72 per cent in the train mileage run during the twelve months ending with the 31st December, 1896, the number of accidents increased by 209 or 4·74 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year —

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles	Per cent	Miles	Per cent
Standard	+80	+3·39	+374	+3·37	—625,811	—1·39
Metre	+130	+6·58	+250	+3·22	+114,026	+0·56
Special	—1	—1·41	..		+38,000	+0·09
TOTAL	+209	+4·74	+624	+3·27	—473,785	—0·72

3 Although the general total showed an increase, there were large variations on the standard and metre-gauge railways in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, as will be seen from the following statement which exhibits them under the different classes

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE			Percentage of increase or decrease
	Serious	Minor	Total	
<i>Standard gauge.</i>				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	—1	—53	—54	—65·06
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	—13	—55	—68	—42·25
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	+6	+57	+63	+103·28
Trains running over cattle on the line	+3	+83	+86	+8·95
Trains running over obstructions on the line . . . . .	..	—37	—37	—32·74
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	—1	—45	—46	—37·40
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+1	+45	+46	+15·33
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	—10	+24	+14	+35·90
Slips in cuttings or embankments	+1	+0	+10	+71·43
Fire in trains . . . . .	..	+32	+32	+39·51
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	+1	+12	+13	+52·00
Under the head "Other accidents"	+4	+22	+26	+19·26
<i>Metre gauge.</i>				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	—3	—16	—19	—73·08
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	+5	—20	—15	—27·27
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	+8	+10	+18	+36·00
Trains running over cattle on the line	+11	+138	+149	+14·79
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+1	+20	+21	+14·09
The failure of couplings	+4	—25	—21	—16·93
Broken rails . . . . .	..	+13	+13	+50·00
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	+2	—20	—18	—42·36
Fire in trains . . . . .	..	—18	—18	—26·09
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	—3	+7	+10	+90·91
Under the head "Other accidents" . . . . .	..	+11	+11	+13·41

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the principal increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 63 accidents or 103.28 per cent., partly due to more accurate classification, under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 86 accidents or 8.95 per cent., partly due, it is stated, to the drought and consequent scarcity of fodder, villagers having in many cases driven their cattle on to the railway line to graze; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 46 accidents or 15.33 per cent., under "Fire in trains," 32 accidents or 39.51 per cent., and under the head "Other accidents," 26 accidents or 19.26 per cent., and on the metre gauge railways under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 18 accidents or 36.00 per cent., "Trains running over cattle on the line," 149 accidents or 14.79 per cent., possibly due to the cause noted above and partly also to the opening of new lines; and under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 21 accidents or 14.09 per cent.

4 The number of cattle accidents was largest on the South Indian railway, *viz.*, 343, next to that line comes the Southern Mahratta railway with 313, then the North Western State railway with 222, the East Indian railway with 199, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 167, the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge section) with 147, the Madras railway with 111, the Eastern Bengal State railway (metre gauge section) with 86, and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 80.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Dibru-Sadiya railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 6,514 train-miles run, the Oodeypore-Chittore railway coming next with an average of 1 in 7,887, then the Jodhpore-Bikaner, the Assam-Bengal, the Bengal Dooars, and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways with average of 1 in 8,970, 1 in 9,133, 1 in 9,277, and 1 in 9,723, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway, *viz.*, 1 in 178,616 train-miles run, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 150,016, then the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 85,920, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 83,989, the Bengal Nagpur railway with 1 in 68,349, and the East Indian railway with 1 in 60,340.

5. Under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," the largest number, *viz.*, 50, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, next to it comes the Eastern Bengal State railway, standard gauge, with 33 accidents, under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 88, occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, next to that line come the Great Indian Peninsula and the North-Western State railways with 83 and 74 accidents on each, respectively; under "Fire in trains," the largest number occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 41 accidents, next to that line comes the Madras railway with 29 accidents, and under the head "Other accidents," the largest number, *viz.*, 51, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, next to that line come the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the North Western State railways with 34 and 25 accidents on each, respectively, under the heads "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" and "Failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," although, as noticed above, the largest numbers of accidents, *viz.*, 50, under the former head and 88 under the latter occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (standard gauge) railways, respectively, the increase under these two heads also occurred on the metre-gauge lines, the largest numbers on these railways, *viz.*, 21, under the former head and 45 under the latter head occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa and Southern Mahratta railways, respectively.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the proportion of accidents was highest on the Jorhát State railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 2,012 train-miles, next to that line comes the Dibru-Sadiya railway, with an average of 1 in 2,820 train-miles; then the Cooch Behar, the Assam-Bengal, the Bengal Dooars, and the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) railways with averages of 1 in 3,516, 1 in 4,272, 1 in 5,798, and 1 in 5,842, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, *viz.*, 1 in 29,661 train-miles, the East Indian railway

coming next with 1 in 28,320, then the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 25,949, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 21,079, the North Western State railway with 1 in 17,738, and the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 16,714.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. In addition to those included in Division I, the casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in Abstract No 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the corresponding period of the previous year in the table below :

GAUGES.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST DECEMBER 1896								CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR							
	PASSENGERS		SERVANTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL		PASSENGERS		SERVANTS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed.	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Standard .	40	133	117	198	357	86	514	417	59	120	112	272	316	76	487	468
Metre	19	58	36	71	155	57	210	186	16	53	40	81	124	59	180	193
Special .				4	.	2		6		1		7	2	1	2	9
TOTAL	59	191	153	273	512	145	724	609	75	174	152	360	442	136	669	670

Taking into consideration the additional mileage due to the opening of new lines, it will be seen from the foregoing table that, except under "Others—killed," the number of persons killed and injured compares favourably with that reported during the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase under "Others—killed" mainly occurred under "Suicides."

III.—Statistical results.

7. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results for the previous year are also given

PARTICULARS.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST DECEMBER 1896				CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR			
	Standard	Metre	Special	TOTAL.	Standard	Metre.	Special.	TOTAL
Mean mileage worked . . . Miles	11,447	8,003	266	19,716	11,073	7,753	266	19,092
Train-mileage run . . . Miles	144,264,682	20,537,802	476,365	65,278,849	44,890,493	20,423,776	438,365	65,752,634
Number of passengers carried . . No	102,164,839	55,989,618	1,008,132	159,162,589	96,439,150	54,367,913	916,918	151,723,981
Number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . No	4,301,967,166	2,092,994,943	26,856,102	6,421,818,211	1,083,131,730	2,055,811,500	24,770,696	6,163,713,926
Number of accidents . . . No.	2,440	2,105	70	4,615	2,360	1,975	71	4,406
Do. do per 100,000 train-miles run . . . No.	5.51	10.25	14.69	7.07	5.26	9.67	16.20	6.70
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains . . . No.	12	12	..	24	8	..	..	8
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 8,513,737	1 in 4,665,801	..	1 in 6,631,775	1 in 12,054,894	..	..	1 in 18,965,498
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains . . . No.	6	27	..	93	33	4	..	37
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No	1 in 1,547,952	1 in 2,073,689	..	1 in 1,711,420	1 in 2,922,398	1 in 13,591,978	..	1 in 4,100,648
Number of passengers killed from all causes . . . No.	52	31	..	83	67	16	..	83
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 1,964,708	1 in 1,806,117	..	1 in 1,917,622	1 in 1,439,390	1 in 3,397,994	..	1 in 1,828,000
Number of passengers injured from all causes . . . No.	199	85	..	284	153	57	1	211
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No	1 in 513,39	1 in 658,701	..	1 in 560,432	1 in 630,321	1 in 953,823	1 in 916,918	1 in 719,071
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . . . No.	251	116	..	367	220	73	1	294
Proportion of above to number carried . . . No.	1 in 407,031	1 in 482,669	..	1 in 433,686	1 in 438,360	1 in 744,766	1 in 916,918	1 in 516,068
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . No.	1 in 17,139,311	1 in 18,043,060	..	1 in 17,498,142	1 in 18,559,690	1 in 28,161,801	1 in 24,770,696	1 in 20,965,013

It will be seen that the comparison is generally unfavourable for the reasons explained in paragraph I (1) *ante*.

8. From abstract No. 5 it appears that during the year 1896, the proportion of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control was generally higher than in the ten preceding years. The cause of the high proportion is given in paragraph I (1) *ante*.

IV.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the fourth quarter of 1896.

9. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred.

RAILWAY	Number of accidents reported during the 4th quarter of 1896.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		SERVANTS		TOTAL	
		Killed	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured
<i>Standard gauge.</i>							
East Indian	2	..	1	.	1	..	2
Indian Midland	1		1	..	.	.	1
North Western	2		3	..	1		4
Great Indian Peninsula	2	1	8	..	1	1	9
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1		..		1		1
<i>Metre gauge.</i>							
Southern Mahratta	1	..		1		1	
Assam-Bengal	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Burma	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	11	2	14	2	5	4	19
CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF 1895	9	..	5	1	4	1	9

The increase in the total number of persons injured during the fourth quarter of 1896, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, was mainly due to the accidents at the Victoria Terminus station on the 21st November 1896, and between Khápri and Nágpur on the 16th December 1896, on the Great Indian Peninsula railway. Particulars of these accidents are briefly given in paragraph 10.

10. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, is given below :

East Indian railway—On the 9th December 1896, a down passenger train ran into a hackney carriage at the level-crossing gate at mile 6, near Bally Khal station. The driver of the carriage was injured.

On the 11th December 1896, the outgoing engine of an express train collided with the incoming engine of the same train in the Mokameh station yard, due to shunting at an excessive speed. A railway servant was injured.

Indian Midland railway.—On the 31st December 1896, a down mail train ran into two transport carts at the level-crossing gate at mileage 302-17, between Morar and Bánmor stations. A cartman was injured.

North Western State railway.—On the 20th October 1896, a trolley occupied by the Officer Commanding the detachment of 25th Bombay Rifles and others on outpost inspection duty in connection with the Mári raids, was run into by an up goods train at mile 489, between Dálujal and Spintangi stations, owing to the absence of necessary precautions when passing a curve. Two of the occupants and a trollyman were injured.

On the 15th December 1896, when passing over the Sutlej bridge, some of the trucks of the down ferry train were found on fire supposed to have originated from sparks from the engine. The train was stopped and backed into the Phillour station. Seven of the trucks were considerably damaged and a cartman was also badly burnt.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 21st November 1896, while a road-van was being shunted to be attached to a down local train at the Victoria Terminus station, three passengers were slightly injured, owing to the driver backing too quickly and not keeping a proper look out.

On the 16th December 1896, at mileage 518 $\frac{3}{4}$, between Kháprí and Nágpur stations, four loaded wagons, a brake van and six carriages on a down mixed train were derailed, owing to the breakage of an axle of a wagon, the metal of which was badly flawed. Six passengers and a railway servant were injured. One passenger of those injured subsequently died.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 27th October 1896, a lorry ran over a dog near the Tapti bridge between Amroli and Surat stations and was derailed. A railway servant was injured.

Southern Mahratta railway.—On the 28th October 1896, an up goods train had come to a stand at Alandi station, the five rear vehicles being on a falling grade of 1 in 100. While the engine was detaching a water truck, the remainder of the train escaped and ran back to Phursangi station, colliding with a down special train standing on the main line at that station. A railway servant was killed.

Assam-Bengal railway.—On the 16th December 1896, a truck on a ballast train caught fire at mile 95.25, the coolies in the truck, who were smoking, having dropped some fire. In attempting to jump out, one coohe was killed and another injured.

Burma railway.—On the 22nd October 1896, a ballast train while entering Othégôn station, was admitted on to the siding and collided with some trucks standing there. The trucks were forced back a short distance and ran over two children, one of whom was killed and the other seriously injured.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that, with an increase of 624 miles or 3.27 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 473,785 miles or 0.72 per cent. in the train-mileage run, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., on Indian railways during 1896, shows an increase of 209 accidents or 4.74 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

2. The number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains, etc., were 24 and 93, respectively, against 8 and 37 during the previous year; while the number of passengers killed and injured from causes other than accidents to trains, etc., were 59 and 191, respectively, against 75 and 174.

3. Out of a total of 159,162,589 passengers travelling, there were 83 killed and 284 injured, or an average of 1 killed in 1,917,622 and 1 injured in 560,432.

The proportion of passengers killed and injured by train accidents from causes beyond their own control, as compared with the numbers travelling, was 1 killed out of 6,631,775 and 1 injured out of 1,711,426.

4. The casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents to trains, etc., were 6 killed and 47 injured, against 11 and 30, respectively, during the previous year. From causes other than accidents to trains etc., the casualties were 153 killed and 273 injured, against 152 killed and 360 injured.

5. With an increase of 3·27 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0·72 per cent. in the train-mileage run, it is observed that the total number of casualties from all causes over the whole of the Indian railway system, as compared with the previous year, increased under killed from 693 to 763 or by 10·10 per cent. and under injured from 751 to 761 or by 1·33 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution, with the abstract returns, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma
 The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Resident in Mysore
 The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan
 The Director General of Railways
 The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying

Abstract returns of accidents for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1896

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 263R. Stat., dated the 17th
June 1897.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as
KILLED or INJURED ON ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the
two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMA-
NENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES		METRE GAUGE LINES		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	12	66	12	27	...	...	24	93
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	40	133	19	58	...	...	59	191
SERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	2	36	4	9	...	2	6	47
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	117	198	36	71	...	4	153	273
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	13	4	13	9	...	...	26	13
Trespassers	226	78	114	48	...	1	340	127
Suicides	118	3	28	1	...	...	146	4
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	5	10	4	2	...	1	9	13
TOTAL	533	523	230	225	...	8	763	761

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as KILLED or INJURED in PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS																SERVANTS											
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4																From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4											
		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4																From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4											
		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4																From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4											
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	<i>Standard gauge</i>																												
	<i>State lines worked by companies.</i>																												
I	East Indian (a) . . .	11	4	2	4	3	15			8	24	3	1	16	44	27	48			4	1					2		..	
III	Bengal-Nagpur . . .					2				1	4			1	6	1	6			1					1		..		
IV	Indian Midland (b) . .									1	1			1	1	1	1										..		
	<i>State lines worked by the State.</i>																												
XI	North Western (c) . .	1	5	2	1					3	25			9	27	9	28			12	2	3	1		2	10	2	1	1
XIII	Oudh and Rohilkhand .					4				1	10			1	14	1	14			2		2			1		..	..
XIV	Eastern Bengal (d) . .	33				3				2				5		38			1		2				1	1	1	3	
XVI	East Coast . . .	11*				1				2				3		14			4*						1		..	..
	<i>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</i>																												
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e) .	1	11	1		3	2			4	10	2	1	9	14	10	25			1	9	2	7		1		1	..	
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f) .	2	1	4		2				1	6			2	12	2	14			4	2	1			7		..	..
XX	Madras (g) . . .	4				2				2				4		8					3				2		..	2	
	<i>Line owned by native state and worked by company.</i>																												
XXXII	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h) .			1						1	2			1	3	1	3				2					..	..	..
	<i>Total</i>																												
	1896 . . .	12	66	9	11	4	32	2		20	88	5	2	40	133	52	199			2	36	9	18	1		4	25	3	2
	1895 . . .	8	33	12	8	12	27	4	1	3	25	6	13	59	120	67	153			5	19	5	27	7		5	16	8	2
	<i>Metro gauge.</i>																												
	<i>State lines worked by companies.</i>																												
XXXVIII	Bengal and North-Western—																												
	Tirhoot section . . .			1	3							1		3	3	3	3				1					1	1		
	Company's " " . . .																												
XL	Rajputana-Malwa (i) . .	12	22	1		1	1			2	13	1		6	14	18	36			1	1	5	2		1		1	1	
XLII	Southern Mahratta (j) . .			1						1	3			1	4	1	4			1	4	1			1		1		
XLV	South Indian (k) . . .					5				2	9			2	14	2	14												
XLVII	Assam-Bengal . . .	1				2				1				1	2	1	3			1	1				1				
XLVIII	Burma (l) . . .					4				1	7	1		2	11	2	11			2		2			1				
	<i>Carried over</i>	12	23	1	2	4	12	1		7	33	2	1	15	48	27	71			3	8	7	4		1	4	2	1	

(a) Including the Delhi Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.

(b) the Bhopal Itarsi, the Bina-Gooma and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.

(c) the Hyderabad Shadipalli, the Rajpura-Bhatinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

(d) the Bengal Central railway.

(e) the Waraha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khanganon, and the Amravati railways.

(f) Including the Godhra-Buland-Nagda, Nagda-Ujjain and the Gaskwar's Peth railways.

(g) the Kolar Gold-fields railway and the Madras-Ennur section of the Berwada-Madras railways.

* These were injured during the second quarter of 1896, but were omitted from the line from the returns for that period.

No. 2.

INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY

[illegible]

(A) Including the East Coast (State) railway, Berwada Extension
 (B) the Palampur-Deesa and the Gackwar's Mahesana railways.
 (C) " the Guntakal Mysore frontier, the Southern Mahratta (Mysore section), the Kolhapur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangud railways.
 (D) " the Mayasaram Mutpet railway.
 (E) The working of this line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1906

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as KILLED or INJURED in PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number	RAILWAY	PASSENGERS																SERVANTS											
		From accidents to trains, etc—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC												From accidents to trains, etc—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN											
				1—From falling between trains and platforms	2—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc, when getting into or out of trains	3—Whilst crossing the line at stations	4—By closing of carriage doors	5—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	6—Other accidents	TOTAL	TOTAL PASSENGERS	1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles	2—By coming, in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc, standing on adjacent lines	3—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting	4—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc, during shunting			5—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	6—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc										
Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured						
	Brought forward	12	23	1	2	4	12	3		7	33	2	1	15	48	27	71	3	8	7	4			1	4	2	2	1	
XLIX	<i>Metre gauge</i> —conold State line worked by the State. Eastern Bengal (a)			4	...	1	3			1	2	4		3	8	3	12	1	1	1	2	...	...		1		1	
	Assisted companies																												
LI	Deoghur																												
LII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)(b)																				...				2				
LIII	Bengal Doonars																												
LIV	Dibru Sadia													...															
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																												
LXVI	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section																												
	Bickaneer					1						2		1	2	1	2												
LXVII	Oodeypore Chitor																												
LXVIII	Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandar (c)																				1								
	TOTAL	1896	1	2	2	2	5	15	1		1	9	39	2	1	19	58	81	85	4	9	9	6		1	4	5	3	1
		1895		4	1	1	5	3				8	47	2	2	16	53	16	57	6	8	4	15	1	2	2	3	5	4
	Special gauges																												
LXXV	State line worked by the State. Jorhat (2' 0")																												
LXXVI	Assisted company. Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")																			2					2	...			
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																												
LXXVIII	The Gackwai's Dabhol (2' 6")																												
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																												
LXXX	Cooch Behar (2' 6")																				1								
	Line owned and worked by native state.																												
LXXXI	Morvi (2' 6")																												
	TOTAL	1896																		...									
		1895																											
	GRAND TOTAL	1896	24	93	11	13	9	47	3		1	29	127	7	3	59	191	8	284	6	47	18	25	1	...	8	10	20	...
		1895	8	37	13	9	17	30	4	1		3	33	116	8	15	75	174	83	211	11	30	9	44	1	9	2	8	10

No. 2—nd concluded

NDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—concluded

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC		OTHERS		TOTAL ALL CLASSES		Classification Number
Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
1	6	1	5	2	10	XXIX.
2	12	2	10	4	22	LI.
3	1	1	1	2	2	LII.
4	1	1	1	2	2	LIII.
5	1	1	1	2	2	LIV.
6	1	1	1	2	2	LXVI.
7	1	1	1	2	2	LXVII.
8	1	1	1	2	2	LXVIII.
9	1	1	1	2	2	LXXV.
10	1	1	1	2	2	LXXVI.
11	1	1	1	2	2	LXXVII.
12	1	1	1	2	2	LXXX.
13	1	1	1	2	2	LXXXI.
14	1	1	1	2	2	
15	1	1	1	2	2	
16	1	1	1	2	2	
17	1	1	1	2	2	
18	1	1	1	2	2	
19	1	1	1	2	2	
20	1	1	1	2	2	
21	1	1	1	2	2	
22	1	1	1	2	2	
23	1	1	1	2	2	
24	1	1	1	2	2	
25	1	1	1	2	2	
26	1	1	1	2	2	
27	1	1	1	2	2	
28	1	1	1	2	2	
29	1	1	1	2	2	
30	1	1	1	2	2	
31	1	1	1	2	2	
32	1	1	1	2	2	
33	1	1	1	2	2	
34	1	1	1	2	2	
35	1	1	1	2	2	
36	1	1	1	2	2	
37	1	1	1	2	2	
38	1	1	1	2	2	
39	1	1	1	2	2	
40	1	1	1	2	2	
41	1	1	1	2	2	
42	1	1	1	2	2	
43	1	1	1	2	2	
44	1	1	1	2	2	
45	1	1	1	2	2	
46	1	1	1	2	2	
47	1	1	1	2	2	
48	1	1	1	2	2	
49	1	1	1	2	2	
50	1	1	1	2	2	
51	1	1	1	2	2	
52	1	1	1	2	2	
53	1	1	1	2	2	
54	1	1	1	2	2	
55	1	1	1	2	2	
56	1	1	1	2	2	
57	1	1	1	2	2	
58	1	1	1	2	2	
59	1	1	1	2	2	
60	1	1	1	2	2	
61	1	1	1	2	2	
62	1	1	1	2	2	
63	1	1	1	2	2	
64	1	1	1	2	2	
65	1	1	1	2	2	
66	1	1	1	2	2	
67	1	1	1	2	2	
68	1	1	1	2	2	
69	1	1	1	2	2	
70	1	1	1	2	2	
71	1	1	1	2	2	
72	1	1	1	2	2	
73	1	1	1	2	2	
74	1	1	1	2	2	
75	1	1	1	2	2	
76	1	1	1	2	2	
77	1	1	1	2	2	
78	1	1	1	2	2	
79	1	1	1	2	2	
80	1	1	1	2	2	
81	1	1	1	2	2	
82	1	1	1	2	2	
83	1	1	1	2	2	
84	1	1	1	2	2	
85	1	1	1	2	2	
86	1	1	1	2	2	
87	1	1	1	2	2	
88	1	1	1	2	2	
89	1	1	1	2	2	
90	1	1	1	2	2	
91	1	1	1	2	2	
92	1	1	1	2	2	
93	1	1	1	2	2	
94	1	1	1	2	2	
95	1	1	1	2	2	
96	1	1	1	2	2	
97	1	1	1	2	2	
98	1	1	1	2	2	
99	1	1	1	2	2	
100	1	1	1	2	2	

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident.

	EAST INDIAN. (a)										BENGAL-NAGPUR										INDIAN MEDIAN. (b)										NORTH WESTERN. (c)										Number of headings.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Number.	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.		Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

(a) Including the Bhopal, Faam, the Bina Guana and the Bhopal Upjuna railways. (b) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rajpura Bhatinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways. (c) Of these four were not passengers. (d) Of these four were not passengers. (e) Of these four were not passengers. (f) Of these four were not passengers.

Abstract No. 8. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC IN INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

[illegible]

(c) Not (a) passenger(s)

(b) Including the Wariba Coal, the Dhorod-Magmad, the Khangson, and the Amroth railways

(a) Including the Bengal Central Railway

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*could*

	STANDARD GAUGE— <i>could</i>										METRE GAUGE									
	BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (a)					MADRAS (b)					THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE (c)					BERHAMPUR AND NORTH WESTERN (THEROOT AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS)				
	Number		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes	Number		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes	Number		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes	Number		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes
	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured		Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured		Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured		Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	1	1	2	3															
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	2		1	1															
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		1	1		1															
4. Collisions between light engines		2	2																	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	7	7				3	3	1		1						1	1			
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		5	5				1	1												
7. Trains or engines traveling in the wrong direction through points		6	6			1	5	6												
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		2	2			3	3													
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	32	33				111	111												
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	7	8			1	3	4												
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings		1	1			5	1	6												
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		10	10																	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines		88	88			1	1	2												
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		1	1																	
14. The failure of tires		1	1																	
15. Ditto of wheels		1	1																	
16. Ditto of axles		1	1																	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus		28	28			1	1													
18. Ditto of couplings																				
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		5	5			1	1													
20. Broken rails																				
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way		12	12			2	2													
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments		5	5																	
23. Fire in trains		4	4																	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	83	84				3	3												
25. Other accidents																				
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	13	243	256	2	6	18	155	173	4	4	3	100	103			9	121	130	(d)1	1

(b) Including the Kolar Gold fields railway and the Madras Ennur section of the Bezwada Madras railway (d) Not (a) passenger (e)

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

		RAJPUTANA-MALWA (a)										SOUTHERN MAHARAJA (b)										SOUTH INDIAN (c)										ASSAM-BENGAL									
Number of accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Total	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number of accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Total	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number of accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Total	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number of accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Total	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number of accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Total	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes			
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured				
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4. Collisions between engine and passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, leaving the rails	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, leaving the rails	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
7. Trains of engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
9. Trains running over the line	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
10. Trains running over the line	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
14. The failure of tyres	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
15. Ditto of wheels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
16. Ditto of axles	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
18. Ditto of couplings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
20. Broken rails	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
22. Ships in cuttings or embankments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
23. Fire in trains	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
25. Other accidents	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357	347	357		

(a) Including the Patna-Bihar and the Lucknow-Benares railways.
(b) Including the Gurukul-Mysore Frontier, the Southern Maharashtra (Mysore section), the Kolhapur, the Yerrapour Mysore Frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangud railways.
(c) Including the Mayavaram-Muttupet railway.
(d) Not a passenger.
(e) Of these, one was not a passenger.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., REPORTED DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st DECEMBER 1896, AS HAVING OCCURRED ON THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA, DISTINGUISHING THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS AND OF RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED IN EACH CLASS OF ACCIDENT—*continued*.

	BOHRA (a).										EASTERN BENGAL (b).						DROGHDA						POHLEKUD AND KUMALON (Govt's Sec) (c)											
	Number.		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes.		Number		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes.		Number		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes.		Number		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes.		Number		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.		Other accidents		Total		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.	
Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.		Other accidents		Total		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
4. Collisions between light engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6			
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27		
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55		
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29		
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
14. The failure of tyres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
15. Ditto of wheels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
16. Ditto of axles	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
18. Ditto of couplings	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
20. Broken rails	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
23. Fire in trains	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
25. Other accidents	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
TOTAL AND GRAND TOTAL	19,190	208	(d)2	(d)1	2	3	10	148	153	(e)5	1	1	1	6	4	75	79	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		

METRE GAUGE—contd.																															
BENGAL DOCKERS													DIBROO-SADIYA.						JODHPUR-BICKANEER (JOHNPORE & BICKANER SECTIONS)						OODHYPUR CHITTOE						
Number.		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.		Killed		Injured		Total		Other accidents		Killed		Injured		Total		Other accidents		Killed		Injured		Total		Other accidents		Killed		Injured		Total	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto - over obstructions on the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Trains running through gates at level crossings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a) Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. The failure of tyres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	65	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES																															

ABSTRACT No. 3.—Accidents to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1896, as having occurred on the SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concluded*.

	THE GAREWAL'S DABHOI (2' 6")							COOCH BEHAR (2' 6")							MORVI (2' 6")							Number of headings														
	Number			Number of passengers and others			Number of servants			Total all classes			Number			Number of passengers and others			Number of servants			Total all classes			Number			Number of passengers and others			Number of servants			Total all classes		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		
4. Ditto light engines	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions or the line		
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings		
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ditto of tyres		
15. Ditto of wheels		
16. Ditto of axles	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus		
18. Ditto of couplings		
18. Ditto of funnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		
20. Broken rails	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way		
22. Ships in cuttings or embankments		
23. Fire in trains		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		
25. Other accidents		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES										METRE GAUGE LINES									
	Corresponding period of 1895			TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st DECEMBER 1896						Total all classes	Corresponding period of 1895			TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st DECEMBER 1896						Total all classes
				Number			Number of passengers and others							Number			Number of passengers and others			
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Number of servants	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Number of servants	Total
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	5	6	3	1	4	15	7	22		2	1	3	4	3	7	"	"	"	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	12	19	13	8	21	"	2	7	9	5	12	17	8	8	16	"	"	"	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	8	75	83	7	22	29	"	"	3	3	4	22	26	1	6	7	(a)	(a)	"	"
4. Collisions between light engines	"	18	18	2	9	11	"	"	1	1	"	3	3	"	7	7	"	"	"	"
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	8	26	34	13	15	28	1	"	"	1	15	40	55	20	20	40	"	"	"	"
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	15	146	161	2	91	93	"	"	1	1	2	85	87	3	76	79	"	"	"	"
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong directions through points	3	58	61	9	115	124	"	"	"	"	7	43	50	15	53	68	12	28	1	"
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	12	13	8	10	18	(a)	32	1	33	"	9	9	1	10	11	"	"	"	"
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	"	961	961	3	1,044	1,047	(a)	1	"	1	5	1,002	1,007	16	1,140	1,156	(a)	(a)	"	"
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	11	102	112	11	65	76	(a)	6	4	10	11	62	73	13	51	64	(a)	(a)	"	"
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	32	33	6	23	29	"	"	1	1	4	15	19	"	16	16	"	"	"	"
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	1	122	123	"	77	77	"	"	"	"	"	62	62	"	69	69	"	"	"	"
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	"	300	300	1	345	346	"	"	1	1	"	149	149	1	169	170	"	"	(a)	1
14. The failure of tyres	2	5	7	"	7	7	"	"	"	"	"	10	10	"	10	10	"	"	"	"
15. Ditto of wheels	"	2	2	"	3	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
16. Ditto of axles	"	8	8	2	13	15	1	5	2	7	2	37	39	6	39	45	"	"	"	"
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	"	3	3	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
18. Ditto of couplings	2	76	78	"	79	79	"	"	"	"	"	124	124	4	99	103	"	"	"	"
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20. Broken rails	"	42	42	1	41	42	3	"	3	"	1	26	26	"	39	39	"	"	"	"
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	17	22	39	7	46	53	"	"	"	"	1	41	42	3	21	24	"	"	"	"
22. Ships in cuttings or embankments	1	13	14	2	22	24	"	1	2	2	1	5	6	3	4	7	"	"	"	"
23. Fire in trains	3	78	81	3	110	113	11	(b) 5	"	11	1	68	69	1	50	51	"	"	"	"
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	24	25	2	36	38	(a)	2	"	2	"	11	11	3	18	21	"	"	"	"
25. Other accidents	4	131	135	8	153	161	(a)	4	6	10	11	71	"	11	82	93	"	"	"	"
TOTAL { 1896	"	"	"	103	2,337	2,440	(c)	(d) 75	2	36	19	111	"	113	1,992	2,105	(e)	(f) 16	"	"
{ 1895	"	"	"	86	2,274	2,360	(f)	(h) 41	5	19	16	60	"	72	1,903	1,975	(a)	(g) 2	"	"
Mean mileage worked	11,447										8,003									
Number of servants employed	130,675										58,988									
Train-mileage of all descriptions	41,264,682										20,537,802									
Number of passengers carried	102,164,839										55,989,618									
Passenger mileage	4,301,967,166										2,092,994,943									
Per mile open—																				
Train-mileage of all descriptions	3,867										2,566									
Number of passengers carried	8,225										6,936									
Passenger-mileage	375,816										261,526									
Total passengers—																				
Killed per million of passengers	0.117										0.214									
Injured per million of passengers	0.646										0.482									
Killed per million of passenger miles	0.003										0.006									
Injured per million of passenger miles	0.015										0.013									

(a) Not (a) passenger(s).

(b) Of these, one was not a passenger.

(c) Of these, five were not passengers.

(d) Of these, nine were not passengers.

(e) Of these, four were not passengers.

On the 31st December 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA
 1 of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

(f) Of these, three were not passengers. (g) Of these, twelve were not passengers. (h) Of these, eight were not passengers. (i) Of these, fourteen were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

PROPORTION OF PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED ON THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC
INDIA FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL IN PASSENGER JOURNEYS FOR THE YEARS 1886 TO 1896.

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS		Number of passenger journeys (inclusive of journeys by season ticket-holders)	PROPORTION RETURNED AS KILLED AND INJURED (FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL) TO NUMBER CARRIED	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed	Injured.
1886 . . .	3	43	88,436,318	1 in 29,478,773	1 in 2,058,658
1887 . . .	4	62	95,411,779	1 in 23,852,945	1 in 1,538,900
1888 . . .	2	26	103,156,013	1 in 51,578,006	1 in 3,967,530
1889 . . .	27	155	110,402,383	1 in 4,088,977	1 in 712,238
1890 . . .	1	24	113,828,810	1 in 113,828,810	1 in 4,743,700
1891 . . .	56	135	122,611,345	1 in 2,189,488	1 in 908,283
1892 . . .	8	42	127,230,914	1 in 15,903,864	1 in 3,029,307
1893 . . .	51	84	135,262,950	1 in 2,652,215	1 in 1,610,261
1894 . . .	1	85	145,462,546	1 in 145,462,546	1 in 1,711,324
1895 . . .	8	37	151,723,981	1 in 18,965,498	1 in 4,100,612
1896 . . .	24	93	159,162,589	1 in 6,631,775	1 in 1,711,426

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, June 26th, 1897.

During the early part of the week under review the weather over a considerable part of the country was influenced by the small storm to which attention was directed in last week's review. This storm on the 20th lay between Saugor and Nowgong, whence it passed northward into the North-West Provinces and filled up. It occasioned a fair amount of rain over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of the country and a local heavy fall at Nowgong. After its disappearance the lowest pressures were established over the Punjab, but relatively low pressures appeared during the latter part of the week over North-East India, and by the close of the week a well defined depression was shown over Bengal. As this low pressure area developed in the north-east the rain fall was gradually concentrated over Burma, Bengal and Bihar and decreased over other parts of the country, so that by Saturday, the 26th, there was practically no rain whatever reported from any part of the Indian region, except the provinces of Burma and Bengal. Within this area rain was general and in places heavy, Patna reporting 13 inches on the 25th and Gaya 7 inches on the 26th. The general temperature of India has been higher than usual on each day of the week, but the amount of the excess has been small, as the rainfall over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of the country kept temperature low for several days. In the Punjab a cool northerly breeze set in on the 24th, and from that day on to the close of the week the mean temperature over that province was in slight to large defect of the normal.

Daily Summary — *Sunday, June 20th.* — The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours had been slight in most places, but there had occurred a brisk recovery at Allahabad and Sutna and a brisk decrease at Saugor. These changes were due to the small storm which had moved very slowly westward and lay between Saugor and Nowgong. The winds were cyclonic in its neighbourhood, but blew from about the normal directions elsewhere. The pressure differences were large and the force of the wind considerable. Rain had fallen fairly generally over Burma, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, the central parts of India and the West Coast from Bombay southward. The fall had been very heavy at Nowgong and moderate to light elsewhere. Over North-West India the centre and east of the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan the weather had been fine. The mean temperature had been low over the Gangetic Plain and central districts.

Monday, June 21st. — Pressure had given way almost everywhere. The storm had moved slightly northward and almost filled up, and pressure ranged from 29.80 inches in Ceylon to 29.26 inches in the West Punjab. The barometer read below the normal everywhere, but the deficiency being greater in the north than in the south, gradients were steeper than usual. The winds were variable over the Gangetic Plain and about normal elsewhere. The rainfall distribution was similar to that reported on the preceding day, the weather having been fine and rainless over North-West India, the Bombay Deccan and Madras. The mean temperature remained low over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of India and excessive elsewhere.

Tuesday, June 22nd. — The barometer had continued to fall generally — most in the north-west. Readings ranged from 29.82 inches in Ceylon to 29.17 inches at Mooltan, and gradients were much steeper than usual. The winds, with

some local exceptions, blew from about the normal directions, and the force was rising over a large part of the country. The rainfall distribution was the same as on the two preceding days, the weather having remained fine over North-West India, Central India, the Bombay Deccan and Madras. The rainfall was, however, decreasing in amount along the West Coast. The weather continued cool over the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces and very hot elsewhere.

Wednesday, June 23rd —The barometric fall had ceased, and pressure was now increasing over the greater part of the country. The rise had been greatest in the north-west, so that readings now ranged from 29.82 inches in Ceylon to 29.30 inches at Mooltan. Gradients were hence slighter, but very strong west to south-west winds blew across the Peninsula, the central parts of India and the Bay. The easterly current up the Gangetic Plain was light and irregular. The weather was cooler than usual over the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and the Gangetic Plain and over Lower Bengal and Arakan. The rainfall was generally similar to that reported on the 22nd.

Thursday, June 24th —Pressure had continued to increase over the greater part of the country. Pressure remained highest over Ceylon, but shallow low pressure areas were shown (1) over the Western desert, (2) over the east of the Punjab and (3) over Bihar and Bengal. The winds in consequence varied very considerably in direction over Northern India, but over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and the Bay very strong winds continued to be experienced. The rainfall had been light to heavy over Burma, Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces, light along the West Coast and in Assam, while practically none had fallen elsewhere. Temperature had fallen rapidly in the Punjab and ranged below the normal over that province as well as over the North-West and Central Provinces and the west and south of Bengal.

Friday, June 25th —The barometer had given way over Bengal and Burma and generally been steady elsewhere. The low pressure area over Bengal and Bihar had become better defined, but in other places there had been little change. The wind was northerly in the Punjab and Baluchistan, variable in the Gangetic Plain, cyclonic in Bengal and generally westerly elsewhere. The force remained very high over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and the Bay. Light rain was again reported from the West Coast stations and general, and in places heavy, rain from Burma, Bengal and the east of North-West Provinces, but elsewhere the weather had been fine. The mean temperature was still low over the Punjab, Upper Sind, Bihar and Bengal and excessive elsewhere.

Saturday, June 26th. —Pressure had increased everywhere and over a large part of the country briskly. The depression over Bengal was still shown, but was slighter than on the preceding day. Northerly winds continued in the Punjab, cyclonic winds in Bengal and westerly winds in most other places. Rain was again reported generally from Burma, Bengal, Assam and the east of the North-West Provinces, and some scattered showers had occurred over the West Coast, but in general the weather had been dry. The mean temperature was largely below the normal in the Punjab and Baluchistan and in Bihar, while it was largely above in the Madras Coast districts.

Temperature —The rainfall, which accompanied the small storm noticed during the first three days of the week, produced an area of low temperature over the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces which held until near the close of the week. During the latter half of the week heavy rain set in in Bengal, and temperature fell to below the normal average over Bihar and Bengal, while from the 24th onward a cool northerly wind brought temperature to below the normal over the Punjab and Baluchistan. Except in these three areas and the central parts of the country the heat has been almost constantly excessive during the week, and both in the Punjab in the beginning of the week and in Madras towards the close of the week the abnormal excess has been large.

The following table gives temperature data for the week

PROVINCE	JUNE 1897							Mean variation of week
	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1 6	+1 7	+1 1	+0 5	+1 0	+0 9	—0 2	+0 7
Bengal and Assam	+0 9	+1 3	+1 1	+0 5	—0 1	+0 2	—1 3	+0 4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—4 5	—1 9	—1 2	—3 9	—2 4	—0 7	+0 5	—2 0
Punjab	+3 4	+5 5	+7 7	+2 7	—2 4	—3 3	—2 0	+1 7
Bombay	+1 4	+1 2	+1 3	+0 9	+2 2	+2 6	+3 0	+1 8
Central Provinces and Berar	+1 1	—2 9	—2 5	—4 1	+0 7	+2 4	+3 8	—0 2
Central India and Gujarat	—1 7	—2 5	—2 3	+0 4	+0 6	+2 2	+2 3	—0 1
Sind and Rajputana	+2 2	+4 7	+3 6	+4 0	+3 1	+1 6	+1 8	+3 0
Madras	+1 4	+1 9	+0 7	+2 5	+3 1	+3 9	+3 8	+2 5
Mean for whole of India	+0 6	+1 0	+1 1	+0 4	+0 6	+1 1	+1 3	+0 9

The above shows that in the North-West Provinces the heat during the week has been less than usual, that in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat the temperature has been about normal, and that in the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, Rajputana and Madras the heat has been excessive.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

June 20th	.	.	121° 0 at Jacobabad
„ 21st	.	.	121° 0 „ „
„ 22nd	.	.	118° 0 „ Montgomery
„ 23rd	.	.	118° 1 „ „
„ 24th	.	.	109° 7 „ Hyderabad (S.)
„ 25th	.	.	110° 2 „ „
„ 26th	.	.	109° 2 „ „

Rain—The rainfall during the week under review was somewhat more general than was the case last week, the only divisions which received absolutely no rain being the Baluchistan Hills and Western Rajputana. The fall was, however, in places somewhat lighter in the present than in the past week—more particularly in the Punjab, North Bombay, the central parts of the country and Madras, and there were seven divisions within the above area which received less than one-tenth of an inch of rain as the average fall of the division. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 17 12 inches in Arakan, followed by 12 09 inches in Tenasserim, by 10 40 inches in South Bihar, by 8 89 inches in Coorg and by 8 17 inches in Malabar, while the lightest effective rainfall was 0 10 inch in Khandesh and Kathiawar. The average actual rainfall was lighter than usual in thirty-three and heavier than usual in twenty-three divisions, while one division, Sind, had exactly the normal fall. The area of excessive rainfall included the following divisions: all the Burma divisions, except Upper Burma, East and Deltaic Bengal, the Surma division of Assam, both the Bihar divisions, the east, central, west and east submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, both the Oudh divisions, all the West Peninsula divisions, Central India (East) and South Madras. The abnormal excess was greatest and exceeded 8 inches in South Bihar, while it was over 4 inches in North Bihar and over 3 inches in Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, Arakan, the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces and Central India (East). In all other parts of India, except the divisions noted above, the rainfall was deficient, the deficiency exceeding 2 inches in Upper Burma and North Bengal and 1 inch in Orissa, Berar, the Central

Provinces (East), Gujarat, the East Coast (North) and Hyderabad (South) Rain fell daily during the week over North-East India and Burma, in the beginning or middle of the week in Upper India and over the central parts of the country, while over the east of the Peninsula the rainfall was extreme light and occurred as scattered showers.

The rainfall of the season has exceeded the normal by 20 per cent or more in Assam (Surma), Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Oudh, the greater part of the North-West Provinces, the North and West Punjab, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, Baluchistan, Central India (East), and Madras (Central, South-Central and South) It has been normal, *i e*, has varied by less than 20 per cent from the normal in Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, Eastern Bengal, the west submontane and hill districts of the North-West Provinces, the south-east, central and hill districts of the Punjab, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the central and east of the Central Provinces and the East Coast (North and South), while in all the remaining divisions the rainfall up to date has been deficient. The greatest abnormal excess has been in South Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East and East Submontane), the North Punjab and Baluchistan, while the greatest abnormal deficiency has been in Khandesh, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, Central India (West) and Hyderabad (South).

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	.	.	Thaton		17 90 inches
			Maubin	.	11 37 „
			Rathedaung (Akyab)	.	21 14 „
Bengal	.		Patrakhal (Barisal)	.	13 45 „
			Bagirhat (Khulna)		14 03 „
			Kurseong (Darjeeling)	.	13 31 „
Assam	.	.	Barkhola (Cachar)	.	10 13 „
Bihar	.	.	Dinapur (Patna)	.	27 18 „
			Ariah	.	18 48 „
			Hajipur (Muzaffarpur)	.	16 98 „
N -W. P	.	.	Utraula (Gonda)	.	10 51 „
			Bansdih (Korantadih)	.	10 42 „
Punjab	.	.	Gohana (Gurgaon)	.	2 50 „
			Kangra	.	2 83 „
West Peninsula	.	.	Vayitri (Malabar)	.	25 27 „
			Kaijat (Colaba)	.	19 54 „
Central Provinces	.	.	Khurai (Saugor)	.	11 50 „
Central India	.	.	Nowgong	.	18 95 „
Madras	.	.	Tenkasi (Tinnevely)	.	5 49 „

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 26TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO JUNE 26TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or deficit in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to June 26th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	12 09	8 77	+ 3 32	35 22	36 96	— 5
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	7 71	4 17	+ 3 54	16 33	17 76	— 8
	3 Central do	3 23	2 51	+ 0 72	7 52	10 35	— 27
	4 Upper do	0 78	2 84	— 2 06	5 47	10 32	— 47
	5 Arakan	17 12	13 69	+ 3 43	40 11	50 82	— 21
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	6 62	5 05	+ 1 57	15 52	17 71	— 12
	7 Assam Surnia	6 60	5 32	+ 1 28	25 38	20 02	+ 27
	8 Do Hills	3 52	4 50	— 0 98	13 48	17 88	— 25
	9 Do Brahmaputra	2 70	3 56	— 0 86	8 06	13 88	— 42
	10 Deltaic Bengal	4 67	2 89	+ 1 78	12 09	9 57	+ 26
	11 Central do	2 87	2 95	— 0 08	6 08	9 32	— 25
	12 North do	3 57	6 26	— 2 69	11 00	20 84	— 47
	13 Bengal Hills	7 79	8 70	— 0 91	11 06	23 66	— 49
	14 Orissa	0 72	2 43	— 1 77	8 18	6 54	+ 25
	15 Chota Nagpur	2 29	2 55	— 0 26	7 88	6 25	+ 26
	16 South Bihar	10 40	1 77	+ 8 63	13 08	4 30	+ 204
	17 North do	6 99	2 78	+ 4 21	8 68	6 96	+ 25
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	18 N-W P East	3 75	1 18	+ 2 57	5 77	2 57	+ 125
	19 South Oudh	2 01	1 19	+ 0 82	3 52	2 38	+ 48
	20 North do	3 28	1 43	+ 1 85	4 84	3 08	+ 57
	21 N-W P Central	1 48	1 00	+ 0 48	4 02	2 04	+ 97
	22 Do West	0 83	0 65	+ 0 18	2 71	1 38	+ 96
	23 Do East Submontane	5 19	1 48	+ 3 71	6 90	3 43	+ 101
	24 Do West do	1 00	1 32	— 0 32	3 09	3 11	— 1
	25 Do Hills	1 40	1 72	— 0 32	4 14	4 51	— 8
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	0 16	0 80	— 0 64	1 36	1 50	— 9
	27 South do	0 02	0 64	— 0 62	0 72	1 19	— 39
	28 Central do	0 26	0 44	— 0 18	1 10	1 04	+ 6
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 27	0 87	— 0 60	1 19	1 69	— 30
	30 Do Hills	1 13	1 41	— 0 28	3 78	3 80	— 1
	31 North Punjab	0 24	0 25	— 0 01	2 17	0 89	+ 144
	32 West do	0 12	0 22	— 0 10	0 78	0 57	+ 37
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar	8 17	7 79	+ 0 38	41 18	31 13	+ 32
	34 Madras South-Central	1 58	1 01	+ 0 57	6 37	4 81	+ 32
	35 Coorg	8 89	6 23	+ 2 66	33 28	21 42	+ 55
	36 My-ore	1 45	0 97	+ 0 48	6 23	4 31	+ 44
	37 Konkan	6 58	6 09	+ 0 49	19 89	20 15	— 1
	38 Bombay Deccan	1 02	0 89	+ 0 13	4 69	4 09	+ 4
	39 Hyderabad North						
	40 Khandesh	0 10	0 85	— 0 75	1 91	4 36	— 56
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41 Berar	0 60	1 85	— 1 25	1 71	5 07	— 66
	42 Central Provinces West	2 18	2 19	— 0 01	3 49	9 41	— 62
	43 Do do Central	2 28	2 69	— 0 41	4 35	5 37	— 19
	44 Do do East	1 20	2 70	— 1 50	5 78	5 96	— 3
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	0 03	1 83	— 1 80	2 10	3 37	— 38
	46 Kathiawar	0 10	0 95	— 0 85	0 24	1 76	— 86
	47 Sind	0 06	0 06	0	0 06	0 12	— 50
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 07	— 0 07	0 36	0 09	+ 300
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	49. Central India East	5 81	2 00	+ 3 81	7 33	5 85	+ 25
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West.	0 44	0 92	— 0 48	1 04	2 87	— 64
	51 West Rajputana	0	0 45	— 0 45	0 11	1 33	— 92
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	0 25	1 31	— 1 06	3 16	3 77	— 16
	52-A Do do (a)	0 30	1 76	— 1 46	4 95	7 41	— 33
	53 Hyderabad South	0 09	1 19	— 1 10	1 71	4 28	— 60
	54 Madras Central	0 03	0 46	— 0 43	3 28	2 44	+ 34
	55 East Coast Central	0 03	0 69	— 0 66	1 71	2 38	— 28
	56 Do South	0 01	0 39	— 0 38	1 98	1 91	+ 4
	57 Madras South	0 42	0 18	+ 0 24	1 85	1 16	+ 39

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DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 1st July, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 26th June*—Rainfall normal or in excess in Tinnevely, Nilgiris, and West Coast, insignificant in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, *nil* elsewhere. Water-supply for drinking purposes is insufficient in parts of affected tracts, elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts, for irrigation it is generally insufficient except on the West Coast and under Godavari, Kistna, Tanjore, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Commencement of agricultural operations general. Standing crops require more rain. Harvests very limited, output middling. Pasture improving in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Deccan, and the extreme south from previous week's rains, but is generally scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally available, but is scarce. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, deaths from starvation being reported from Anantapur and Cuddapah, elsewhere condition generally normal. Prices on the whole are fairly steady, but incline to rise, especially in the case of dry grains in central group. The numbers on relief are.—Relief workers—112,389 men, 206,506 women, 77,467 children, total 396,362 in the Deccan and Circars. Weavers—14,562 men, 12,981 women, 1,805 children, total 29,348 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers—425,710. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars dependants—276 men, 419 women, 15,583 children, total 16,278, others—3,149 men, 6,282 women, 16,916 children, total 26,347. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—14,526 men, 36,030 women, 38,730 children with 1,158 unspecified, total 90,444. Total on gratuitous relief 133,069. Grand total on Government relief 558,779. Figures reported from Godavari are incomplete. There were also 8,873 employed on zemindari works, 210 fed in zemindari kitchens in Ganjam, and 1,980 fed in private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam 10, Bellary 11, Vizagapatam 11½, Kurnool 12, Cuddapah and Bhadrachalam 12½, and Anantapur 14 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since commencement of distress Rs 852,057.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th June*—Rain throughout the Konkan and Karnatic; slight in the Deccan, Gujarat, and Sind, more wanted in the Deccan, Panch Mahals, Kaira, and Surat. Sowing operations are in progress generally. Rice transplanting has commenced in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Kolaba, Sind, and Kanara. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur and in parts of Karachi, Kolaba, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Karachi, Shikarpur, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices are rising in Sholapur and Bijapur, falling in Ahmedabad, stationary in Kolaba. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 9½, Bijapur 8½, Sholapur 8½, Ahmednagar 8½, Poona 8½, Nasik 8½, Satara 8½, Khandesh 7½, and Dharwar 10¾ seers per rupee. Average number on relief works, including dependants, were—Bijapur 64,879, Sholapur 97,981, Ahmednagar 43,404, Poona 18,945, Nasik 15,401, Satara 9,094, Khandesh 12,044, Belgaum 7,275, and Dharwar 82, total 269,105, of whom 215,417 are relief-workers and 53,688 dependants. Of relief workers—66,408 are men, 93,685 women and 55,324 children. Of dependants—327 are men, 3,695 women and 49,666 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 12,174, including 539 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,749, including 113 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 8,156, including 281 in poor-houses, Poona 10,173, Nasik 1,122, Satara 504, Belgaum 772, Dharwar 1,018, total 42,668, of whom 22,052 are men, 12,067 women and 8,549 children. Total number on relief 311,773.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th June*.—General and heavy rain fell during the week, except in Orissa, where it was very light. In the west of Bihar the rainfall was excessive and floods are reported from parts of Patna and Saran. Except in these parts the general agricultural prospects are favourable. Early rice, jute, sugarcane and other standing crops are doing well; sowing of winter rice and autumn crops is nearly over and in some places the transplanting of seedlings has begun. Prices are on the whole stationary, though in places they

are said to be still rising slightly. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are —Nadia, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Murshidabad, common rice 7 to 8 seers, Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Rajshahi, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Shahabad, common rice 8 seers and peas $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers, Champaran, Buima rice $8\frac{2}{3}$ seers and peas 11 seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 10 seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 11 seers, Darbhanga, indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Sonthal Parganas, common rice 8 seers and maize 10 to 12 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 seers, Palamau, rice 8 seers, and Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, the 26th June, were —Bankura 11,038, Nadia 106,460, Murshidabad 5,871, Khulna 10,264, Rajshahi 341, Pabna 3,977, Patna 187, Shahabad 22,094, Saran 65,613, Champaran 147,416, Muzaffarpur 102,840, Darbhanga 214,568, Bhagalpur 11,182, Sonthal Parganas 7,043, Puri 914, Hazaribagh 8,762, Lohardaga 963, Palamau 3,720, Manbhum 16,518, Singhbhum 108, total 739,879 against 842,084 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows —Relief workers—men 120,545, women 114,639, children 30,743, total 265,927. Dependants—men 1,552, women 88, children 26,644, total 28,284. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,167, women 2,196, children 15,016, total 19,379. Otherwise relieved, including persons relieved from Charitable Fund—men 68,678, women 222,026, children 125,262, total 415,966. Test-workers—men 5,328, women 3,556, children 1,439, total 10,323. Private relief —Relief works—Darbhanga Raj —Darbhanga—men 3,623, women 1,810, children 550, total 5,983. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 461, women 192, children 59, total 712. Hatwa—men 590, women 1,056, children 569, total 2,215. Jamtara—men 596, women 548, children 89, total 1,233. Deoghur—men 115, women 86, children 9, total 210. Gratuitous relief —Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,727, women 6,266, children 5,079, total 14,072. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 55, women 225, children 232, total 512. Hatwa—men 176, women 234, children 566, total 976. Manjha—men 44, women 14, children 17, total 75. Hazaribagh—Giridih—men 167, women 192, children 88, total 447. Total on private relief 26,435.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh —*For week ending 30th June* — Save in Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Etawah, and Benares rain fell in all districts during the week. The showers were light in some districts and heavy in others. In Hamirpur, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Almora over 4 inches were recorded. Gonda recorded over 5 inches and Ballia over 6 inches. Basti and Sultanpur recorded 8 inches and Fyzabad 9 inches. Autumn ploughings and sowings are in progress, but a hot west wind has set in which renders prospects uncertain and in some districts gives cause for anxiety. More rain is urgently required in most districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 26th June, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows —Agra 27,966, Etawah 3,812, Cawnpore 9,764, Fatehpur 10,747, Banda 206,091, Hamirpur 60,806, Allahabad 101,138, Jhansi 30,205, Jalaun 19,624, Mirzapur 32,834, Family domains of Maharaja of Benares, 4,870, Jaunpur 16,653, Gorakhpur 27,855, Azamgarh 19,000, Lucknow 55,913, Unao 29,831, Rae Bareilly 27,682, Hardoi 113,895, total 798,686. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation —employed on relief works 357,557, relieved as dependants 65,838, relieved in poor-houses 27,904; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 49,380 from Charitable Relief Fund, 347,687. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on test-works 10,204; relieved in poor-houses 7,575, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 13,311 from Charitable Relief Fund, 48,558, total 66,337. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 865,023. Supplies are generally sufficient. Prices are fluctuating with a tendency to rise. The prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{5}{8}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The district of Dehra Dun has been removed from the list of districts under observation, while Sitapur has been transferred to this list. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain averaging about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in Gurgaon, $\frac{2}{3}$ in Gujranwala, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Sialkot, $\frac{1}{4}$ in Amritsar, and $\frac{1}{10}$ in Karnal

and Dera Ismail Khan districts. There has also been a fall in parts of Hissar and Umballa, $\frac{1}{8}$ in Rohtak, $\frac{1}{8}$ in Ferozepore and Lahore, and in Amritsar $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. A slight fall is also reported from Jullundur and Shahpur. The harvesting of spring crops is nearly completed. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops are in progress. Rain is urgently wanted throughout the Province. The heat is very excessive. Standing extra spring and autumn crops are generally reported fair. Outturn of spring and extra spring crops are said to be good. The stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Hissar where grain is being imported from other parts of the Punjab. Standing crops have suffered slightly from westerly winds in Rohtak and from want of rain in Umballa. Young locusts have also damaged some crops in parts of Rawal Pindi, they have almost been destroyed in Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in poor condition, owing to overwork and want of green fodder, 152 cattle died from hunger in Rohtak. Green grass is unobtainable in most districts, only new straw is available. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—relief workers—30,717 men, 27,772 women, 12,524 children. Dependants—171 men, 235 women, 7,954 children. Relieved in poor-houses—203 men, 207 women, 282 children. Otherwise relieved—3,827 men, 6,144 women, 3,401 children. Test-workers—24 men. The total number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was, 93,459 against 97,875 last week. There is a slight increase in Rohtak and Karnal and a decrease in other districts. Prices are still generally high, they are rising in Rohtak, Karnal, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, are falling in Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Gujranwala and Peshawar and are unchanged in other districts. Wheat is selling from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, barley 13 to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, great millet 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, bulrush-millet 7 to 9, gram 10 to 12, maize 8 to 13 and rice 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 seers per rupee. Owing to demand for seed the prices of autumn grains are rising. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Rohtak, barley 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Delhi, wheat 10, Karnal, wheat flour 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, Umballa, maize 11, Ferozepore, barley and gram 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hissar, barley flour 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, barley and gram flour 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, and jowar flour 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 28th June.*—Some rain fell on the 23rd, since then the sky has cleared and weather is now hot and dry in most districts, but cloudy and very close in others. Rain is anxiously awaited everywhere. Sowings of autumn crops continue in most districts, but are retarded in Nimar and the rice country. Damage is being caused to young seedlings by the prolonged break and defective germination is also apprehended. Fields are being ploughed for spring crops in Betul. Fodder is still insufficient in parts of ten districts and scarcity of water-supply is felt in portions of Wardha and Chanda. Prices are fluctuating with a tendency to rise further in most places, in Narsinghpur quotations have eased a little but there is a sharp rise in Chanda and Chhindwara. The numbers on relief works have contracted by 124,000 mainly owing to closing and amalgamation of works, coupled with the introduction of piece work system and the return of people to their fields. The total number on gratuitous relief is practically unchanged, the decrease in the number of dependants being counterbalanced by an increase in the number of inmates of poor-houses and recipients of gratuitous relief. The number of persons on private works has fallen by 30,000 to which result most districts have contributed. The numbers on relief works are.—Saugor 17,097, Damoh 23,412, Jubbulpore 21,194, Mandla 19,484, Seoni 6,607, Narsinghpur 20,905, Hoshangabad 20,305, Nimar 144, Betul 7,063, Chhindwara 10,713, Wardha 2,075, Nagpur 11,430, Bhandara 17,489, Balaghat 29,759, Raipur 43,569, Bilaspur 26,722, and Sambalpur 226, total 278,174. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 17,974, Damoh 16,635, Jubbulpore 23,939, Mandla 7,634, Seoni 3,636, Narsinghpur 8,011, Hoshangabad 4,848, Nimar 631, Betul 2,730, Chhindwara 3,406, Wardha 20, Nagpur 4,007, Bhandara 9,209, Balaghat 16,094, Raipur 22,690, Bilaspur 38,735, and Sambalpur 63, total 180,322. Total number on relief 458,496. There were also 82,724 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 80,736, women 134,099, and children 63,039 with 300 unclassified. Dependants—men 1,792, women 3,541, and children 39,215 with 570 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 8,486, women 10,847, and children 13,189. Otherwise relieved—men 16,141, women 31,336, and children 27,445, with 27,760, unclassified. Wage prices—Sambalpur 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nagpur 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Bilaspur 9, Wardha and Chanda 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Bhandara 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Chhindwara 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, and Raipur 8, Mandla and Seoni 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Balaghat 7 seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 26th June*—In Lower Burma ploughing continues in the districts previously reported. Sowing has commenced in Pegu, Prome, Thongwa and Tavoy. Nursery plants in Amherst are in good condition. In Upper Burma no rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Sagaing and Myingyan and only very small amounts in Katha, Lower Chindwin, Pakokku and Kyaukse. Cultivation of wet weather crops continues and prospects are as yet generally favourable, but more rain is required in Pauk Sub-division of Pakokku, Taungdwingyi Sub-division of Magwe, Meiktila, parts of Yamethin and Myingyan. In Myingyan all early crops are in a precarious condition, owing to the absence of rain and the prevalence of high winds. The price of paddy has risen largely in the Upper Chindwin, considerably in Thaton and slightly in Thongwa, Myaungmya and Mandalay and fallen considerably in Akyab and Rangoon, elsewhere stationary. Numbers on relief works are—Meiktila 7,200 and Myingyan 8,570. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,410, Myingyan 2,532 and Yamethin 297. Total number on relief 20,009. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam—*For week ending 22nd June*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of nurseries for late rice and planting of sugarcane continue in Assam Valley. Severe damage to rice and jute crop by earthquake of twelfth reported from parts of Goalpara and Garo Hills. Prospects of early rice in Nowgong are bad. Tea and early rice are doing well in Upper Assam. No reports received from Surma Valley. Prices—common rice—Tezpur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sibsagar 8 and Dibrugarh 7 seers per rupee.

For week ending 29th June—Weather hot in Assam Valley. Sowing of nurseries for late rice and planting of sugarcane progressing. Prospects of early rice are unfavourable in Goalpara, Nowgong and parts of Kamrup, good in Upper Assam. Tea is doing well. Potatoes being harvested in the Khasi Hills. No reports received from Surma Valley. Prices—common rice—Gauhati $7\frac{1}{2}$, Tezpur, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg—*For week ending 28th June*—MYSORE—Ten cents rain in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts of Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga. Prospects are favourable. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar and fallen in Bangalore and Chitaldroog.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch 18 cents. Rice nurseries have been prepared. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) promises well. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 28th June*—BERAR—Weather hot and cloudy. Want of rain is much felt. Ploughing of fields for the monsoon crop in progress. Sowings have now commenced in all districts. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails throughout the Province. Prices of food-grains have risen during the week. Relief workers—Akola 8,537, Amraoti 1,491, Basim 866, Buldana 2,013, Ellichpur 1,792 and Wun 5,554. On gratuitous relief—Akola 1,831, Amraoti 191, Basim 422, Buldana 1,198, Ellichpur 1,949. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 64 and Amraoti 1,310. Total number on relief 27,218. Prices—*jowar*—Akola $9\frac{1}{2}$, Basim $10\frac{1}{4}$, Buldana 8, Ellichpur 8 and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week one inch 33 cents. Agricultural prospects are fairly satisfactory. Autumn sowings generally in progress. Fodder and water continue scarce generally. Prices in affected districts—8 seers in Bir, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in Raichur, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in Lingsagar, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in Naldurg, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in Gulbarga. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldurg 17,579. Number of persons on gratuitous relief 448 in Lingsagar, 202 in Naldurg, and 71 in Mahbubnagar. Total number on relief 18,000. Prices—wheat $6\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{8}$, and *jowar* $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 28th June*—Rain has fallen in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and the Bhopawar Agencies during the week. Rain is urgently wanted in Baghelkhand, and it is insufficient in Malwa and Bhopawar. Sowing operations have commenced in Gwalior and Bhopawar and in progress in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and one district of Gwalior; good in Malwa; average in Bundelkhand, bad in Bhopawar and in remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa, and one district in Gwalior, average in Bundelkhand; very scarce in Bhopawar; bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in all agencies. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was—30,500 in Gwalior, 47,446 in Bundelkhand, and 61,414 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—10,497 in

Gwalior, 7,528 in Bundelkhand, and 4,720 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 162,105. Prices—9 to 10 in Gwalior, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th June*—Rainfall over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Partabgarh, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in Karauli, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Bundi, about one inch in Kotah, over $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in Meywar, Shahpura, Dholepore, and Reni and Shujangurh tehsils of Bikanir, 26 cents in Tonk and below 20 cents in Ajmere, Deoli, Ulwar, Bikanir, and Suratgurh tehsil. Agricultural operations are generally in progress. Agricultural stock fair to good, but failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient, except as before reported in some tehsils of Jhallawar and Jeypore and failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in Marwar, Partabgarh, Jhallawar, Tonk, Kishengarh, and Bhurtpore, and slightly in Ajmere and Jaisalmer, fluctuating in Bikanir, steady elsewhere. Number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 5,932, Tonk 1,924, Dholepore 1,517, Bikanir 4,890, and Jaisalmer 1,502. On ordinary works—Tonk 246, Bhurtpore not reported, Dholepore 1,448, Bikanir 1,353, including labourers on railway earth-works, and Jaisalmer 23. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,342, Tonk 2,165, Chabra 62, Bundi 307, Deoli 8, Dholepore 1,179, Bhurtpore 367, Bikanir 2,341, and Jaisalmer 409. Total number on relief 23,945. Prices—Marwar $9\frac{1}{2}$, Tonk 11, Deoli 13, Dholepore $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bhurtpore $11\frac{1}{6}$, Bikanir 9, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{6}$ and Jaisalmer $8\frac{2}{3}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 29th June*—Rain has fallen. Weather is now fine. Barley and wheat crop reapings in progress. Rice transplantation commenced. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Slight rain. Prices are falling slightly. Fodder is scanty.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th June*—Over three inches of rain fell during the week, and the prospects of the crops have much improved in consequence. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . . .	382,660	121,045	503,705	412,640	146,139	(a) 558,779	+ 55,074
Bombay . . .	260,855	40,066	300,921	269,105	42,668	311,773	+ 10,852
Bengal . . .	410,420	431,664	842,084	304,534	435,345	739,879	— 102,205
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	963,109	404,576	1,367,685	433,599	(b) 431,424	865,023	— 502,662
Punjab . . .	82,966	14,929	97,895	79,395	14,064	93,459	— 4,436
Central Provinces	402,915	180,170	583,085	278,174	180,322	458,496	— 124,589
Burma . . .	5,902	1,089	6,991*	15,770	4,239	20,009	+ 13,018
Berar . . .	18,355	5,037	23,392	20,253	6,965	27,218	+ 3,826
Hyderabad . .	16,601	714	17,315	17,579	721	18,300	+ 985
Central India .	135,899	24,464	160,363	139,360	22,745	162,105	+ 1,742
Rajputana . . .	16,828	8,476	25,304	15,765	8,180	23,945	— 1,359
TOTAL . . .	2,696,510	1,232,230	3,928,740	1,986,174	1,292,812	3,278,986	— 649,754

* Figures incomplete

(a) Figures incomplete for one district

(b) Includes 62,700 relieved from the Indian Charitable Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependents of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Madras													
1	Cuddapah	48,946	16,152	65,098	64,579	20,320	84,899	64,614	23,445	88,059	72,449	23,759	96,208
2	Kurnool	92,093	11,190	103,283	97,510	15,142	112,652	96,368	22,710	119,078	104,983	26,999	131,982
3	Bellary	99,159	10,731	109,890	107,203	13,710	120,913	103,074	16,601	119,675	103,372	19,508	122,880
4	Anantapur	44,240	7,577	51,817	51,671	8,922	60,593	43,859	10,198	54,057	55,121	10,534	65,655
5	Ganjam	17,523	31,253	48,776	17,706	34,498	52,204	22,818	40,004	62,822	28,810	36,985	65,795*
6	Vizagapatam	15,724	1,325	17,049	14,978	1,523	16,501	13,896	2,201	16,097	15,785	3,129	18,914†
7	Godavari	500		500*	450	549	999	4,674	240	4,914*	2,219	588	2,807
TOTAL MADRAS		318,185	(1)78,228	396,413	354,097	(2)94,664	448,761	349,303	(3)115,399	464,702	382,739	(4)121,502	504,241
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	52,841	10,974	63,815	53,032	11,658	64,690	53,862	10,964	64,826	56,263	11,797	68,060
2	Sholapur	108,379	8,152	116,531	111,087	7,838	118,925	101,638	8,201	112,839	102,890	8,316	111,206
3	Ahmednagar	56,136	6,194	62,330	58,690	6,514	65,204	52,677	6,928	59,605	46,059	7,386	53,445
4	Poona	25,619	7,802	33,421	24,171	8,351	32,522	25,030	8,161	33,191	21,596	9,656	31,252
5	Nasik	25,488	629	26,117	22,623	664	23,287	21,064	775	21,839	18,263	980	19,243
6	Satara	11,296	195	11,491	10,234	211	10,445	8,523	383	8,906	8,441	438	8,879
7	Khandesh	23,177		23,177	24,169		24,169	16,780		16,780	12,874		12,874
8	Belgaum	12,403	580	12,983	10,786	636	11,422	9,256	623	9,879	7,775	660	8,435
9	Dharwar	612	997	1,609	560	898	1,458	648	902	1,550	243	833	1,076
10	Ratnagiri	262		262	382		382	219		219			
11	Kolaba	298		298	260		266						
TOTAL BOMBAY		316,511	35,523	352,034	316,000	36,770	352,770	292,697	36,937	329,634	274,404	40,066	314,470
Bengal.													
1	Champanan	113,160	79,815	192,975	108,106	83,338	191,444	112,715	83,632	196,347	98,571	84,941	183,512
2	Suhabad	11,574	21,914	33,488	11,059	21,652	32,711	10,397	20,404	30,801	7,407	21,543	28,950
3	Nadia	31,167	60,160	91,327	30,078	61,729	91,807	32,670	66,587	99,257	41,056	68,166	109,222
4	Patna					140	140		142	142		157	157
5	Khulna	4,809	6,379	11,188	4,863	6,484	11,347	5,878	7,055	12,933	3,393	9,522	12,915
6	Saran	26,067	57,026	83,093	23,262	54,447	77,709	27,000	53,417	80,417	20,392	52,235	72,627
7	Darbhanga	157,137	78,662	235,799	163,153	89,476	252,629	156,991	84,022	241,013	155,301	86,960	242,261
8	Muzaffarpur	62,589	59,201	121,790	59,588	74,064	133,652	47,366	67,316	114,682	59,823	70,351	130,174
9	Rajshahi	360		360	275		275	434		434	497		497
10	Bhagulpur	7,287	2,750	10,037	1,710	2,674	4,384	431	2,642	3,043	1,294	2,498	3,792
11	Palamau	3,023	2,145	5,168	3,430	2,224	5,654	1,406	2,239	3,645	2,592	2,189	4,781
12	Manbhum	3,977	11,987	15,964	4,266	8,777	13,043	12,789	671	13,460	5,618	10,611	16,229
13	Pabna	679	15	694	390	54	444				1,036	95	1,131
14	Murshidabad	3,808	4,732	8,540	3,200	3,451	6,651	1,690		1,690	1,670	3,017	4,687
15	Hazaribagh	2,797	4,547	7,344	2,805	5,720	8,525	2,576	5,822	8,398	2,074	6,439	8,513
16	Puri	3,812	224	4,036	3,686		3,686	3,591	483	4,074	4,238	593	4,831
17	Sonthal Parganas	1,729	902	2,631	4,202	1,985	6,187	3,561	3,973	7,534	3,500	4,027	7,527
18	Bankura	5,347	3,521	8,868	950	4,247	5,197	1,327	4,883	6,210	1,784	8,320	10,104
19	Singhbhum										174		174
TOTAL BENGAL		439,322	394,125	833,447	425,023	420,462	845,485	420,792	403,288	824,080	410,420	431,664	842,084
North-Western Provinces and Oudh													
1	Agia	20,249	6,348	26,597	21,222	6,656	27,878	26,442	6,540	32,982	23,262	6,023	29,285
2	Etawah	1,698	3,536	5,234	1,609	4,744	6,353	1,539	3,293	4,832	1,126	3,350	4,476
3	Banda	257,312	40,164	297,476	259,459	39,308	298,767	254,122	40,671	294,793	240,147	37,570	277,717
4	Cawnpur	2,664	9,659	12,323	3,343	8,968	12,311	2,884	9,255	12,139	1,682	8,742	10,424
5	Hamirpur	105,195	22,362	127,557	95,299	23,605	118,904	103,887	20,587	124,474	44,183	22,440	66,623
6	Allahabad	278,915	50,809	329,724	272,628	56,342	328,970	260,274	58,817	319,091	248,594	58,728	307,322
7	Jhansi	78,071	10,850	88,921	73,293	19,473	92,766	71,168	20,746	91,914	46,870	20,977	67,847
8	Jalaun	105,442	18,246	123,688	103,841	18,322	122,163	103,348	19,413	122,761	100,665	20,369	121,034
9	Jaunpur	22,966	20,296	43,262	22,912	16,355	39,267	20,456	17,725	38,181	18,173	17,265	35,438
10	Gomakhpur	15,055	12,408	27,463	14,476	14,851	29,327	10,892	14,959	25,851	15,562	14,922	30,484
11	Lucknow	32,634	23,876	56,510	33,592	23,882	57,474	16,862	25,265	42,127	32,087	25,067	57,154
12	Unao	23,224	16,065	39,289	24,166	16,018	40,184	24,597	16,406	41,003	21,867	16,123	37,990
13	Raf Bareilly	21,788	13,419	35,207	23,120	14,181	37,301	21,525	14,452	35,977	16,744	15,038	31,780
14	Sitapur	701	3,627	4,328	1,255	4,170	5,425	894	4,752	5,646	936	3,986	4,916*
15	Hajdoi	110,252	40,598	150,850	110,990	41,274	152,264	98,502	43,051	141,553	88,331	45,121	128,452
16	Bara Banka	1,022	1,033	2,055	610	1,036	1,536	85	1,114	1,199	437	1,285	1,722
17	Mirzapur	37,915	20,157	58,072	36,181	18,248	54,429	32,649	19,471	52,120	29,061	15,559	44,620

(1) Includes 23,794 weavers relieved at their own trade

(2) " 25,795 " " " " " " "

(3) " 26,189 " " " " " " "

(4) Including 26,642 weavers relieved at their own trade.

* Incomplete.

† There were also 1,201 persons fed in private kitchens

‡ No report.

§ Exclusive of 6,913 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd</i>													
18	Bijnor	108	862	970	141	1,016	1,157	151	1,110	1,261	174	1,159	1,333
19	Moradabad	664	2,574	3,238	1,219	2,619	3,838	1,215	2,616	3,831	758	2,638	3,396
20	Bareilly	1,211	1,913	3,124	1,186	1,743	2,929	885	1,788	2,673	800	1,461	2,261
21	Mutua	3,333	3,190	6,523	3,555	4,710	8,265	4,133	4,728	8,861	1,114	4,740	5,854
22	Etah	5	1,464	1,469	16	701	717	..	1,241	1,241	..	1,145	1,145
23	Mainpuri	..	597	597	..	1,100	1,100	..	1,486	1,486	..	536	536
24	Faukhabad	85	2,465	2,550	122	3,067	3,189	107	3,198	3,305	67	3,809	3,876
25	Budaun	283	1,135	1,418	216	1,209	1,425	291	1,398	1,689	326	1,235	1,561
26	Shahjahanpur	533	3,158	3,691	701	3,043	3,744	384	2,900	3,284	354	3,333	3,687
27	Pilibhit	1,047	1,514	2,561	1,510	2,702	4,212	1,384	2,767	4,151	1,422	2,954	4,376
28	Kheri	706	123	829	864	185	1,052	1,281	103	1,384	1,288	107	1,395
29	Sultanpur	3,018	1,448	4,466	3,256	1,607	4,863	2,615	1,722	4,337	2,071	2,267	4,338
30	Partabgarh	3,069	3,363	6,432	3,634	3,115	6,749	2,550	3,615	6,165	1,731	3,442	5,173
31	Fyzabad	..	2,289	2,289	..	1,996	1,996	..	2,591	2,591	..	2,888	2,888
32	Fatehpur	8,076	8,710	16,786	7,437	10,255	17,692	5,793	9,203	14,996	4,579	9,102	13,681
33	Azamgarh	12,506	5,569	18,075	13,896	5,779	19,675	13,809	8,308	22,117	7,171	9,100	16,271
34	Benares	1,179	12,268	13,447	2,394	12,364	14,758	2,353	12,575	14,928	1,167	12,595	13,762
35	Gonda	1,614	301	1,915	1,427	382	1,809	780	473	1,253	500	955	1,455
36	Basti	1,586	1,661	3,247	3,579	1,607	5,186	2,132	1,811	3,943	2,240	2,200	4,440
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.		1,154,426	370,560	1,524,986	1,143,089	386,286	1,529,375	1,086,592	399,950	1,486,542	953,480	399,519	1,353,000
<i>Punjab</i>													
1	Hissar	57,905	9,342	67,247	63,119	8,643	71,762	67,212	8,344	75,556	64,267	8,236	72,503
2	Rohatki	8,218	2,193	10,411	7,939	2,027	9,966	10,496	2,285	12,781	9,102	2,137	11,239
3	Delhi	973	839	1,812	862	836	1,698	982	829	1,811	1,201	901	2,102
4	Karnal	6,159	1,358	7,517	5,516	1,452	6,968	4,519	1,304	5,823	3,173	1,221	4,394
5	Umballa	2,131	1,780	3,911	1,737	2,002	3,739	1,786	2,296	4,082	1,172	2,236	3,408
6	Ferozpur	360	..	360	270	..	270	458	..	458	454	..	454
7	Gujrat	4,596	469	5,065	4,067	141	4,208	3,948	381	4,329	3,536	196	3,732
8	Rawalpindi	45	..	45	33	..	33	..	..	..	61	..	61
TOTAL PUNJAB		80,387	15,081	95,468	83,543	15,401	98,944	89,401	15,449	104,850	82,066	14,027	97,893
<i>Central Provinces</i>													
1	Saugor	42,541	15,772	58,313	42,208	15,353	57,561	44,812	15,119	59,931	37,447	15,593	53,040
2	Damoh	41,924	12,099	54,023	38,715	11,962	50,677	31,695	12,201	43,896	30,564	12,105	42,969
3	Jabalpur	61,493	22,167	83,660	51,969	22,217	74,186	43,910	22,569	66,479	44,812	22,627	67,439
4	Mandla	29,850	3,119	32,969	29,180	3,269	32,449	27,417	3,335	30,752	26,737	3,255	29,992
5	Seoni	14,140	2,601	16,741	13,061	2,646	15,707	10,465	2,989	13,454	9,484	2,758	12,242
6	Narsinghpur	48,797	3,355	52,152	48,307	3,589	51,896	54,511	4,067	58,578	8,980	4,509	63,087
7	Hoshangabad	65,292	856	66,148	57,726	801	58,527	43,319	1,060	44,379	37,144	1,214	38,358
8	Nimar	374	512	886	333	585	918	236	590	826	128	581	709
9	Betul	18,261	1,880	20,141	18,287	1,760	20,047	10,387	1,831	12,218	5,917	2,294	8,211
10	Chindwara	14,827	2,054	16,881	16,136	2,104	18,240	15,788	2,219	18,007	12,319	2,940	15,259
11	Nagpur	17,296	749	18,045	16,036	754	16,790	14,196	1,174	15,370	14,799	1,229	16,028
12	Chanda	128	..	128	119	..	119	134	..	134	101	..	101
13	Bhandara	29,882	1,844	31,726	36,466	4,908	41,374	49,807	5,361	55,168	32,268	5,361	37,629
14	Balaghat	52,183	8,677	60,860	55,425	9,481	64,906	57,467	9,369	66,836	52,023	9,548	61,571
15	Raipur	99,368	12,472	111,840	92,082	10,269	102,351	85,657	14,570	100,227	73,502	14,062	87,564
16	Bilaspur	40,425	24,115	64,540	36,952	25,182	62,134	39,150	25,436	64,586	36,211	29,137	65,348
17	Sambalpur	1,009	343	1,352	1,241	426	1,667	2,024	..	2,024	2,808	..	2,808
18	Wardha	7,115	..	7,115	7,115	..	7,115	7,115	..	7,115	2,847	..	2,847
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		584,905	112,615	697,520	561,338	115,396	676,734	538,090	121,899	659,989	428,091	127,522	555,613
<i>Burma.</i>													
1	Meiktila	4,322	760	5,082	4,623	843	5,466	5,414	941	6,355	5,902	1,089	6,991
2	Myingyan	10,290	2,542	12,832	7,841	1,944	9,785	5,664	1,563	7,227	..	..	..
3	Yamethin	..	363	363	..	365	365	..	362	362	(not reported).		
TOTAL BURMA		14,612	3,665	18,277	12,464	3,152	15,616	11,078	2,866	13,944	5,902	1,089	6,991

* Includes 62,698 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of 14,077 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 112,915 persons employed on railway and other private works. § Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No.	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total
Benar.													
1	Akola	8,520	1,805	10,325	8,097	2,055	10,152	7,517	1,993	9,510	7,781	2,338	10,119
2	Basim	7,745	2,960	10,705	4,623	1,696	6,319	1,836	527	2,363	819	428	1,247
3	Ellichpur	1,955	..	1,955	2,222	..	2,222	2,172	..	2,172	(not reported)		
4	Amraoti	2,069	1,052	3,121	1,436	937	2,373	1,583	1,056	2,639	1,522	1,150	2,672
5	Buldana	3,522	..	3,522	2,686	..	2,686	2,351	..	2,351	2,388	1,121	3,509
6	Wun	844	..	844	6,546	..	6,546	6,016	..	6,016	5,845	..	5,845
TOTAL BENAR		24,655	5,817	30,472	25,610	4,688	30,298	21,475	3,576	25,051	18,355	5,037	23,392
Hyderabad													
1	Raichur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Naldurg	37,725	..	*37,725	24,024	696	*24,720	*25,407	741	26,148	*16,601	276	16,877
3	Gulburga . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Lingsagar . . . . .	..	331	331	..	374	374	..	412	412	..	438	438
5	Bir . . . . .	..	2,481	2,481	..	333	333	..	1,822	1,822	..	..	..
6	Mahbubnagar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL HYDERABAD		37,725	2,812	40,537	24,024	1,403	25,427	25,407	2,975	28,382	16,601	714	17,315
Central India.													
1	Bundelkhand	(not reported)	..	..	43,919	5,124	49,043	64,562	7,550	72,112	37,543	7,658	45,201
2	Baghelkhand	67,082	4,074	71,156	66,820	4,492	71,312	68,799	4,980	73,779	66,820	5,014	71,834
3	Gwalior	44,110	13,188	57,298	44,044	13,969	58,013	45,063	14,292	59,355	31,536	11,792	43,328
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		111,192	17,262	128,454	154,783	23,585	178,368	178,424	26,822	205,246	135,899	24,464	160,363
Rajputana.													
1	Marwar	5,394	1,269	6,663	6,080	1,312	7,392	5,757	1,314	7,071	6,587	1,348	7,935
2	Dholpur	1,870	..	1,870	1,801	..	1,801	2,132	949	3,081	1,894	1,167	3,061†
3	Bikanir	6,441	3,674	10,115	6,065	3,160	9,225	5,794	3,118	8,912	5,210	2,751	7,961‡
4	Jaisalmer	1,524	95	1,619	1,364	266	1,630	1,371	259	1,630	1,513	367	1,880§
5	Bharatpur . . . . .	..	346	346	..	350	350	..	369	369	..	308	308||
6	Tonk . . . . .	..	1,899	1,899	..	2,015	2,015	1,338	2,015	3,353	1,624	2,227	3,851¶
7	Deoli . . . . .	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	8
8	Bundi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300	..	300	300
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		15,229	7,291	22,520	15,310	7,111	22,421	16,392	8,332	24,724	16,828	8,476	25,304
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		3,097,149	1,049,879	4,147,028	3,115,281	1,108,918	4,224,199	3,029,651	1,137,493	4,167,144	2,725,694	1,174,980	3,900,674

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir and Mahbubnagar.

† Besides 2,276 on ordinary work.

‡ Besides 673 on ordinary work.

§ Besides 27 on ordinary work.

|| Besides 7,521 on ordinary work.

¶ Besides 457 on ordinary work.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however usually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 3rd July 1897.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 30th April 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN APRIL											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	6,888	11,190	16,567						...	6,888	11,190	16,567
N-W P & Oudh	60,373	21,638	42,495	21,186	39,099	32,041				81,559	60,737	74,511
Panjab	14,510	3,293	14,889	10,552	13,090	6,902	16,283	48,378	44,238	41,345	65,361	66,000
Cent Provs.	1,303	1,280	1,345	14,992	26,275	21,136				16,295	27,555	22,000
Bombay		3		467,174	462,917	267,692				467,174	462,920	267,692
Sind							47,897	27,011	33,760	47,897	27,011	33,760
Madras				1,591	1,120	926				1,591	1,120	926
Berar	4,075	11,858	10,582	109,136	150,775	104,051				113,211	162,633	114,000
Assam	4,004	2,715	1,751							4,004	2,715	1,751
Raj & C I	4,425	1,164	5,254	138,071	112,373	142,994				142,406	113,537	151,000
Nizam's Terr				264		1,357				264		1,357
Mysore					40						40	
TOTAL	95,578	53,141	95,883	762,966	806,289	577,999	64,180	75,389	77,998	922,724	934,819	750,000
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	1,322	4,079	*			*			*	1,322	4,079
Bombay	*	6,987	3,854	*	16,714	15,620	*			*	23,701	19,000
Sind	*			*	45,737	21,591	*			*	45,737	21,591
Madras	*	723	1,011	*	230	84	*			*	953	1,000
Burma	*	1,067	955	*	458		*			*	1,525	1,000
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*	357,893	80,185	*			*	357,893	80,185
Foreign countries	*		699	*	15,168	2,147	*			*	15,169	2,147
TOTAL	*	10,100	10,598	*	436,200	119,627	*			*	446,300	139,000
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	95,578	63,241	106,481	762,966	1,242,489	696,726	64,180	75,389	77,998	922,724	1,381,119	889,000
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	65,561	49,899	42,159			222				65,561	49,899	42,159
N-W P & Oudh	88,422	105,354	156,936	1,997		1,262				90,419	105,354	158,000
Panjab	4,438	3,174	499	43,095	2,895	1,639	329,842	50,318	24	377,375	56,387	2,000
Cent Provs.	775	10,899		106,296	198,073	8,834				107,071	208,972	8,834
Bombay				154,078	219,955	81,820				154,078	219,955	81,820
Sind							49,680	47,563	11,780	49,680	47,563	11,780
Madras												
Berar		262		11,779	12,881	1				11,779	13,143	
Assam												
Raj & C I			1	23,631	116,132	5,741				23,631	116,132	5,741
Nizam's Terr.												
Mysore												
TOTAL	159,196	169,588	199,595	340,876	549,936	99,519	379,522	97,881	11,804	879,594	817,405	310,000
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*			*			*			*		
Bombay	*			*	158		*	129		*	287	
Sind	*			*	48,482	1,988	*			*	48,482	
Madras	*			*			*			*		
Burma	*			*			*			*		
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*	2,939	3,165	*			*	2,939	
Foreign countries	*			*	10,595	14,062	*	1,349		*	11,944	
TOTAL	*			*	62,174	19,215	*	1,478		*	63,652	19,215
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	159,196	169,588	199,595	340,876	612,110	118,734	379,522	99,359	11,804	879,594	881,057	330,000

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of April 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO APRIL, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported
Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
20,805 132,450 32,470 4,598	29,411 145,754 17,267 6,565 3	42,815 181,532 33,396 11,301	114,240 33,413 74,304 1,097,449	213,434 60,977 172,941 1,489,442	153,014 34,096 169,001 1,077,230	81,901 125,922	222,033 1 122,355	226,050 96,645	20,805 246,690 147,784 78,902 1,097,449 125,922 2,597 550,410 7,110 429,750 1,458 57	29,411 359,189 300,277 179,506 1,489,445 122,355 1,278 771,434 8,274 374,432 354 85	42,815 334,546 295,542 180,302 1,077,230 96,645 1,097 706,680 9,237 458,034 1,357 90	COTTON By Rail and River— Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I Nizam's Terr Mysore
227,410	240,820	332,998	2,273,701	3,050,831	2,545,582	207,823	344,389	322,695	2,708,934	3,636,040	3,201,575	TOTAL
* * * * * *	8,014 36,303 812 7,939 1,373	8,805 26,621 1,011 2,325 1,091	* * * * * *	40,746 127,698 2,322 1,144 852,999 51,538	24,504 46,213 85 314,116 15,767	* * * * * *	 .	 .	* * * * * *	8,014 77,049 127,698 3,134 9,083 852,999 52,911	8,805 51,125 46,213 1,096 2,325 314,116 16,858	By Sea— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br Ports in India Foreign countries
*	54,441	39,853	*	1,076,447	400,685	*	 .	 .	*	1,130,888	440,538	TOTAL
227,410	295,261	372,851	2,273,701	4,127,278	2,946,567	207,823	344,389	322,695	2,708,934	4,766,928	3,642,113	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
75,385 456,139 82,427 12,795 47	99,183 404,499 28,757 28,282 5,046 ...	85,199 208,568 1,693 26,854 278	4,700 144,121 176,303 415,983 103 13,662 55,799 12	7,375 312,827 741,806 18,700 140,287 478 4,598	222 1,269 1,639 22,598 131,011 151 23,879 27 .	1,331,784 318,339 .	306,810 360,715 .	30,842 63,303 .	75,385 460,839 1,558,332 189,188 415,983 318,339 103 13,709 55,709 12	99,183 404,499 342,942 341,109 741,806 360,715 103 23,746 140,287 478 4,598	85,421 209,637 34,174 49,452 131,011 63,303 151 24,157 27 .	By Rail and River— Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I Nizam's Terr Mysore
626,793	565,767	322,592	810,773	1,226,071	180,796	1,650,123	667,525	94,145	3,087,689	2,459,363	597,533	TOTAL
* * * * * *	758 2	.. . . . . 82,152	* * * * * *	4,659 415,112 48,553 139,717 38,590 10,595	9 1,217 95,201 4,829 22,900	* * * * * *	822 137 22 21,256 1,349	 .. 1,067	* * * * * *	6,339 415,249 48,553 139,739 59,848 11,944	9 1,217 95,201 4,829 106,119	By Sea— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br Ports in India Foreign countries
*	760	82,152	*	657,226	124,156	*	23,586	1,067	*	681,572	207,375	TOTAL
626,793	566,527	404,744	810,773	1,883,297	304,952	1,650,123	691,111	95,212	3,087,689	3,140,935	804,908	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 30th April 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN APRIL											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	184,266	218,744	189,439							184,266	218,744	189,439
N-W P & Oudh	65,371	49,891	41,800	11,322	733	522	.		.	77,693	47,624	42,322
Panjab		469						1,074	.		1,543	
Cent. Provs.	7,893	12,533	60	76,705	54,854	13,319			.	84,598	67,387	13,379
Bombay				271,370	327,920	11,912			.	271,370	327,920	11,912
Sind								215	.		215	
Madras				12,220	25,756					12,220	25,756	
Berar		25,069	2,210	69,909	84,179	3,277				69,909	109,248	5,487
Assam												
Raj & C. I	245	1,800	891							245	3,800	891
Nizam's Terr.				34,225	42,024	11,100				34,225	42,024	11,100
Mysore				55,484	81,316	3,637				55,484	81,316	3,637
				257	121					257	121	
TOTAL	258,775	307,506	234,400	531,492	616,903	43,767		1,289		790,267	925,698	278,167
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	...	.	*			*		..	*	.	..
Bombay	*	.	.	*	698	312	*		9	*	698	312
Sind	*		..	*	130		*		.	*	130	...
Madras	*			*			*			*		
Burma	*		..	*			*			*		
Non-Br Ports in India	*		.	*	3,082	424	*		.	*	3,082	424
Foreign countries	*		.	*		39	*			*		39
TOTAL	*		..	*	3,910	775	*		9	*	3,910	784
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	258,775	307,506	234,400	531,492	620,813	44,542		1,289	9	790,267	929,608	278,951
INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	55	6	222	.	.	.			...	55	6	222
N-W P & Oudh	1,010	6	50						.	1,010	6	50
Panjab		..		3		31	1,095	280	93	1,098	280	124
Cent. Provs.	...	.	...	...					...			...
Bombay	...			9	56	16			...	9	56	16
Sind	...		...	...			225	832	105	225	832	105
Madras	...	...							...
Berar	...								...
Assam	...								...
Raj & C. I	...				14	1			...		14	1
Nizam's Terr.	.	.	...	...					...
Mysore		..	.	...	..	.		...	.	...	.	..
TOTAL	1,065	12	272	12	70	48	1,320	1,112	198	2,397	1,194	518
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	...	.	*	...	..	*	...	...	*	...	..
Bombay	*	..	...	*	...	..	*	...	6	*	...	6
Sind	*	.	...	*	344	119	*	...	...	*	344	119
Madras	*	...	..	*	...	.	*	.	...	*	...	..
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	.	*	.	...	*	...	..
Non-Br Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	.	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	..	..	*	..	...	*	.	...	*	...	..
TOTAL	*	..	..	*	344	119	*	.	6	*	344	125
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	1,065	12	272	12	414	167	1,320	1,112	204	2,397	1,538	643

* Figures not available
NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of April 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO APRIL, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported
Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
410,910 86,148 16,664 . . 2,985 3,277	519,903 85,031 469 80,175 194 63,755 3,861	338,771 66,253 1,439 . . 2,210 1,354 7	14,940 213,702 838,098 . 49,140 340,903 62,421 287,260 416	1,288 150,754 958,330 . 74,043 499,864 63,551 393,283 122	547 26,230 31,142 . 8,257 . 14,280 17,590	60	1,405 . 215	18	410,910 101,088 60 235,366 838,098 . 49,140 340,903 2,985 65,698 287,260 416	519,903 86,319 1,874 230,429 958,524 215 74,043 563,619 3,801 63,551 393,283 122	338,771 66,800 . 27,669 31,142 18 10,467 1,354 14,287 17,590 .	Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I Nizam's Terr Mysore
519,984	753,388	410,034	1,811,940	2,141,235	98,046	60	1,620	18	2,331,984	2,896,243	508,098	TOTAL
* * * * * * *	208	.	* * * * * * *	1,025 242 . 19,290 686	1,120 . 424 4,227	* * * * * * *	63	9	* * * * * * *	1,088 242 208 . 19,290 686	1,129 . 424 4,227	By Sea—
* 208		*	21,252	5,771	*	63	9	*	21,523	5,780		TOTAL
519,984	753,596	410,034	1,811,940	2,162,487	103,817	60	1,683	27	2,331,984	2,917,766	512,878	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
16,035 5,273 1,427 17	13,159 2,015 2	16,064 2,893 308	3 2 4 . 295 399 260 3	6 3 1,336 257 142	36 163 15 33	2,373 3,083 1,898 . .	3,083 2,679 . . .	231 870 . .	16,038 5,275 3,804 295 1,898 399 277 3	13,159 2,021 3,086 1,356 2,679 257 142 2	16,064 2,893 575 163 870 15 33	Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I Nizam's Terr Mysore
22,752	15,176	19,265	966	1,764	247	4,271	5,762	1,101	27,089	22,702	20,613	TOTAL
* * * * * * *	11 . 3	* * * * * * *	* * * * * * *	8 1,911 240	188 . .	* * * * * * *	42 . 3	172 . .	* * * * * * *	19 42 1,911 3 3 240	172 188 . .	By Sea—
* 14		*	2,159	188	*	45	172	*	2,218	360		TOTAL
22,752	15,190	19,265	966	3,923	435	4,271	5,807	1,273	27,089	24,920	20,973	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 2nd July 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH JUNE 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 19TH JUNE 1897.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 20TH JUNE 1896			WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 20th June 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 19th June 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings					
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week				
State Lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,735	9,14,649	527	1,736	11,03,000	635	3,69,50,407	3,92,10,000	22,59,593	
Bengal Central (a)	129	125	19,427	155	125	14,800	118	3,93,167	4,28,000	34,833	
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	90,227	105	862	1,00,000	110	35,70,957	33,16,000		2,54,957
Indian Midland (b)	141	752	98,532	131	768	1,30,000	169	26,72,116	29,25,000	2,52,884	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	2,384	114	21	2,600	124	84,401	80,900		3,501
Mad-Nnr sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,522	169	9	1,200	133	(c) 22,522	33,200	10,678	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (d)	257	1,815	3,08,742	170	1,815	3,88,000	214	1,15,27,491	96,61,000		18,66,491
Palampur Deesa	70	17	3,045	179	17	700	41	21,531	21,200		331
South Indian	170	1,042	1,85,185	178	1,042	1,85,000	178	42,89,699	42,5,000		34,696
Mayavaram Mutpet	87	54	6,017	111	54	6,000	111	1,13,171	1,22,000	8,829	
Southern Mahratta (e)	129	1,165	1,32,462	114	1,165	1,65,000	142	3,12,070	34,05,000		2,37,070
Bengal and North-Western (f)	165	750	1,10,693	146	815	1,28,000	157	31,37,815	31,22,000		15,815
Lucknow Bareilly section (Rohilkhand and Kumaon)	84	200	12,506	63	200	15,700	79	4,68,913	4,42,000		26,913
Assam-Bengal	86	159	11,116	70	156	12,100	77	3,36,902	4,97,000	1,60,098	
Burma (g)	191	886	1,22,894	139	886	1,52,000	172	41,65,169	4,59,000	6,03,531	
TOTAL	256	9,598	20,19,401	210	9,671	24,04,100	249	6,14,86,418	6,24,67,300	9,80,882	
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (h)	235	2,656	5,62,935	212	2,883	5,96,000	207	1,51,00,104	1,37,87,000		13,13,104
Odish and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,56,590	196	875	2,31,000	264	47,00,402	41,41,000		5,59,402
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	2,19,008	270	814	1,37,000	168	57,40,223	55,87,000		1,53,223
East Coast	108	488	31,337	64	535	47,900	90	11,62,849	11,82,000	19,151	
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	44					(i)	(j) 26,061	(k) 41,200		17,139	
Cheira Companyganj	66					(i)	(j) 12,728	(l) 10,600			1,628
TOTAL	231	4,754	9,70,770	201	5,107	10,11,900	198	3,67,41,866	2,47,50,800		19,91,067
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (l)	541	1,400	5,48,405	368	1,401	4,60,000	309	2,03,01,526	1,47,85,000		55,16,526
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	2,76,462	401	461	2,07,000	644	02,89,085	7,54,13,000		17,46,085
Madras	251	840	2,07,838	247	840	2,25,000	268	51,64,441	54,02,000	2,37,559	
TOTAL	498	2,791	8,82,705	352	2,792	9,82,000	352	1,47,55,052	2,77,30,000		70,25,052
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	289	17,143	19,72,876	232	17,570	43,08,000	250	12,39,83,337	11,49,49,100		80,35,237
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	159	161	22,449	139	160	26,000	162	6,6,064	6,32,000		4,064
Tarlessur	300	22	6,848	311	22	6,500	295	1,63,626	1,60,000	5,374	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	7,535	114	66	7,100	108	1,87,010	1,91,000	3,990	
Bengal Doonars	112	36	5,007	130	36	1,200	31	80,116	91,300		2,184
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	11,180	143	78	12,900	165	2,99,695	3,6,000	65,305	
Ahmedabad-Parantij					33	1,600	46	(m) 10,400		10,400	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	11,934	273	51	5,000	98	3,67,203	3,10,000		57,203
TOTAL	175	414	66,953	162	446	60,300	135	17,42,714	17,68,700	25,986	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goonr	22	73	1,643	23	74	2,600	35	37,410	58,100	20,690	
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	11,492	101	114	10,600	93	1,13,360	2,09,000	95,640	
Nagda-Ujjain					35	2,300	66		56,900	56,900	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	44,607	134	334	58,300	175	16,54,873	16,54,000	3,127	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	228	13	1,370	106	13	1,300	100	74,884	28,500		46,384
Rajputa-Bhatinda	220	108	35,231	320	108	9,700	90	5,61,081	3,05,100		2,61,088
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	2,066	207	10	3,900	390	66,505	92,500	25,995	
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (n)	98	362	33,036	91	362	45,100	125	8,71,075	9,58,000	86,925	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	4,910	53	93	8,900	96	(o) 2,56,845	1,67,000		80,845
Kolhapur	87	29	2,653	91	29	2,500	86	62,360	54,000		8,360
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhol	90	72	3,232	45	72	4,100	57	1,63,543	1,21,000		42,543
Cooch Behar	66					(z)	(y) 35,264	(k) 35,100			164
TOTAL	130	1,207	1,40,269	116	1,244	1,49,300	120	39,02,607	37,43,100		1,59,507
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junigarh-Porbandar	145	334	24,723	71	334	33,900	101	12,15,730	10,38,000		1,77,730
Jetalsar Rajkot	58	46	2,779	60	46	3,900	85	1,01,361	98,000		3,361
Jamnagar					51	2,100	41		(p) 24,800	24,800	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	364	25,957	71	364	22,400	62	6,86,221	6,51,000		35,221
Oddeypore-Chitor (q)	43	60	2,152	36	60	2,100	35	64,608	57,000		7,608
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	6,063	65	94	7,900	84	2,07,529	1,89,000		18,529
TOTAL	101	898	61,674	69	949	72,300	76	22,75,440	20,57,800		2,17,640
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,662	42,27,772	216	21,209	46,70,000	212	13,09,04,107	12,25,17,700		83,86,407

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Total earnings from the 22nd February to the 20th June 1896.

(d) Includes the Godhra Rutlam-Nagdā railway.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(h) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shad-palli railways.

(i) Return not received.

(j) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 6th June 1896.

(k) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 4th June 1897.

(l) Includes the Wardha (oal), the Dhond Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amratol railways.

(m) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 19th June 1897.

(n) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(o) Including Rs 81,519 recovered from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana Malwa railways for terminal charges from the date of opening of the line up to the 10th June 1895.

(p) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 19th June 1897.

(q) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XI of 1897-98
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.
N B - As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 20TH JUNE 1896				WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 20th June 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 19th June 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	605	1,735	9,14,640	527	1,736	11,03,000	635	1,20,91,400	1,36,91,000	15,99,600			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	19,427	155	125	14,800	118	1,81,602	1,98,000	16,398			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	90,227	105	862	1,00,300	116	14,19,298	13,90,000		29,298		
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	98,532	131	768	1,30,000	169	12,70,636	14,32,000	1,61,364			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,384	114	21	2,600	124	31,875	30,300		1,575		
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	1,522	169	9	1,200	133	14,647	15,000	353			
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	3,08,742	170	1,815	3,88,000	214	53,09,333	45,41,000		7,68,333		
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	3,045	179	17	700	41	10,966	10,400		566		
South Indian	165	1,042	1,85,185	178	1,042	1,85,000	176	21,28,550	20,81,000		47,550		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	6,017	111	54	6,000	111	60,461	59,800		661		
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,32,462	114	1,165	1,65,000	142	18,89,959	18,24,000		65,959		
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,10,693	146	815	1,26,000	157	15,05,211	10,53,000	1,47,789			
Lucknow Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	70	200	12,506	63	200	15,700	79	2,09,653	2,25,000	15,347			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	11,116	70	156	12,100	77	1,36,359	2,18,000	81,641			
Burma (f)	176	866	1,22,894	139	886	1,52,000	172	17,26,209	19,47,000	2,20,791			
TOTAL	236	9,598	20,19,401	210	9,671	24,04,100	249	2,79,86,159	2,93,55,500	13,29,341			
State lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (g)	211	2,656	5,62,935	212	2,883	5,96,000	207	68,10,248	62,78,000		5,32,248		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,56,590	196	875	2,31,000	264	21,15,203	20,76,000		39,203		
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	813	2,19,908	270	814	1,17,000	168	25,16,748	24,51,000		65,748		
East Coast	94	483	31,337	64	535	47,900	90	5,67,533	5,69,000	1,467			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73					(h)		(z) 14,144	(j) 18,400	4,256			
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(i)		(z) 5,038	(j) 4,200		858		
TOTAL	219	4,754	9,70,770	204	5,107	10,11,900	198	1,20,28,934	1,13,96,600		6,32,334		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (k)	407	1,490	5,48,405	368	1,491	4,60,000	309	91,57,787	65,42,000		26,15,787		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,26,462	491	461	2,97,000	644	46,04,524	39,94,000		6,10,524		
Madras	253	840	2,07,838	247	840	2,97,000	268	25,27,045	20,14,000	91,955			
TOTAL	317	2,791	9,82,705	352	2,792	9,82,000	352	1,62,84,356	1,31,20,000		31,64,356		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	257	17,143	39,72,876	232	17,570	43,08,000	250	5,62,59,449	5,38,32,100		24,67,349		
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	157	161	22,449	139	160	26,000	162	3,01,223	3,04,000	2,777			
Tarkessur	273	22	6,848	311	22	6,500	295	79,320	81,200	1,980			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	7,535	114	66	7,100	108	1,09,747	91,000		17,847		
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	5,007	139	36	1,200	33	9,028	37,600		2,328		
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	11,180	143	78	12,000	165	1,40,373	1,74,000	33,627			
Ahmedabad-Parantj					33	1,000	48		(i) 10,400	10,400			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	13,934	273	51	5,000	98	1,99,992	1,71,000		28,992		
TOTAL	176	414	66,953	162	446	60,300	135	8,70,483	8,70,100		383		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	28	73	1,545	23	74	2,600	35	20,861	27,200	6,339			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	11,492	101	114	10,600	93	98,331	89,700		8,631		
Nagda-Ujjain	53				35	2,300	66		29,700	29,700			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	44,607	131	334	58,300	175	7,45,555	7,55,000	9,435			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,379	106	13	1,300	100	54,769	15,800		38,969		
Rajputa Bhatinda	159	108	35,251	126	108	9,700	90	2,83,902	1,20,000		1,63,902		
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	2,066	207	10	3,900	390	31,160	40,600	9,440			
Metre gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(m)	98	362	33,036	91	362	45,100	125	4,16,923	5,02,000	85,077			
The Gaekwar's Melsana	85	93	49,10	53	93	8,000	96	(n) 1,66,231	90,100		76,131		
Kolhapur	76	29	2,953	91	29	2,500	86	29,966	27,000		2,966		
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,232	45	72	4,100	57	78,112	60,800		17,312		
Cooch Behar	63					(h)		(z) 15,720	(j) 13,800		1,920		
TOTAL	120	1,207	1,40,269	116	1,244	1,49,300	120	19,41,540	17,71,700		1,69,840		
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	24,723	74	334	33,900	101	5,67,300	4,94,000		73,300		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,779	60	46	3,900	85	47,091	46,800		291		
Jamnagar					51	2,100	41		(o) 21,800	24,800			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	25,957	71	364	22,400	62	3,06,415	2,94,000		12,415		
Oodeypore-Chitor (p)	42	60	2,152	36	60	2,100	35	29,690	26,500		3,190		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	6,063	65	94	7,900	84	1,11,982	95,800		16,182		
TOTAL	82	898	61,674	69	940	72,300	76	10,62,478	9,81,900		80,578		
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,662	42,41,772	216	20,209	46,79,900	232	6,01,73,950	5,74,55,800		27,18,150		

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdā railway

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Return not received

(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.

(j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1897

(k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways

(l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 19th June 1897

(m) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(n) Including Rs 81,519 recovered from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana Malwa Railways for terminal charges from the date of opening of the line up to the 30th June 1895

(o) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 19th June 1897

(p) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Under Secy.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE

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IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 3rd July 1897	30th January to 3rd July 1897.
BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	5,900	29,904
	Exports	+ 5,900	38,663
			—8,759
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . . .	...	100
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,900
			—5,800
CHITTAGONG	Imports	34,200	419,254
	Exports	4,400	101,620
		+ 29,800	+ 317,634
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,800	115,700
	Exports	43,900	1,393,000
		—42,100	—1,277,300
BIRBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,100	26,200
	Exports	38,800	1,379,300
		—37,700	—1,353,100
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,200	63,300
	Exports	1,100	39,300
		+ 100	+ 24,000
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	...	40,199
	Exports . . . . .	...	275,470
		...	—235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . . . . .	...	24,500
	Exports . . . . .	...	24,200
		...	+ 300
NADIA	Imports	35,400	656,400
	Exports	15,300	691,300
		+ 20,100	—34,900
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	100	19,200
	Exports	200	213,900
		—100	—194,600
JESSORE	Imports	15,600	220,400
	Exports	200	62,800
		+ 15,400	+ 157,600
KHULNA	Imports	4,100	10,800
	Exports . . . . .	...	33,000
		+ 4,100	—22,200
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	2,000	170,200
	Exports	100	1,800
		+ 1,900	+ 168,400
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	3,900	134,800
	Exports	100	6,100
		+ 3,800	+ 128,700
SINGHBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	400	3,633
	Exports	1,800	45,500
		—1,400	—41,867
RANCHI (")	Imports . . . . .	...	2,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,734
		...	—3,534

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 3rd July 1897	30th January to 3rd July 1897.
BENGAL—concl'd			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . .		1,866
	Exports . . .	...	281,110
		...	—279,244
BALASORE	Imports . . .	500	14,300
	Exports . . .	27,400	842,900
		—26,900	—828,600
PURI	Imports . . .	189	1,211
	Exports . . .	1,442	29,753
		—1,253	—28,542
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . . .	11,540	224,962
	Exports . . .	6,618	142,826
		+ 4,922	+ 82,136
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . .	3,600	201,000
	Exports . . .	5,700	344,200
		—2,100	—143,200
MEERUT	Imports . . .	7,400	299,140
	Exports . . .	30,700	407,859
		+ 23,300	—108,719
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . .	2,500	40,800
	Exports . . .	49,800	452,100
		—47,300	—411,300
ALIGARH	Imports . . .	1,200	130,500
	Exports . . .	11,000	409,800
		—9,800	—279,300
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . .	433	74,106
	Exports . . .	7,540	94,701
		—7,107	—20,595
AGRA	Imports . . .	33,200	450,900
	Exports . . .	38,600	298,900
		—5,400	+ 152,000
FARUKHABAD (preceding week)	Imports . . .	2,800	94,200
	Exports . . .	300	10,600
		+ 2,500	+ 83,600
MAINPURI	Imports . . .	...	17,400
	Exports . . .	1,400	16,300
		—1,400	+ 1,100
ETAWAH	Imports . . .	2,200	58,600
	Exports . . .	2,100	24,400
		+ 100	+ 34,200
ETAH (incomplete)	Imports . . .	100	16,600
	Exports . . .	6,800	128,000
		—6,700	—111,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 31d July 1897.	30th January to 31st July 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports . . .	17,400	154,300
	Exports . . .	200	8,200
		+ 17,200	+ 146,100
MORADABAD	Imports . . .	6,200	175,900
	Exports . . .	9,900	326,900
		—3,700	—151,000
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports . . .	2,034	69,413
	Exports . . .	2,374	275,258
		—340	—205,845
BUDAUN	Imports . . .	200	2,500
	Exports . . .	100	17,500
		+ 100	—15,000
PILIBIT	Imports . . .	1,000	49,875
	Exports . . .	500	74,050
		+ 500	—24,175
BAREILLY	Imports . . .	43,300	151,500
	Exports . . .	17,900	183,600
		+ 25,400	—32,100
Allahabad Division—			
CANNONPORT	Imports . . .	58,000	1,566,800
	Exports . . .	40,200	405,600
		+ 17,800	+ 1,161,200
FATEHPUR (preceding week)			
	Imports . . .	20,700	147,300
	Exports . . .	200	2,327
		+ 20,500	+ 144,973
BANDA	Imports . . .	53,000	504,600
	Exports . . .	800	3,700
		+ 52,200	+ 500,900
HAMIRPUR	Imports . . .	13,800	95,900
	Exports . . .	700	3,300
		+ 13,100	+ 92,600
ALLAHABAD (preceding week)	Imports . . .	33,700	948,500
	Exports . . .	...	11,800
		+ 33,700	+ 936,700
JHANSI	Imports . . .	16,400	352,500
	Exports . . .	300	11,800
		+ 16,100	+ 340,700
JALAUN	Imports . . .	20,200	166,000
	Exports . . .	400	13,500
		+ 19,800	+ 152,500
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports . . .	8,300	481,700
	Exports . . .	700	39,500
		+ 7,600	+ 442,200
MIRZAPUR	Imports . . .	8,600	180,315
	Exports . . .	...	10,712
		+ 8,600	+ 169,603
JAUNPUR	Imports . . .	5,500	155,500
	Exports . . .	200	39,800
		+ 5,300	+ 115,700
GHAZIPUR	Imports . . .	5,400	107,300
	Exports . . .	2,600	75,000
		+ 2,800	+ 32,300

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IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 3rd July 1897.	30th January to 3rd July 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—concd			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	900	25,500
	Exports . . .	11,200	228,100
		—10,300	—202,600
BALLIA	Imports . . .	7,327	62,983
	Exports . . .	9,201	50,542
		—1,874	+12,441
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	4,000	87,100
	Exports . . .	15,600	439,900
		—11,600	—352,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL (preceding week)	Imports . . .	200	5,400
	Exports . . .	+	...
		+200	+5,400
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .	2,100	18,600
	Exports . . .	2,000	80,200
		+100	—61,600
ODUH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	16,500	348,800
	Exports . . .	1,900	67,600
		+14,600	+281,200
UNAO	Imports . . .	200	54,100
	Exports . . .	...	500
		+200	+53,600
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . .	3,900	193,500
	Exports . . .	100	8,600
		+3,800	+184,900
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	99	21,997
	Exports . . .	8,700	283,000
		—8,601	—261,003
KHERI (preceding week)	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	3,100	138,700
		—3,100	—126,000
HARDOI	Imports . . .	2,400	131,200
	Exports . . .	100	45,800
		+2,300	+85,400
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	6,300	204,900
	Exports . . .	13,100	278,800
		—6,800	—73,900
GONDA	Imports . . .	22,000	162,500
	Exports . . .	4,300	129,000
		+17,700	+33,500
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	2,000	8,610
	Exports . . .	14,000	170,700
		—600	—162,090
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	1,100	68,000
	Exports . . .	23,800	203,700
		—22,700	—135,700
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	1,827	10,725
	Exports . . .	10,533	75,309
		—8,706	—64,584
BIKANER	Imports . . .	18,046	106,761
	Exports . . .	...	...
		+18,046	+106,761

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

				Week ending 3rd July 1897	30th January to 3rd July 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	. . .		11,100	172,400
	Exports	. . .		1,800	59,555
PANJAB—				+9,300	+112,845
Delhi Division—					
Hissar	Imports	. . .		42,000	847,600
	Exports	. . .		6,300	28,800
				+35,700	+818,800
ROHTAK	Imports	. . .		100	5,100
	Exports	. . .		...	3,800
				+100	+1,300
GURGAON (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	. . .		1,200	91,200
	Exports	. . .		6,300	134,500
				-5,100	-43,300
DELHI	Imports	. . .		24,700	707,400
	Exports	. . .		27,700	239,500
				-3,000	+467,900
KARNAL	Imports	. . .		200	43,600
	Exports	. . .		6,300	42,100
				-6,100	+1,500
AMBALA	Imports	. . .		11,600	306,600
	Exports	. . .		1,300	50,800
				+10,300	+255,800
SIMLA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	. . .		2,000	55,000
	Exports	. . .		...	200
				+2,000	+54,800
Jalandhar Division—					
JALANDHAR	Imports	. . .		5,700	80,200
	Exports	. . .		45,600	672,700
				-39,900	-592,500
LUDHIANA	Imports	. . .		4,500	94,800
	Exports	. . .		53,900	531,800
				-49,400	-437,000
FEROZPUR	Imports	. . .		19,100	192,500
	Exports	. . .		28,500	551,200
				-9,400	-358,700
Lahore Division—					
MULTAN	Imports	. . .		2,600	165,900
	Exports	. . .		13,400	142,500
				-10,800	+23,400
JHANG	Imports	. . .		100	25,100
	Exports	. . .		9,600	114,300
				-9,500	-89,200
MONTGOMERY	Imports	. . .		900	91,000
	Exports	. . .		900	10,600
				...	+80,400
LAHORE	Imports	. . .		13,038	365,817
	Exports	. . .		31,950	270,471
				-18,912	+95,346
AMRITSAR	Imports	. . .		11,700	217,300
	Exports	. . .		23,100	437,800
				-11,400	-220,500
GURDASPUR	Imports	. . .		3,000	47,000
	Exports	. . .		16,400	334,018
				-13,400	-287,018

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 3rd July 1897.	30th January to 3rd July 1897.
PANJAB—contd			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	7,200	94,100
	Exports	600	50,100
		+6,600	+44,000
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,400	111,000
	Exports	1,700	20,800
		+700	+90,200
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	2,400	98,400
	Exports	41,100	380,000
		—38,700	—281,600
SHAHPUR	Imports	900	62,300
	Exports	2,700	57,100
		—1,800	+5,200
JHELAM	Imports	6,187	175,743
	Exports	548	20,993
		+5,639	+154,750
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	30,900	680,451
	Exports	1,300	64,400
		+29,600	+616,051
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	9,900	216,500
	Exports	12,200	182,600
		—2,300	+33,900
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	500	4,970
	Exports	2,100	91,857
		—1,600	—86,887
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	200	12,600
	Exports	7,700	126,300
		—7,500	—113,700
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	200	6,856
	Exports	12,800	104,700
		—12,600	—97,844
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	11,800	435,200
	Exports	13,500	261,600
		—1,700	+173,600
KATRA	Imports	8,400	156,700
	Exports	1,800	183,400
		+6,600	—26,700
PANCH MAHÁLS (preceding week)	Imports	16,683	13,663
	Exports	—16,683	584,136
			—570,473.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 3rd July 1897.	30th January to 3rd July 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd.</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd.</i>			
BROACH	Imports . . .	300	323,031
	Exports . . .	1,000	233,366
		—700	+89,665
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	13,700	509,100
	Exports . . .	6,800	160,300
		+6,900	+348,800
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . .	...	761
		...	+70,113
KATHIAWAR	Imports . . .	.	169,924
	Exports . . .	...	1,558
		.	+168,366
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	35,700	608,600
	Exports . . .	...	1,700
		+35,700	+606,900
NASIK	Imports . . .	20,000	375,300
	Exports . . .	2,000	74,300
		+18,000	+301,000
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . .	16,200	138,200
	Exports . . .	600	65,400
		+15,600	+72,800
POONA	Imports . . .	40,600	682,621
	Exports . . .	300	15,400
		+40,300	+667,221
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . .	17,700	127,900
	Exports . . .	20,600	156,600
		—2,900	—28,700
SATARA	Imports . . .	...	308,859
	Exports . . .	...	8,891
		...	+299,968
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	27,200	348,900
	Exports . . .	1,800	159,900
		+25,400	+189,000
BIJAPUR	Imports . . .	17,600	268,100
	Exports . . .	500	9,500
		+17,100	+258,600
DHARWAR	Imports . . .	2,300	74,533
	Exports . . .	16,200	345,821
		—13,900	—271,288
TANNA	Imports . . .	2,200	145,800
	Exports . . .	1,100	267,700
		+1,100	—121,900
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,000	106,067
	Exports . . .	500	124,920
		+500	—18,853
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . .	33,984	541,530
	Exports . . .	1,775	51,820
		+32,209	+489,710
KANARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	100	26,400
	Exports . . .	100	124,300
		...	—97,900
RATNAGIRI („)	Imports . . .	600	664,800
	Exports . . .	...	18,900
		+600	+645,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 3rd July 1897.	30th January to 3rd July 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKARPUR	Imports	4,316	118,778
	Exports	282,682 —278,366	1,408,032 —1,289,254
THAR-PARKAR	Imports	9,900	238,000
	Exports	18,300 —8,400	281,300 —43,300
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	800	15,800
	Exports	10,200 —9,400	221,200 —205,400
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	6,400	135,000
	Exports	9,000 —2,600	165,000 —30,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	21,300	211,300
	Exports	100 +21,200	19,600 +191,700
JUBBULPORE	Imports	17,800	361,300
	Exports	1,600 +16,200	243,400 +117,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	6,100	121,600
	Exports	100 +6,000	85,700 +35,900
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	11,500	182,500
	Exports	300 +11,200	33,700 +148,800
NIMAR	Imports	8,000	161,200
	Exports	100 +7,900	30,000 +131,200
Nagpur Division—			
WARDHA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,800	59,300
	Exports	100 +1,700	13,100 +46,200
NAGPUR	Imports	18,500	420,300
	Exports	2,200 +16,300	80,900 +339,400
CHANDA	Imports	900	11,600
	Exports	2,500 —1,600	57,000 —45,400
BHANDARA	Imports	23,400	305,000
	Exports	3,800 +19,600	75,000 +230,000
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	3,200	81,400
	Exports	5,600 —2,400	445,100 —363,700
BILASPUR	Imports	7,800	128,559
	Exports	100 +7,700	56,698 +71,861
SAMBALPUR	Imports	100	12,700
	Exports	8,500 —8,400	463,500 —450,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

				Week ending 3rd July 1897.	30th January to 3rd July 1897
BERAR—					
East—					
AMRÁOTI	Imports	.	.	7,000	199,200
	Exports	.	.	100	19,900
				+ 6,900	+ 179,300
West—					
AKOLA	Imports	.	.	9,100	123,000
	Exports	.	.	3,900	98,100
				+ 5,200	+ 24,900
BULDÁNA	Imports	.	.	1,200	33,500
	Exports	.	.	100	2,800
				+ 1,100	+ 30,700
MADRAS—					
GANJAM	Imports	.	.	4,500	46,800
	Exports	.	.	2,200	119,500
				+ 2,300	—72,700
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	.	.	27,400	316,600
	Exports	.	.	800	23,400
				+ 26,600	+ 293,200
GODÁVARI	Imports	.	.	19,100	124,300
	Exports	.	.	56,400	962,600
				—37,300	—838,300
KISRNA	Imports	.	.	900	38,174
	Exports	.	.	41,800	752,407
				—40,900	—714,233
NELLORE	Imports	.	.	100	19,663
	Exports	.	.	1,300	43,704
				—1,200	—24,041
KARNÚL (incomplete)	Imports	.	.	2,600	73,600
	Exports	.	.	3,400	28,800
				—800	+ 44,800
BELLARY („)	Imports	.	.	16,000	251,000
	Exports	.	.	5,000	80,500
				+ 11,000	+ 170,500
ANANTAPUR („)	Imports	.	.	2,200	61,400
	Exports	.	.	5,800	105,700
				—3,600	—44,300
CUDDAPAH	Imports	.	.	1,000	94,400
	Exports	.	.	5,500	73,100
				—4,500	+ 21,300
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	.	.	19,100	188,700
	Exports	.	.	42,700	380,500
				—23,600	—194,800
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	.	.	900	18,200
	Exports	.	.	8,900	165,000
				—8,000	—146,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	.	.	600	89,900
	Exports	.	.	19,700	625,800
				—19,100	—535,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

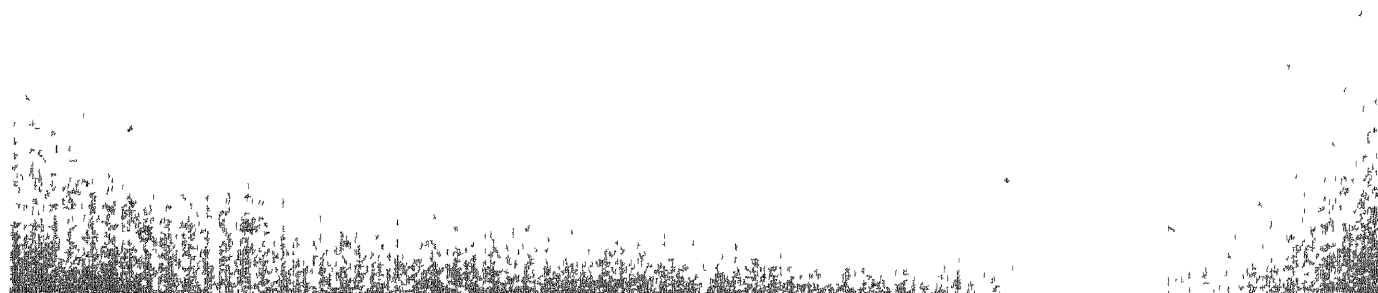
[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

				Week ending 3rd July 1897	30th January to 3rd July 1897
MADRAS— <i>contd.</i>					
SALEM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	Exports	. . . .	1,500	27,700
				12,700	227,600
				—11,200	—199,900
COIMBATORE	Imports	Exports	. . . .	7,900	214,400
				25,900	628,800
				—18,000	—414,400
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	Exports	. . . .	1,102	36,064
				6,571	149,951
				—5,469	—113,887
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	Exports	. . . .	4,200	89,800
				155,800	2,676,900
				—151,600	—2,587,100
MADURA	Imports	Exports	. . . .	1,300	66,400
				18,300	367,500
				—17,000	—301,100
TINNEVELLY	Imports	Exports	. . . .	25,100	541,000
				12,200	470,800
				+12,900	+70,200
MALABAR	Imports	Exports	. . . .	30,300	1,425,800
				10,700	339,600
				+19,600	+1,086,200
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	Exports	. . . .	100	111,020
				..	624,290
				+100	—513,270

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 3rd, 1897.

The unfavourable conditions which prevailed over the Indian region at the close of last week have held steadily during the week under review. The Bay monsoon has given fair daily rain to the Burma Peninsula, but in all other parts of India the weather has been fine and practically rainless. This period of rainlessness was aggravated by a strong dry westerly wind which reduced humidity and which blew right across the Peninsula as well as over the whole of the central parts of the country and the Gangetic Plain. The worst day of the week was Wednesday, June the 30th, when only nine stations reported a rainfall for the previous 24 hours, of which six were reported from Burma and Assam. On this day the heaviest fall of rain along the West Coast was only 0·13 inch at Mangalore. This absence of rain, combined with a dry hot westerly wind, had an important effect on temperature which rose steadily during the week, and on July 3rd was over 10° above the normal at Amraoti, Chanda, Allahabad, Lucknow and Ranchi and over 11° above at Raipur and Akola.

Daily Summary — *Sunday, June 27th* — Pressure had generally changed slightly. Readings were lowest over the North Gangetic Plain and highest in Ceylon. They were largely above the normal average over North Bombay and largely below over East Bengal. The winds were unusually northerly over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula, and an abnormal westerly current blew over the Gangetic Plain, while in Bengal the wind was lighter and more variable than usual. The force of the wind was high over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The mean temperature was low over the Indus Valley and Bengal and Burma, but was excessive elsewhere. Rain had occurred over Lower and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal and Ganjam, but elsewhere the weather had been practically rainless.

Monday, June 28th — The pressure changes had again been generally slight, and the barometric conditions were similar to those reported on the 27th. Westerly winds, with more northing in them than usual, prevailed over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, while the abnormal westerly current over the Gangetic Plain held steadily. In Bengal the usual southerly to easterly winds were reported, but the force was lower than usual. The mean temperature remained low over the Indus Valley and Baluchistan as well as over part of Bengal and Burma, but the area of lower temperatures than usual was decreasing. In all other places the heat was excessive. Rain had continued to fall in Burma, Assam and Bengal, but the amounts were lighter than on the 27th. In other parts of India the weather remained practically rainless.

Tuesday, June 29th — The barometer had fallen briskly in Assam and North Bengal, but elsewhere the changes continued slight. A band of low pressure lay along the foot of the hills from the Indus to Assam, and readings were highest in Ceylon. The pressure differences were large, and the winds, which, except in the Punjab, Malabar, Burma and Bengal, were generally westerly with a little northing, blew strongly. The mean temperature was still lower than the average in the Indus Valley and Baluchistan as well as over Assam and Arakan. Showers had occurred over Burma and Assam, but had ceased over Bengal, where, as well as over the remainder of India, the weather was practically rainless.

Wednesday, June 30th — Pressure had decreased everywhere. There had, however, been no change in the general distribution. Pressure remained higher than usual over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces and lower than usual over Northern and North-Eastern India. Gradients were very steep. The winds

were inclined to draw into south-west along the West Coast, but elsewhere there was no important change. The mean temperature was still low over Sind, the North Punjab and parts of Assam and of Burma and was excessive elsewhere. Moderate showers had fallen over Lower Burma and at Silchar, but elsewhere the weather remained fine.

Thursday, July 1st—Pressure had recovered almost everywhere. The change had been greater in the north than in the south, and hence gradients had decreased, but this was the only change of importance. The winds were drawing into south over North Bombay, Rajputana and the Punjab, but in other places there had been no important change. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was also unaltered, except that the heat was becoming very great along the foot of the hills in Upper India. Showers had fallen at the Bombay coast stations and in parts of Burma and of Assam.

Friday, July 2nd—Pressure had again risen, the rise continuing greater in the north and west than in the south or east. Pressure still remained lowest in the Punjab, but the pressure differences continued to grow slighter. A well defined area of abnormally high pressure covered Bombay and the central parts of the country. The monsoon was now light both at the head of the Bay and along the Bombay coast. In the Punjab the wind directions were variable, while over the Gangetic Plain the abnormal westerly wind held steadily. The temperature distribution was unaltered. Monsoon showers were received over Burma and Arakan, duststorms had given rain to the hill and submontane parts of Upper India, and showers were reported from a few West Coast stations. These were the only important falls of rain.

Saturday, July 3rd.—The barometer had ceased to rise, and a fall had set in, which, being greater in the north than in the south, had increased the steepness of the pressure gradients again. There was no other change of importance. The winds were becoming south-westerly over a considerable part of North-West India, but elsewhere there had been no alteration. The force was about normal at the head of the Bay and lower than usual on the Bombay Coast. The temperature conditions were unaltered. Fair showers continued to be received over Burma and Assam, light showers along the West Coast and a few scattered local showers elsewhere.

Temperature.—The mean temperature conditions relatively to the normal distribution have been very steady during the week. There has been some deficiency of temperature daily over parts of Burma and Assam and over Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, while over the whole of the intervening region the heat has been excessive. Over the central parts of the country the excess of heat has varied between 10° and 12° .

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	JUNE 1897				July 1897			Mean variation of week.
	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0.5	+1.3	+1.1	+0.6	+1.0	+1.3	+1.0	+0.8
Bengal and Assam . . .	−1.8	+0.1	+2.8	+4.7	+4.7	+4.2	+5.1	+2.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4.7	+6.8	+8.0	+6.8	+7.1	+6.2	+7.7	+6.8
Punjab	+0.4	+2.1	+1.7	+3.1	+4.0	+3.8	+5.1	+2.9
Bombay	+3.3	+3.9	+3.8	+4.0	+3.6	+3.4	+3.0	+3.6
Central Provinces and Berar	+6.1	+8.2	+7.8	+7.5	+7.9	+7.9	+8.9	+7.8
Central India and Gujarat	+4.0	+5.4	+3.7	+3.6	+3.3	+4.0	+5.2	+4.2
Sind and Rajputana	+2.5	+2.5	+1.6	+1.9	+2.1	+2.6	+2.6	+2.3
Madras	+3.8	+3.9	+4.7	+4.5	+5.3	+5.4	+4.2	+4.5
Mean for whole of India	+2.6	+3.8	+3.9	+4.1	+4.3	+4.3	+4.8	+4.0

The above shows a steady excess of temperature during the week, the excess rising from 26 on the 27th June to 48 on the 3rd July. The hottest area relatively to the normal was the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

June 27th	.	.	113 2	at Jacobabad
" 28th	.	.	115 6	" "
" 29th	.	.	113 2	" "
" 30th	.	.	116 7	" "
July 1st	.	.	115 1	" "
" 2nd	.	.	110 8	" Sialkot
" 3rd	.	.	110 4	" Khushab.

Rain.—Towards the close of last week the rainfall began to fall off over India, and this lightness in the rainfall has been continued during the week under review over the greater part of the Indian region. Only in six districts, *viz.*, the North-West Provinces (East), the Punjab (North and West), Kathiawar, Baluchistan and West Rajputana has there been actually no rain during the week, but in no less than sixteen has the average actual rainfall of the division been less than one-tenth of an inch for the whole period. These sixteen divisions were mostly included within the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab, the central parts of the country and the east of the Peninsula. In other places the rainfall was generally effective. The average actual amounts within the area of effective rainfall ranged from 11.51 inches in Arakan, 11.43 inches in Assam (Surma), 7.43 inches in Deltaic Burma, 3.98 inches in Tenasserim and 2.54 inches in the Konkan to 0.10 inch in the North-West Provinces (West Submontane) and the Central Provinces (Central). The fall was, however, short of the normal almost everywhere. There was an abnormal excess of 7.44 inches in Assam (Surma), of 2.35 inches in Deltaic Burma, of 1.98 inches in Arakan and of 0.04 inch in Deltaic Bengal, but every other division throughout India reported a deficiency. This deficiency exceeded 6 inches in the Assam Hills and the Konkan, 5 inches in Malabar and Coorg and 4 inches in Tenasserim and North Bengal and was considerable to large in the other divisions. Except in Burma and Assam, where showers fell almost daily, the rainfall over India occurred mainly during the first two or last two days of the week, the central part of the week having been practically rainless.

These two weeks of short rainfall have had a serious effect on the seasonal average. There are now only nine divisions which report excessive rain, that is, a fall of 20 per cent or more above the normal average. These divisions are—Deltaic Bengal, South Bihar, the east, centre and submontane east of the North-West Provinces, the North Punjab, Coorg, Baluchistan and Madras (South); while, on the contrary, there are no less than thirty divisions in which the rainfall between the 30th of May and date was 20 per cent. or more below the normal average for that period, and in the case of fourteen of these divisions it was 50 per cent. or more short.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week:

Burma	.	.	.	Thaton	.	.	.	.	.	14.09 inches.
				Bassein	.	.	.	.	.	17.52 "
				Akyab	.	.	.	.	.	12.35 "
Assam	.	.	.	Silchar	.	.	.	.	.	13.22 "
Bengal	.	.	.	Cox's Bazar	.	.	.	.	.	11.54 "
				Chaudarga (Nadia)	.	.	.	.	.	10.12 "
Bihar	.	.	.	Araria (Purnea)	.	.	.	.	.	3.47 "
West Peninsula	.	.	.	Coondapoor (Mangalore)	.	.	.	.	.	4.03 "
				Khed (Ratnagiri)	.	.	.	.	.	6.71 "
				Mán (Satará)	.	.	.	.	.	5.65 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 3RD, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO JULY 3RD, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to July 3rd	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	1 Tenasserim . . .	3 98	8 88	— 4 90	39 20	45 84	— 14
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic . . .	7 43	5 08	+ 2 35	24 96	22 84	+ 9
	3 Central do . . .	1 64	2 17	— 0 53	9 16	12 52	— 27
	4 Upper do . . .	1 05	1 90	— 0 85	6 76	11 64	— 42
	5 Arakan . . .	11 51	9 53	+ 1 98	51 62	60 35	— 14
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal . . .	3 36	4 26	— 0 90	18 88	21 07	— 14
	7 Assam Suma . . .	11 43	3 99	+ 7 44	26 81	24 01	+ 12
	8 Do Hills . . .	1 92	8 08	— 6 16	15 81	37 63	— 58
	9 Do Brahmaputra . . .	2 11	3 62	— 1 51	10 16	17 50	— 42
	10 Deltaic Bengal . . .	2 22	2 18	+ 0 04	14 31	11 75	+ 22
	11 Central do . . .	1 37	2 42	— 1 05	9 03	11 64	— 22
	12 North do . . .	1 72	5 91	— 4 19	11 09	27 18	— 59
	13 Bengal Hills . . .						
	14 Orissa . . .	0 11	3 21	— 3 10	8 29	9 75	— 15
	15 Chota Nagpur . . .	0 15	2 49	— 2 34	8 03	8 74	— 8
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	16 South Bihar . . .	0 08	2 15	— 2 07	13 16	6 45	+ 104
	17 North do . . .	0 55	2 49	— 1 94	9 23	9 45	— 2
	18 N-W P East . . .	0	1 91	— 1 91	5 78	4 48	+ 29
	19 South Oudh . . .	0 07	2 13	— 2 06	3 60	4 51	— 20
	20 North do . . .	0 07	2 29	— 2 22	4 91	5 37	— 9
	21 N-W P Central . . .	0 15	1 42	— 1 27	4 17	3 45	+ 21
	22 Do West . . .	0 11	1 10	— 0 09	2 82	2 47	+ 14
	23 Do East Submontane . . .	0 05	2 31	— 2 26	6 95	5 74	+ 21
PUNJAB . . .	24 Do West do. . .	0 10	2 08	— 1 98	2 90	4 92	— 41
	25 Do Hills . . .	0 20	1 81	— 1 61	4 34	6 31	— 31
	26 South-East Punjab . . .	0 05	1 23	— 1 18	1 41	2 73	— 48
	27 South do . . .	0 15	0 54	— 0 39	0 87	1 73	— 50
	28 Central do . . .	0 08	0 61	— 0 53	1 18	1 66	— 29
	29 Punjab Submontane . . .	0 17	1 11	— 0 94	1 36	2 80	— 51
	30 Do Hills . . .	0 34	2 45	— 2 11	4 11	6 25	— 34
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	31 North Punjab . . .	0	0 45	— 0 45	2 17	1 33	+ 63
	32 West do . . .	0	0 26	— 0 26	0 78	0 82	— 5
BOMBAY (NORTH)	33 Malabar . . .	1 43	6 93	— 5 50	42 60	38 06	+ 12
	34 Madras South-Central . . .	0 16	0 83	— 0 67	6 53	5 67	+ 5
	35 Coorg . . .	0 71	6 23	— 5 52	33 99	27 65	+ 23
	36 My-ore . . .	0 15	1 17	— 1 02	6 38	5 48	+ 16
	37 Konkan . . .	2 54	8 92	— 6 38	22 43	29 07	— 23
	38 Bombay Deccan . . .	0 53	1 09	— 0 56	5 42	5 78	— 6
	39 Hyderabad North . . .						
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	40 Khandesh . . .	0 09	1 11	— 1 02	2 00	5 47	— 63
	41 Berar . . .	0 03	1 83	— 1 80	1 74	6 90	— 75
	42 Central Provinces West . . .	0 06	2 18	— 2 12	3 55	11 59	— 69
	43 Do do. Central . . .	0 10	3 21	— 3 11	4 45	8 58	— 48
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA	44 Do do. East . . .	0 03	3 16	— 3 13	5 81	9 12	— 36
	45 Gujarat . . .	0 76	3 37	— 2 61	2 72	7 02	— 61
	46 Kathiawar . . .	0	1 16	— 1 16	0 24	2 91	— 92
	47 Sind . . .	0 02	0 17	— 0 15	0 08	0 29	— 72
MADRAS . . .	48 Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0	0	0 36	0 09	+ 300
	49 Central India East . . .	0 01	2 46	— 2 45	6 52	7 94	— 18
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West. . .	0 04	1 94	— 1 90	1 08	4 81	— 78
	51 West Rajputana . . .	0	0 61	— 0 61	0 11	1 93	— 94
MADRAS . . .	52 East Coast North . . .	0 32	1 41	— 1 09	3 48	5 17	— 33
	52-A Do do . . .	0 65	3 81	— 3 16	5 60	11 25	— 52
	53 Hyderabad South . . .	0 13	1 00	— 0 87	1 84	5 28	— 65
	54 Madras Central . . .	0 06	0 58	— 0 52	3 33	3 02	+ 10
	55 East Coast Central . . .	0 12	0 63	— 0 51	1 82	3 01	— 40
	56 Do South . . .	0 06	0 63	— 0 57	2 04	2 54	— 20
	57 Madras South . . .	0 08	0 22	— 0 14	1 93	1 38	+ 40

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 8th July, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 3rd July*—Rainfall of week is seriously deficient, practically *nil*, except insignificant local showers on the West Coast and in parts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The water-supply for drinking purposes is again failing in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally sufficient, for irrigation it is generally insufficient, except under the Godavari, Kistna, and Tanjore irrigation systems. Early agricultural operations continue, but more rain is urgently wanted for this purpose and for crops already sown which are in a precarious condition where unprotected by wells or other irrigation sources. Harvests are virtually *nil*. Pasture is generally scarce, improvement due to previous rains failing for want of further fall. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, is generally available elsewhere, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, deaths from starvation being reported from Anantapur and Cuddapah, elsewhere condition is generally normal. Prices are on the rise generally, increase is especially marked in dry grains in the Deccan, Vizagapatam, Godavari, North Arcot, and Salem. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—126,273 men, 225,448 women, 21,165 children, total 432,886 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—17 men, 93 women, total 110 in Ganjam. Weavers—16,362 men, 14,049 women, 1,606 children with 154 unspecified, total 32,171 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 465,167. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—296 men, 592 women, 17,336 children, total 18,224; Others—4,128 men, 9,094 women, 22,059 children, total 35,281. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—16,079 men, 40,406 women, 44,948 children, total 101,433. Total on gratuitous relief 154,938. Grand total on Government relief 620,105. Numbers on relief in Godavari not reported. There were also 7,258 employed on zamindari works and 182 fed in zamindari kitchens in Ganjam. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam 10, Bellary 10½, Vizagapatam 11, Kurnool 12, Cuddapah 12½, and Anantapur 13½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since commencement of distress Rs. 9,36,933.

Bombay—*For week ending 5th July*—Slight rain in Gujrat, Konkan, the Deccan, and Karnatic, more is urgently wanted throughout the presidency. Sowing operations are retarded in parts, rice transplanting is in progress in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Kolaba, and Kanara. Locusts have appeared in two talukas of Karachi and four of Shikarpur and Hyderabad, but damage is slight. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, Belgaum, and parts of Karachi and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur, healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Karachi, Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Nasik, and Surat, are rising in Sholapur, Belgaum, and parts of Thana, normal in Karra; and stationary in Kolaba. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 9½, Bijapur 8½, Sholapur 7½, Ahmednagar 7½, Poona 7½, Nasik 7½, Satara 7½, Khandesh 7, and Dharwar 10½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 67,397, Sholapur 93,160, Ahmednagar 52,117, Poona 11,359, Nasik 15,225, Satara 10,743, Khandesh 10,830, Belgaum 9,204, and Dharwar 365, total 270,400, of whom 213,494 are relief workers and 56,905 dependants. Of relief workers—66,134 are men, 93,277 women, and 54,083 children. Of dependants—313 are men, 4,364 women, and 52,229 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 13,787, including 641 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,935, including 118 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 9,417, including 519 in poor-houses, Poona 10,472, Nasik 1,635, Satara 658, Belgaum 820, and Dharwar 1,119; total 46,843, of whom 23,542 are men, 13,501 women, and 9,800 children. Total number on relief 317,243.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th July*—There was general rain on Sunday, 27th June, but since Monday, 28th, rain has almost entirely ceased and the weather has been abnormally hot and dry. The prospects of rice, jute, and sugarcane continue good, but more rain is urgently required for the autumn crops.

and winter rice, especially for the transplantation of rice. In Calcutta a smart shower of rain fell on the evening of 5th instant. A flight of locusts visited Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and the Sonthal Parganas on the 4th instant, but no damage to the crops has been reported. Prices remain almost stationary. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Murshidabad, common rice 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Khulna, common rice 9 seers, Rajshahi, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Shahabad, common rice 8 seers and peas $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers, Champaran, Burma rice $8\frac{1}{8}$ seers and peas 10 seers, Muzaffarpur, Burma rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 11 seers, Darbhanga, common rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers and indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers and *marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 seers and maize 10 to 12 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 11 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 7 seers and *mahua* 16 to 32 seers, Lohardaga, rice 7 seers, Palamau, rice 8 seers, and Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 3rd July, were—Bankura 10,341, Nadia 92,928, Murshidabad 6,885, Khulna 11,452, Rajshahi 405, Pabna 3,405, Patna 188, Shahabad 21,319, Saran 62,250, Champaran 141,671, Muzaffarpur 110,384, Darbhanga 211,815, Bhagalpur 9,816, Sonthal Parganas 6,402, Puri 5,209, Hazaribagh 6,531, Lohardaga no report, Palamau 3,728, Manbhum 14,305, Singhbhum 82, total 719,116 against 736,804 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows:—Relief workers—men 109,783, women 108,794, children 32,578, total 251,155. Dependants—men 1,008, women 38, children 12,870, total 13,916. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,081, women 2,326, children 10,446, total 14,853. Otherwise relieved, including persons relieved from the Charitable Fund—men 70,774, women 229,958, children 127,144, total 427,876. Test-workers—men 5,789, women 3,874, children 1,653, total 11,316. Private relief.—Relief works—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 3,695, women 1,865, children 431, total 5,991. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 528, women 198, children 52, total 778. Hatwa—men 416, women 500, children 178, total 1,094. Jamtara—men 565, women 525, children 89; total 1,179. Deoghur—men 207, women 134, children 97, total 438. Gratuitous relief.—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,963, women 6,727, children 5,226, total 14,916. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 53, women 234, children 237; total 524. Hatwa—men 177, women 249, children 271, total 697. Manjha—men 50, women 15, children 18, total 83. Total on private relief 25,700.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 7th July.—

Slight showers fell in some districts, in Farukhabad and Hamirpur over 1 inch and in Rae Bareilly over half an inch were recorded. Hot winds prevailed during the week which caused further damage to the crops recently sown and checked sowings in most places. Irrigation is in progress in some districts. More rain is urgently needed and the situation is now growing critical. Locusts appeared in a few districts and caused slight injury to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 3rd July, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows—Agra 32,023, Etawah 4,483, Cawnpore 9,450, Fatehpur 11,477, Banda 215,398, Hamirpur 29,573, Allahabad 98,495, Jhansi 29,384, Jalaun 29,883, Muzapur 28,023, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 6,793, Jaunpur 19,418, Gorakhpur 29,059, Azamgarh 20,371, Lucknow 57,755, Unao 28,931, Rae Bareilly 28,317, Hardoi 113,492, total 792,325. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works 340,593; relieved as dependants 62,336; relieved in poor-houses 32,299; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 42,633 from Charitable Relief Fund, 357,097; total 792,325. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test-works 12,166, relieved in poor-houses 7,463; relieved under other provisions of the Code, including 13,853 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 49,877, total 69,506. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 861,831. Supplies are sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in a few places. Prices show a tendency to rise. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $8\frac{3}{8}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th July*—Rain averaging about one inch has fallen in Gujranwala, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Umballa, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Hissar and Karnal, $\frac{3}{4}$ in Sialkot, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in Ferozepore and Amritsar. There has also been a fall of $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch in parts of Gurgaon and $\frac{1}{2}$ in parts of Rawal Pindi, drizzling is also reported from Karnal Sadr and Jullundur. Harvesting of extra spring crops is nearly over, ploughing and sowings of autumn crops are going on, but they are being retarded from want of sufficient rain which is urgently needed soon. Standing extra spring and autumn crops are generally still in fair condition. Heat is excessive. The crops in Shahpur are dying for want of rain. The outturn of extra spring crops is said to be average in Dera Ismail Khan. The stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Hissar. The standing crops have been injured by high westerly winds and drought in Gurgaon, and by duststorms in Gujranwala. Young locusts have almost been destroyed in Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are still in poor condition for want of sufficient green fodder. 157 cattle died from hunger in Rohtak. Green grass is not now obtainable in most districts, but new straw can be had everywhere though at high rates. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—relief workers—33,853 men, 29,482 women, 12,583 children. Dependants—209 men, 294 women, 8,209 children. Relieved in poor-houses—474 men, 593 women, 409 children. Otherwise relieved—3,220 men, 5,122 women, 3,049 children. Test-workers—143 men. The total number of relief workers, dependants, etc., in the Punjab, was 97,640 against 93,459 last week. Out of this 77,000 or 4,000 in excess of last week are in Hissar only. In addition to this there is also an increase in Delhi, Karnal, Ferozepore, and Rawal Pindi. The decreases are in Rohtak and Umballa. Prices are generally high, they are rising in Gurgaon, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, and Shahpur; falling in Delhi and Dera Ismail Khan, and unchanged in other districts. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{3}{8}$ to 13, barley $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, great millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, bulrush-millet 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$, gram 10 to $11\frac{3}{4}$, maize 8 to 16, and rice $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 seers per rupee. In comparison with the average figures of last week the prices of most of the food-grains are slightly rising. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar, South Ghaggar, great millet flour $9\frac{3}{4}$, North Ghaggar, gram and barley flour $10\frac{1}{2}$, Bir Ditch, barley flour $10\frac{1}{2}$, Rohtak, barley 12, Delhi, wheat 10, Karnal, wheat flour 9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, Umballa, maize 11 and Ferozepore, barley and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 5th July*.—Weather generally clear at the beginning of the week, more cloudy at its close. The period has been practically rainless throughout the Provinces with the exception of a few scattered showers amounting in no district to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The situation is critical and rain is anxiously awaited. Sowing operations are now suspended. Much damage has already been caused to the earlier sown crops. Rice nurseries are withering, cotton is dying off and other crops especially on high lying land and poor soils are suffering. Seed grain that can ill be spared has been lost. There is great scarcity of fodder in most parts of the Provinces which is telling on the cattle and insufficiency of water is reported from five districts. Locusts have appeared in the Mungeli tehsil of Bilaspur. Prices have eased a little in Hoshangabad and Mandla, but are still rising in most districts, the advance being most marked in Chhindwara. The numbers of relief workers remain practically the same. The increase of 10,000 in the numbers on gratuitous relief is due partly to the extension of village relief to dependants and others who have left the works. The contraction of 19,000 in the number of persons on private works has been shared by seven districts. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 18,776, Damoh 23,412, Jubbulpore 24,667, Mandla 11,838, Seoni 6,597, Narsinghpur 14,390, Hoshangabad 23,273, Nimar 64, Betul 7,299, Chhindwara 12,040, Wardha 3,017, Nagpur 12,640, Bhandara 16,326, Balaghat 29,739, Raipur 39,508, Bilaspur 33,956, and Sambalpur 107, total 277,640. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,768, Damoh 16,635, Jubbulpore 25,264, Mandla 5,457, Seoni 3,961, Narsinghpur 7,966, Hoshangabad 8,697, Nimar 849, Betul 2,767, Chhindwara 3,965, Wardha 37, Nagpur 5,349, Bhandara 8,758, Balaghat 16,094, Raipur 21,901, Bilaspur 48,015, and Sambalpur 36; total 192,529. Total number on relief 470,178. There were also 63,077 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 80,211, women 133,915, and children 63,449 with 74 unclassified. Dependants—men 1,394, women 2,263, and children 38,441 with 603 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 9,167, women 10,492, and children 14,013. Otherwise relieved—men 18,316, women 36,093, and children 31,269 with 30,478 unclassified. Wage prices—Sambalpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, and Bilaspur 9, Jubbulpore and Wardha $8\frac{3}{4}$, Chanda and Bhandara $8\frac{1}{2}$, Saugor $8\frac{1}{4}$, Hoshangabad,

Betul, and Raipur 8, Mandla and Seoni $7\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh and Nimar $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Balaghat 7 seers per rupee

Burma—*For week ending 3rd July*—In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in Toungoo. Ploughing and sowing continue in the districts previously reported. In Upper Burma reaping of early wet weather paddy is nearly completed in Mandalay, outturn above the average. Of the precarious districts Mandalay received during the week more than 4 inches of rain, Sagaing, Minbu, Magwe more than one inch and Pakokku and Thayetmyo more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan only received rain in ineffective amounts. Ploughing is retarded in Madaya Township of Mandalay for want of rain. Standing crops are withering in Shwebo, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan from drought and rain is urgently needed in these districts. In Natogyi Township of Myingyan districts sesamum plants have been almost wholly destroyed by a deluge of rain. Excluding the four districts mentioned above standing crops are in good condition and prospects continue fair. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Tharrawaddy and Mandalay and fallen considerably in Myaungmya, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works are—Meiktila 7,604 and Myingyan 10,744. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,551, Myingyan 2,756, and Yamethin 304. Total number on relief 22,059. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks and Myingyan 9 seers 3 chittacks per rupee.

Assam—*For week ending 6th July*—More rain wanted in Lower Assam Valley and Naga Hills, elsewhere weather seasonable and rainfall sufficient. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Prospects of rice crop poor in Lower Assam, elsewhere fair. Potatoe harvest in Khasia Hills promises well. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Tezpur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati 7, and Sylhet, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg—*For week ending 5th July*—**MYSORE**—Slight rain in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen in six districts. Paddy sown in Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldroog, and Shimoga districts.

COORG—Rainfall two inches 64 cents. Ploughing for rice crop continues. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom crops thriving. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Derar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 5th July*—**DERAR**—Weather continues warm and cloudy. Cotton plants have sprung up in places, but are in poor condition through want of rain. Breaking up of land for the monsoon crop almost completed. Sowing operations are still undertaken, although reluctantly owing to present unfavourable weather. General insufficiency of fodder and water is keenly felt by cultivating classes. Prices of food-grains have risen abnormally high. Relief workers—Akola 9,874, Amiaoti 2,892, Basim 955, Buldana 3,355, Ellichpur 1,592, and Wun 2,314. On gratuitous relief—Akola 2,262, Amraoti 552, Basim 190, Buldana 1,437, Ellichpur 1,847. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,121, Amiaoti 1,102, Basim 299, Buldana 509, and Ellichpur 2,119. Total number on relief 32,420. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 8, Amiaoti $8\frac{1}{2}$, Basim 9, Buldana 8, Ellichpur 7, and Wun $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 17 cents. Failure of monsoon up to date causing considerable anxiety in Hyderabad territory. Complaints made of want of rain; of crops withering, of sowings being retarded and of prices rising. Position stated to be exceedingly critical. Scarcity of fodder and water continues. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldurg 13,033. Prices in affected districts— $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Naldurg, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in Gulburga and Raichur, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in Lingsagar. 479 persons on gratuitous relief in Lingsagar, 469 in Naldurg, and 82 in Mahbubnagar. Total number on relief 14,063. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 5th July*—Slight rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopawar, and Ajmere during the week, none elsewhere. Rain is urgently wanted throughout Central India. Sowing operations are retarded for want of rain in Malwa and Bhopawar; in progress in other agencies. Agricultural stock is fair in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, good in Malwa, and bad elsewhere. Pasturage is fair in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; failing in Malwa; very scarce in Bhopawar; and bad and indifferent in Gwalior. Prices are above normal in all agencies. The numbers of persons employed on famine relief works were—27,277 in Gwalior, 39,720 in Bundelkhand, and 33,884 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—11,262 in Gwalior, 7,006 in Bundelkhand, and 4,671 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 123,820. Prices—9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Gwalior, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th July*—Rainfall in Bhurtpore 22 cnts, Jaisalmere 18 cnts, slight in Ajmere, Abu, and one tehsil of Ulwar, *nil* in other parts. Agricultural operations are retarded for want of rain in Kotah, Haraoti, and Bikanir, not satisfactory in Dholepore, in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock fair to good, except in Kherwara and Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder is scarce in Kherwara, some tehsils of Jeypore, six or seven tehsils of Jhallawar, dying for want of rain in Dholepore, and failing in Bhurtpore. Prices are generally rising, steady in Serohi, Kherwara, Tonk, Bundi, Dholepore, and Jaisalmere, and fluctuating in Kotah. The number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 5,164, Tonk 1,775, Dholepore 2,088, Bikanir 4,979, and Jaisalmere 1,579. On ordinary works—Tonk 354, Bhurtpore 6,963, Dholepore 2,629, Bikanir 1,355, and Jaisalmere 23. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,336, Tonk 2,218, Chabria 62, Bundi 307, Deoli 8, Dholepore 1,283, Bhurtpore 366, Bikanir 2,019, and Jaisalmere 409. Total number on relief 24,593. Prices—Marwar $9\frac{1}{16}$, Tonk 11, Deoli $12\frac{3}{4}$, Dholepore $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bhurtpore $10\frac{1}{16}$, Bikanir 9 and $7\frac{1}{8}$, and Jaisalmere $8\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 6th July*—Weather fine. Transplantation of rice going on. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 6th July*—No rain. Fodder is scanty. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd July*—Around Katmandu the monsoon has entirely ceased for the last five days, and the weather is like that in early May with thick heat haze. Agricultural prospects are gloomy unless strong monsoon arrives early. Price— $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . . .	412,640	146,139	(a) 558,779	451,220	(c) 168,885	620,105	+ 61,326
Bombay . . .	269,105	42,668	311,773	270,400	46,843	317,243	+ 5,470
Bengal . . .	304,534	435,345	739,879	276,387	442,729	719,116	— 20,763
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	433,599	431,424	865,023	415,095	(b) 446,736	861,831	— 3,192
Punjab . . .	79,395	14,064	93,459	84,773	12,867	97,640	+ 4,181
Central Provinces . . .	278,174	180,322	458,496	277,649	192,529	470,178	+ 11,682
Burma . . .	15,770	4,239	20,009	18,348	4,611	22,959	+ 2,950
Berar . . .	20,253	6,965	27,218	20,982	11,438	32,420	+ 5,202
Hyderabad . . .	17,579	721	18,300	13,033	1,030	14,063	— 4,237
Central India . . .	139,360	22,745	162,105	100,881	22,939	123,820	— 38,285
Rajputana . . .	15,765	8,180	23,945	16,585	8,008	24,593	+ 648
TOTAL . . .	1,986,174	1,292,812	3,278,986	1,945,353	1,358,615	3,303,968	+ 24,982

(a) and (c) Figures incomplete for one district

(b) Includes 56,486 relieved from the Indian Charitable Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
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Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd</i>													
18	Bijnor	141	1 016	1 157	151	1,140	1 291	174	1,159	1,333	300	1,166	1 526
19	Moradabad	1,219	2,619	3,838	1,215	2,616	3,831	758	2,638	3,396	1,776	2,786	4,562
20	Bareilly	1,188	1,743	2,929	885	1,788	2,673	800	1 451	2,251	1,879	1,354	3,233
21	Muttia	3,555	4,710	8,265	4,133	4,728	8,861	4,114	4 740	8,854	2,593	4,712	7,335
22	Etah	16	701	717		1,241	1,241		1,415	1,415		1,880	1,880
23	Mamun		1,100	1,100		1,486	1,486		536	536		1,401	1,401
24	Faizabad	122	3,067	3,189	107	3,448	3,605	67	3,809	3 876	25	3,714	3,739
25	Budaun	246	1,209	1,455	251	1,398	1,692	326	1,235	1,561		164	164
26	Shahjahanpur	701	3,043	3,744	384	2,900	3,374	354	3,831	4,187	337	4,250	1,587
27	Pilibhit	1,510	2,702	4,212	1,384	2,767	4,151	1,422	2,954	4,376	1,005	2,787	3,792
28	Kheri	864	188	1,052	1,281	103	1,384	1,288	107	1 395	449	206	655
29	Sultanpur	9,256	1,607	4,863	2,615	1,722	4,337	2,071	2,207	4,338	275	1 950	2,225
30	Peetabganj	3,634	3,115	6,749	2,550	3,615	6,165	1,731	3,442	5,173	20	3,795	3,815
31	Fyzabad		1,996	1,996		2,591	2,591		2,878	2,878		4,015	4,015
32	Fatehpur	7,137	10,255	17,692	5,793	9,203	11,996	4,579	9,102	13,681	2,630	8,108	10,747
33	Azamgarh	13,896	5,779	19,675	13 809	8,308	22,117	7,171	9,100	16,271	1,642	14,358	19,000
34	Benares	2,394	12,364	14,758	2,353	12,575	14,928	1 167	12,595	13,762	150	12,312	12,462
35	Gonda	1,127	382	1,809	780	47	1,253	500	955	1,155		481	481
36	Dasti	3,579	1,607	5,186	2,132	1,811	3,943	2,240	2,200	4,440	471	1,939	2,410
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		1,143,089	386,286	1,5 9,075	1,086,592	399,950	1,486,542	953,489	399,519	1,353,008	433,599	120,554	860,153+
<i>Punjab</i>													
1	Hissar	63,119	8,613	71,762	67,212	8,344	75,556	61,267	8,236	72,503	65,063	8,103	73,166
2	Rohtak	7,930	2,027	9,957	10,196	2,285	12,781	9,102	2,137	11,239	9,210	2,126	11,336
3	Delhi	862	836	1,698	982	820	1,811	1,201	901	2,102	1,174	165	1,339
4	Karnal	5,516	1,452	6,968	4,519	1,304	5,823	3,173	1,221	4 394	3,018	1,573	4,591
5	Umballa	1,737	2,002	3,739	1,786	2,296	4,082	1,172	2,236	3,408	492	2,097	2 589
6	Ferozpur	270		270	158		458		454	454		116	116
7	Gujrat	4,067	441	4,508	3,918	381	4 329	3,536	196	3,732	...	...	...
8	Rawalpindi	33	...	33				61		61	21		21
TOTAL PUNJAB		83,543	15,401	98,944	89,401	15,449	104,850	82,966	14,927	97,893	79,397	14,064	93,461
<i>Central Provinces</i>													
1	Saugor	42,208	15,353	57,561	44,812	15,119	59,931	37 417	15,593	53,040	18,573	10,198	35,071
2	Damoh	38,715	11,902	50,617	31,695	12,201	43,896	30,564	12 405	42,969	27,296	12,751	40,047
3	Jabalpur	51,959	22,217	74,176	43,910	22,569	66,479	44,812	22,627	67,439	23,415	21,718	45,133
4	Mandla	29,180	3,269	32,449	27,417	3,335	30,752	26,737	3,255	29,992	23,496	3,622	27,118
5	Seoni	13,061	2 646	15,707	10,405	2,989	13,154	9,484	2,758	12,242	7,418	2,825	10,243
6	Narsinghpur	48,807	3,589	51,896	54,511	4,067	58,578	8,980	4,509	13,489	24,122	4,864	28,976
7	Hoshangabad	57,726	891	58,617	43,319	1,060	44,379	37,144	1,214	38,358	23,739	1,414	25,153
8	Nurai	333	585	918	236	599	835	128	581	709	151	624	775
9	Betul	18,287	1,760	20,047	10,387	1,831	12,218	5,917	2,294	8,211	7,553	2,240	9,793
10	Chhindwara	16,136	2,104	18,240	15,788	2,219	18,007	12,319	2,949	15,268	11,968	2,151	14,119
11	Nagpur	16,026	754	16,780	14,196	1,174	15,370	14,799	1,229	16,028	13,805	1,632	15,437
12	Chanda	110		110	134		134	101		101			
13	Bhandara	36,466	4,908	41,374	49,807	5,861	55,168	32,268	5,861	37,629	20,767	5,861	26,765
14	Balaghat	55,425	9,481	64,906	57,467	9,369	66,836	52,023	9,548	61,571	36,092	9,651	45,743
15	Raipur	92,082	10,269	102,351	85,657	14,570	100,227	73,502	14,062	87,564	51,789	14,370	66,159
16	Bilaspur	36,052	25,182	61,134	39,150	25,436	64,586	36,211	29,137	65,348	30,274	34,283	64,557
17	Sambalpur	1,241	426	1,667	2,024	...	2,024	2,808		2,808	289		289
18	Wardha	7,115		7,115	7,115	...	7,115	2,847		2,847	2,095	...	2,095
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		561,338	115,396	676,734	538,090	121,899	659,989	428,091	127 522	555,613	323,162	134,304	457,466+
<i>Burma</i>													
1	Mektila	4,623	843	5,466	5,414	941	6,355	5,902	1,089	6,991	7,200	1,410	8,610
2	Myingyan	7,841	1,944	9,785	5,664	1,563	7,227	(not reported)			8,570	2,532	11,102
3	Yamethun	...	365	365	...	362	362				...	297	297
TOTAL BURMA		12,464	3,152	15,616	11,078	2,866	13,944	5,902	1,089	6,991	15,770	4,239	20,009

* Includes 63,700 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of 4,870 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 62,724 persons employed on railway and other private works.

§ Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No.	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Berar													
1	Akola	8,097	2,055	10,152	7,517	1,993	9,510	7,781	2,328	10,119	8,537	1,895	10,432
2	Basim	4,623	1,696	6,319	1,836	527	2,363	819	428	1,247	866	422	1,288
3	Ellichpur	2,222		2,222	2,172		2,172	(not reported)			1,792	1,949	3,741
4	Amraoti	1,436	937	2,373	1,583	1,056	2,639	1,522	1,150	2,672	1,191	1,501	2,692
5	Buldani	2,686		2,686	2,351		2,351	2,388	1,121	3,509	2,013	1,198	3,211
6	Wani	6,546		6,546	6,016		6,016	5,845		5,845	5,554		5,554
TOTAL BERAR		25,610	4,688	30,298	21,475	3,576	25,051	18,355	5,017	23,372	20,253	6,965	27,218
Hyderabad													
1	Raichur		696	21,720	25,107	711	26,148	16,601	276	16,877	17,579	202	17,781
2	Naldurg	21,024											
3	Gulbarga												
4	Lingsagar		374	374		412	412		438	438		448	448
5	Burhanpur		333	333		1,822	1,822						
6	Mahbubnagar											71	71
TOTAL HYDRABAD		24,024	1,103	25,427	25,407	2,975	28,382	16,601	714	17,315	17,579	721	18,300
Central India													
1	Bundelkhand	43,919	5,124	49,043	64,563	7,550	72,112	37,543	7,658	45,201	47,446	7,528	54,974
2	Baghelkhand	66,820	1,492	71,312	68,799	4,980	73,779	66,820	5,014	71,834	61,114	4,720	66,134
3	Gwalior	44,044	13,969	58,013	15,063	14,292	59,355	31,536	11,792	43,328	30,500	10,497	40,997
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		154,783	23,585	178,368	178,424	26,822	205,246	135,899	21,464	160,363	139,360	22,745	162,105
Rajputana													
1	Malwar	6,080	1,312	7,392	5,757	1,314	7,071	6,587	1,348	7,935	5,932	1,342	7,274
2	Dholpur	1,801		1,801	2,132	949	3,081	1,894	1,167	3,061	1,517	1,179	2,696
3	Bikaner	6,065	3,160	9,225	5,794	3,118	8,912	5,210	2,751	7,961	4,890	2,141	7,031
4	Jaisalmer	1,364	266	1,630	1,371	259	1,630	1,513	367	1,880	1,502	409	1,911
5	Bharatpur		350	350		369	369		308	308		367	367
6	Tonk		2,015	2,015	1,338	2,015	3,353	1,624	2,227	3,851	1,924	2,227	4,151
7	Deoli		8	8		8	8		8	8		8	8
8	Bundi					300	300		300	300		307	307
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		15,310	7,111	22,421	16,392	8,332	24,724	16,828	8,476	25,304	15,765	8,180	23,945
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		3,115,281	1,108,918	4,224,199	3,029,651	1,137,498	4,167,149	2,725,694	1,174,980	3,900,674	2,025,073	1,248,015	3,273,088

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bu and Mahbubnagar

† Besides 10,121 on ordinary work

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 10th July 1897.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

No. 3000-S R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE
CUSTOMS

Simla, the 9th July, 1897.

Read—

Customs Circulars Nos. VIII and IX of 1897

Ordered, that the Circulars be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. VIII of 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2780 S R., dated the 25th June 1897,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department

In reply to your letter No. 2604, dated the 21st May 1897, I am directed to say that hoop steel should be added to the list (subjoined to this Department letter No 768 S.R., dated 14th February 1896) of articles to be exempted from the payment of import duty when imported by the owners of a cotton weaving mill and shewn to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the necessary instructions may be issued to the Collector of Customs, Madras.

Customs Circular No. IX of 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2919 S R., dated the 3rd July 1897,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of

Madras
Bombay
Bengal
Burma

I am directed to state, for the information of

His Excellency the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor

, that the Governor General in Council has decided that mess-plate brought into India by British Regiments arriving in this country, and certified by the Commanding Officer to have been in use for twelve months, shall be exempted from customs duty. This exemption applies only to mess-plate brought with the Regiment on arrival in India, and not to articles of mess-plate imported by the Regiment after its arrival in India.

* * * * *

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

PRINCIPAL PORTS—		Week ending 10th July 1897	1st November 1896 to 10th July 1897
CALCUTTA	Imports . . Exports . .	215,890 103,631 +112,259	9,135,196 4,367,744 +4,767,452
RANGOON	Imports . . Exports . .	5,674 743,582 —737,908	295,941 24,910,280 —24,614,339
MADRAS	Imports . . Exports . .	31,700 17,800 +13,900	904,600 228,800 +675,800
BOMBAY	Imports . . Exports . .	164,000 45,900 +118,100	7,748,300 3,994,600 +3,753,700
KARACHI	Imports . . Exports . .	110,600 160,300 —49,700	887,771 2,651,076 —1,763,305
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 10th July 1897.
PATNA	Imports . . Exports . .	26,700 28,000 —1,300	767,900 664,900 +103,000
GAYA	Imports . . Exports . .	10,300 1,400 +8,900	152,800 93,300 +59,500
SHAHABAD	Imports . . Exports . .	9,200 10,700 —1,500	203,100 294,000 —90,900
SARAN	Imports . . Exports . .	23,800 9,600 +14,200	956,700 143,200 +813,500
CHAMPARAN	Imports . . Exports . .	15,000 1,000 +14,000	422,500 33,100 +389,400
MUZAFFARPUR (incomplete)	Imports . . Exports . .	21,300 2,300 +19,000	715,984 48,442 +667,542
DARBHANGA (preceding week)	Imports . . Exports . .	31,800 7,800 +24,000	960,100 91,200 +868,900
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports . . Exports . .	16,100 35,200 —19,100	182,700 910,100 —727,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

				Week ending 10th July 1897	30th January to 10th July 1897
BENGAL—contd					
Bhágálpur Division—contd.					
BHÁGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	.	Imports	10,400	257,770
			Exports	17,900	794,764
				—7,500	—536,994
PURNEA	.	.	Imports	6,700	80,989
			Exports	13,600	142,837
				—6,900	—61,848
MALDA	.	.	Imports	300	300
			Exports	100	1,000
				+200	—700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	.	Imports	10,200	144,294
			Exports	1,200	391,485
				+9,000	—247,191
Rajshahi Division—					
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	.	Imports	6,000	340,900
			Exports	1,000	45,798
				+5,000	+295,102
DINAJPUR („)	.	.	Imports	200	27,100
			Exports	15,400	392,100
				—15,200	—365,000
JALPAIGURI	.	.	Imports	20,700	247,203
			Exports	70	4,088
				+20,630	+243,115
DARJEELING (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	.	Imports	2,000	111,400
			Exports	100	3,500
				+1,900	+107,900
RANGPUR	.	.	Imports	3,600	33,800
			Exports	200	29,700
				+3,400	+4,100
BOGRA	.	.	Imports	1,100*	5,400
			Exports	9,400*	293,100
				—8,300	—287,700
PABNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	.	Imports	800	260,200
			Exports	100	21,100
				+700	+239,100
Dacca Division—					
DACCA	.	.	Imports	200	10,500
			Exports	800	15,400
				—600	—4,900
NARAINGANJ	.	.	Imports	...	25,800
			Exports	...	159,100
				...	—133,300
MAIMENSINGH	.	.	Imports	51	75,755
			Exports	1,292	8,711
				—1,241	+67,044
FARIDPUR	.	.	Imports	23,700	163,500
			Exports	1,800	112,400
				+21,900	+51,100
BACKERGANJ	.	.	Imports	...	1,200
			Exports	5,100	39,400
				—5,100	—38,200

* 26th June to 10th July.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 10th July 1897	30th January to 10th July 1897.
BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,600 + 1,600	31,504 38,663 —7,159
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	.. 300 —300	100 6,200 —6,100
CHITTAGONG	Imports . . . Exports . . .	8,000 1,800 + 6,200	427,254 112,520 + 314,734
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports . . . Exports . . .	13,500 61,600 —48,100	129,200 1,451,600 —1,325,400
BIRBHUM	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,000 42,200 —41,200	28,600 1,475,100 —1,446,500
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,000 8,100 —1,100	70,300 47,400 + 22,900
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . Exports . . .	.. .. ..	40,199 275,470 —235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,300 700 + 1,600	26,800 24,900 + 1,900
NADIA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	30,200 18,800 + 11,400	686,600 710,100 —23,500
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	300 3,400 —3,100	19,600 217,300 —197,700
JESSORE	Imports . . . Exports . . .	15,600 1,200 + 14,400	236,000 64,000 + 172,000
KHULNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,600 .. + 1,600	12,400 33,000 —20,600
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,000 100 + 1,900	170,200 1,800 + 168,400
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	.. .. ..	4,200 3,700 + 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,600 200 + 7,400	142,400 6,300 + 136,100
SINGBHUM (")	Imports . . . Exports . . .	100 1,700 —1,600	3,733 47,200 —43,467
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	.. .. ..	2,210 5,734 —3,524

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +],

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 10th July 1897.	30th January to 10th July 1897.
BENGAL—concl'd.			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . .	.	1,866
	Exports . . .	4,700 -4,700	285,810 -283,944
BALASORE	Imports . . .	800	15,100
	Exports . . .	34,100 -33,300	877,000 -861,900
PURI	Imports . . .	...	1,211
	Exports . . .	1,436 -1,436	31,189 -29,978
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports . . .	14,480	239,442
	Exports . . .	8,641 + 5,839	151,467 + 87,975
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . .	1,800	202,800
	Exports . . .	6,300 -4,500	350,500 -147,700
MEERUT	Imports . . .	2,600	301,740
	Exports . . .	16,100 -13,500	423,959 -122,219
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . .	400	41,200
	Exports . . .	44,300 -43,900	496,400 -455,200
ALIGARH	Imports . . .	3,700	134,200
	Exports . . .	66,100 -62,400	475,900 -341,700
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . .	1,655	75,761
	Exports . . .	10,840 -9,185	105,541 -29,780
AGRA	Imports . . .	28,600	479,500
	Exports . . .	-41,900	+110,100
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,200	96,400
	Exports . . .	300 + 1,900	10,900 + 85,500
MAINPURI	Imports . . .	100	17,500
	Exports . . .	2,200 -2,100	18,500 -1,000
ETÁWAH	Imports . . .	3,300	61,900
	Exports . . .	1,700 + 1,600	26,100 + 35,800
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	600	17,200
	Exports . . .	7,700 -7,100	135,700 -118,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 10th July 1897	30th January to 10th July 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	23,700	178,000
	Exports	500	8,700
		+ 23,200	+ 169,300
MORADABAD („)	Imports	3,800	179,700
	Exports	7,800	334,700
		— 4,000	— 155,000
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	2,188	71,601
	Exports	9,895	285,153
		— 7,707	— 213,552
BUDAUN	Imports	500	3,000
	Exports	300	17,800
		+ 200	— 14,800
PILIBIT	Imports	100	49,975
	Exports	300	74,350
		— 200	— 24,375
BAREILY	Imports	9,100	160,600
	Exports	2,900	186,500
		+ 6,200	— 25,000
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	101,400	1,668,200
	Exports	40,300	445,900
		+ 61,100	+ 1,222,300
FAIZHUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,500	151,800
	Exports	10	2,337
		+ 4,490	+ 149,463
BANDA	Imports	25,500	530,100
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		+ 25,500	+ 526,400
HAMIRPUR	Imports	10,100	106,000
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,300
		+ 10,100	+ 102,700
ALLAHABAD	Imports	42,400	1,027,700
	Exports	300	12,400
		+ 42,100	+ 1,015,300
JHANSI	Imports	21,000	373,500
	Exports	1,400	13,200
		+ 19,600	+ 360,300
JALAUN	Imports	21,700	187,700
	Exports . . . . .	..	13,500
		+ 21,700	+ 174,200
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	11,400	493,100
	Exports	900	40,400
		+ 10,500	+ 452,700
MIRZAPUR	Imports	6,100	186,415
	Exports	200	10,912
		+ 5,900	+ 175,503
JAUNPUR	Imports	6,100	161,600
	Exports	1,200	41,000
		+ 4,900	+ 120,600
GAZIPUR	Imports	5,500	112,800
	Exports	1,300	76,300
		+ 4,200	+ 36,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian rupees)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 10th July 1897	30th January to 10th July 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—comd			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .	700	26,200
	Exports . .	15,000	243,100
		—14,300	—210,900
BALLIA	Imports . .	2,456	65,439
	Exports . .	1,840	52,382
		+616	+13,057
GORAKHPUR	Imports . .	6,100	93,200
	Exports . .	19,800	459,700
		—13,700	—366,500
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . .	..	5,400
	Exports . .	..	..
			+5,400
NAINI TAL	Imports . .	2,000	20,600
	Exports . .	1,300	81,500
		+700	—60,900
ODH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . .	29,700	378,500
	Exports . .	1,100	68,700
		+28,600	+309,800
UNAO	Imports . .	1,800	55,900
	Exports . .	..	500
		+1,800	+55,400
RAE-BARELI	Imports . .	10,000	203,500
	Exports . .	100	8,700
		+9,900	+194,800
SITAPUR	Imports . .	300	22,297
	Exports . .	11,600	294,600
		—11,300	—272,303
KHERI	Imports . .	..	12,700
	Exports . .	3,100	143,800
		—3,100	—131,100
HARDOI	Imports . .	14,300	145,500
	Exports . .	400	46,200
		+13,900	+99,300
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . .	8,400	213,300
	Exports . .	15,600	294,400
		—7,200	—81,100
GONDA	Imports . .	2,300	164,800
	Exports . .	5,600	134,600
BAHRAICH	Imports . .	100	8,710
	Exports . .	12,900	183,600
		—12,800	—174,890
BARABANKI	Imports . .	400	68,400
	Exports . .	5,100	208,800
		—4,700	—140,400
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . .	3,124	13,849
	Exports . .	14,319	89,628
		—11,195	—75,779
BIKANER	Imports . .	20,730	127,491
	Exports . .	..	..
		+20,730	+127,491

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PU LSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 10th July 1897.	30th January to 10th July 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	18,300	190,700
	Exports	3,800	63,355
		+ 14,500	+ 127,345
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	56,900	904,500
	Exports	6,700	35,500
		+ 50,200	+ 869,000
Rohtak	Imports	100	5,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,800
		+ 100	+ 1,400
Gurgaon (incomplete)	Imports	1,100	92,300
	Exports	5,800	140,300
		—4,700	—48,000
Delhi	Imports	22,400	729,800
	Exports	27,300	266,800
		—4,900	+ 463,000
Karnal	Imports	400	44,000
	Exports	2,000	44,100
		—1,600	—100
Ambala	Imports	7,100	313,700
	Exports	2,000	52,800
		+ 5,100	+ 260,900
Simla	Imports	1,400	56,400
	Exports . . . . .	...	200
		+ 1,400	+ 56,200
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	4,300	84,500
	Exports	32,100	704,800
		—27,800	—620,300
Ludhiana	Imports	1,900	96,700
	Exports	40,400	572,200
		—38,500	—475,500
Ferozpur	Imports	29,300	221,800
	Exports	26,900	578,100
		+ 2,400	—356,300
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	100	166,000
	Exports	2,600	145,100
		—2,500	+ 20,900
Jhang	Imports	300	25,400
	Exports	5,000	119,300
		—4,700	—93,900
Montgomery	Imports	1,900	92,900
	Exports	1,600	12,200
		+ 300	+ 80,700
Lahore	Imports	6,600	372,417
	Exports	34,037	304,508
		—27,437	+ 67,909
Amritsar	Imports	12,500	229,800
	Exports	24,100	461,900
		—11,600	—232,100
Gurdaspur	Imports	2,600	49,600
	Exports	16,600	350,618
		—14,000	—301,018

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 10th July 1897.	30th January to 10th July 1897.
PANJAB—contd			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIALKOT	Imports . . .	6,500	100,600
	Exports . . .	600	50,700
		+ 5,900	+ 49,900
GUJRAT	Imports . . .	1,700	112,700
	Exports . . .	2,200	23,000
		—500	+ 89,700
GUJRANWALA	Imports . . .	1,300	99,700
	Exports . . .	35,400	415,400
		—34,100	—315,700
SHAHPUR	Imports . . .	1,000	63,300
	Exports . . .	1,900	59,000
		—900	+ 4,300
JHELAM	Imports . . .	3,543	179,286
	Exports . . .	159	21,152
		+ 3,384	+ 158,134
RAWALPINDI	Imports . . .	23,700	704,151
	Exports . . .	1,400	65,800
		+ 22,300	+ 638,351
Peshawar Division—			
PESHAWAR	Imports . . .	6,000	222,500
	Exports . . .	17,700	200,300
		—11,700	+ 22,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	200	5,170
	Exports . . .	2,300	94,157
		—2,100	—88,987
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	1,000	13,600
	Exports . . .	14,600	140,900
		—13,600	—127,300
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	200	7,056
	Exports . . .	9,700	114,400
		—9,500	—107,344
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	10,000	445,400
	Exports . . .	13,300	274,900
		—3,300	+ 170,500
KAIRA	Imports . . .	14,600	170,700
	Exports . . .	2,700	186,100
		+ 11,900	—15,400
PANCH MAHALS (preceding week)	Imports . . .	457	14,120
	Exports . . .	17,786	601,922
		—17,329	—587,802

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 10th July 1897	30th January to 10th July 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd.			
BROACH	Imports	800	323,831
	Exports	400	233,866
		+ 400	+ 89,965
SURAT	Imports	13,800	536,000
	Exports	6,400	171,000
		+ 7,400	+ 365,000
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KATHIAWAR	Imports . . . . .	.	172,923
	Exports . . . . .	.	1,988
			+ 170,935
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (incomplete)	Imports	63,800	674,300
	Exports	300	2,300
		+ 63,500	+ 672,000
NASIK	Imports	43,000	418,300
	Exports	1,400	75,700
		+ 41,600	+ 342,600
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	23,400	161,600
	Exports	2,900	68,300
		+ 20,500	+ 93,300
POONA	Imports	70,800	753,421
	Exports	700	16,100
		+ 70,100	+ 737,321
SHOLAPUR	Imports	14,700	142,600
	Exports	17,300	173,900
		— 2,600	— 31,300
SATARA	Imports . . . . .	...	348,824
	Exports . . . . .	...	9,089
		...	+ 339,735
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (preceding week)	Imports	20,200	369,100
	Exports	3,000	162,900
		+ 17,200	+ 206,200
BIJAPUR (incomplete)	Imports	23,500	291,600
	Exports	200	9,700
		+ 23,300	+ 281,900
DHARWAR	Imports	6,000	80,533
	Exports	21,000	366,821
		— 15,000	— 286,288
TANNA	Imports	2,300	152,800
	Exports	2,200	274,200
		+ 100	— 121,400
KOLABA (preceding week)	Imports	2,500	108,567
	Exports	1,300	126,220
		+ 1,200	— 17,653
KOLHAPUR	Imports	40,758	582,288
	Exports	2,912	54,732
		+ 37,846	+ 527,556
KANARA (preceding week)	Imports . . . . .	...	26,400
	Exports	100	124,400
		— 100	— 98,000
RATNAGIRI	Imports . . . . .	...	664,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	18,900
		...	+ 645,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 10th July 1897	30th January to 10th July 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	4,445	123,223
	Exports	69,093	1,477,125
		—64,648	—1,353,902
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	9,900	247,900
	Exports	15,300	296,600
		—5,400	—48,700
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	600	16,400
	Exports	14,300	235,500
		—13,700	—219,100
HIDRABAD	Imports . . . . .	...	135,000
	Exports . . . . .	...	165,000
		...	—30,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	19,000	230,300
	Exports	100	19,700
		+18,900	+210,600
JUBBULPORE	Imports	19,700	381,000
	Exports	1,700	245,100
		+18,000	+135,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	20,200	141,800
	Exports	1,100	87,200
		+19,100	+54,600
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	13,900	198,600
	Exports	1,000	35,400
		+12,900	+163,200
NIMAR	Imports	21,400	182,600
	Exports	500	30,500
		+20,900	+152,100
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,900	63,200
	Exports	1,200	14,300
		+2,700	+48,900
NÁGPUR	Imports	24,800	461,800
	Exports	1,900	83,300
		+22,900	+378,500
CHÁNDA	Imports	2,300	13,900
	Exports	3,900	60,900
		—1,600	—47,000
Bhamburda (In complete)			
	Imports . . . . .	...	...
	Exports	1,900	76,900
		+16,600	+246,600
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	4,800	86,200
	Exports	5,100	450,200
		—300	—364,000
BIHÁSPUR	Imports	6,100	134,659
	Exports	100	56,798
		+6,000	+77,861
SAMBALPUR	Imports	200	12,900
	Exports	17,700	481,200
		—17,500	—468,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 10th July 1897.	30th January to 10th July 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRĀOTI	Imports	16,500	215,700
	Exports	100	20,000
		+ 16,400	+ 195,700
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	14,700	137,700
	Exports	8,100	106,200
		+ 6,600	+ 31,500
BULDĀNA	Imports	5,100	38,600
	Exports	100	2,900
		+ 5,000	+ 35,700
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	6,000	52,800
	Exports	5,500	125,000
		+ 500	—72,200
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	47,800	364,400
	Exports	300	23,700
		+ 47,500	+ 340,700
GODĀVARI	Imports	13,800	138,100
	Exports	63,400	1,026,000
		—49,600	—887,900
KISTNA	Imports	1,200	39,374
	Exports	43,900	796,307
		—42,700	—756,933
NELLORE	Imports	4,702	24,365
	Exports	2,400	46,104
		+ 2,302	—21,739
KARNŪL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	4,600	78,200
	Exports	1,400	30,200
		+ 3,200	+ 48,000
BELLARY	Imports	38,200	289,200
	Exports	6,800	87,300
		+ 31,400	+ 201,900
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	10,600	72,000
	Exports	14,700	120,400
		—4,100	—48,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,400	95,800
	Exports	9,400	82,500
		—8,000	+ 13,300
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	6,300	195,000
	Exports	9,200	389,700
		—2,900	—194,700
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	2,000	20,200
	Exports	11,300	176,300
		—9,300	—156,100
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,000	90,900
	Exports	55,100	680,900
		—54,100	—590,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 10th July 1897	30th January to 10th July 1897
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM (incomplete)	Imports	1,200	28,900
	Exports	17,400 —16,200	245,000 —216,100
COIMBATORE	Imports	11,500	225,900
	Exports	29,300 —17,800	658,100 —432,200
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	83	36,147
	Exports	2,930 —2,847	152,881 —116,734
TANJORE (incomplete)	Imports	5,500	95,300
	Exports	87,400 —81,900	2,764,300 —2,669,000
MADURA	Imports	3,500	69,900
	Exports	17,300 —13,800	384,800 —314,900
TINNEVELLY	Imports	24,700	565,700
	Exports	23,100 +1,600	493,900 +71,800
MALABAR	Imports	153,100	1,578,900
	Exports	900 +152,200	340,500 +1,238,400
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	...	111,020
	Exports	... ...	624,290 —513,270

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT.

INCLUSION OF ONE DIVISIONAL JUDGESHIP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES IN THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS OPEN TO THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE IN THOSE PROVINCES.

Nos. 561—63.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Simla, the 15th July, 1897

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No ^{7 Public}₄₇₋₄₉, dated the 7th January 1893, regarding the placing of certain posts in the Central Provinces on the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service

Read also—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1926, dated the 10th March 1897.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 22-Public, dated the 21st April 1897

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 57-Public, dated the 27th May 1897.

RESOLUTION

IN the Home Department Resolution of the 7th January 1893 read in the preamble certain appointments were declared as open to the Provincial Service in the Central Provinces. At the time when the question of listing superior appointments in the Central Provinces was under consideration, there were only two Divisional Judgeships in the cadre of the Commission, and no post of Divisional Judge was included among the listed appointments. The number of Judgeships has now been raised to four, and the Chief Commissioner has recommended that one of them should be listed as open to the Provincial Service. This proposal having been approved by the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council declares that one Divisional Judgeship in the Central Provinces shall be included in the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service, the pay of the appointment when held by a Provincial officer being fixed at Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,400, or Rs. 1,200 a month, according to the grade in which such officer may be.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, with copies of the Despatches to and from the Secretary of State, be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and the Department of Finance and Commerce for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 10th, 1897.

A very considerable and important change has occurred in the weather over the Indian region during the week under review. At the commencement of the week the unfavourable conditions, to which attention has been directed during the two previous weeks, held steadily over India. Pressure was low along the foot of the Himalayas and abnormally high over the Bombay and Arabian Sea area, and hot dry westerly and north-westerly winds prevailed suggesting the middle of May instead of the beginning of July. On the 5th pressure began to give way over the Arabian Sea and to rise along the foot of the Himalayas, and these changes continued until the high pressures over the Arabian Sea area noticed above had completely given way, and the usual trough of low pressure stretched from North-West India to the head of the Bay. Accompanying these changes and the alterations in the winds there occurred a great change in the weather, which became damper and more seasonable. Heavy rain fell along the West Coast, and showers occurred all over Bengal and at many stations in the Gangetic Plain and Upper India. Towards the close of the week a small storm formed at the head of the Bay and passed west-north-westward into the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The storm was throughout feeble, but it had the effect of increasing the rainfall in its immediate vicinity. The mean temperature was higher than usual over nearly the whole country throughout the week, but, with the gradual extension of rain and the change in the weather, the amount of this abnormal excess decreased, and on the last day of the week was little more than half of that which obtained on the first day. The most marked feature in the temperature conditions has been the very excessive heat over the Gangetic Plain and the North Punjab. The highest temperatures recorded have been registered daily in the Punjab.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, July 4th.*—The barometer had given way throughout the Indian region. Readings were highest in the extreme south, lowest in the West Punjab and relatively low over the Gangetic Plain. The barometer read below the normal average, except over the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces and the Deccan, and gradients were steeper than usual. Very strong westerly and south-westerly winds prevailed over a large part of the country, but along the West coast the monsoon was only about half its normal strength. Fair rain had occurred over North-East India and light showers along the West coast, but elsewhere the weather was practically rainless. The heat was slightly less than usual at a few places in North-West and North-East India, but was excessive elsewhere. In the central parts of the country and the Gangetic Plain the abnormal excess was between 10° and 12° .

Monday, July 5th.—Pressure had decreased briskly along the Bombay coast and increased briskly over Bengal and part of Burma, but elsewhere the changes were slight. The general distribution of pressure was similar to that reported on the previous day, but there was a change along the West coast, where the isobars ran nearly due south. Southerly winds were blowing along the West coast, and the strong westerly current which had prevailed over a large part of the country for so long was giving way. The heat was less than usual over Sind, the south of the Peninsula and at a few stations in North-East India, but was excessive elsewhere—most so over the Gangetic Plain. Fair monsoon rainfall had been received over North-East India and moderate rain in Malabar, but elsewhere the rainfall had been light and unimportant.

Tuesday, July 6th—The barometer had risen briskly over the Indus Valley and along the foot of the Himalayas, but had changed little elsewhere. The distribution was irregular as regards the West coast and pointed to the existence of a low pressure area over the Arabian Sea, but it was fairly regular elsewhere, and the trough of low pressure over the south Gangetic Plain on which the south-easterly wind in Northern India depends was well marked. The wind was southerly along the Bombay coast and over Sind and the Punjab, but was westerly or variable elsewhere. The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the 5th. The heat was very excessive over the Gangetic Plain and the North Punjab. Rain had fallen fairly generally over Burma and south Bengal, scattered showers had been received at the hill and submontane stations of Upper India, and fair rain had fallen along the West coast, while elsewhere only widely scattered showers had been received.

Wednesday, July 7th—Pressure had changed slightly, and the only important change was the appearance of a slight cyclonic storm over the head of the Bay. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of this small storm and had returned to west along the Bombay coast, but in other parts of the Indian region there was no change. With few exceptions the mean temperature exceeded the normal, and the abnormal excess remained greatest in the North Punjab and over the Gangetic Plain. The rainfall had been heavier along the West coast. Moderate rain had been received over North-East India, while elsewhere only scattered showers were reported.

Thursday, July 8th.—Pressure had increased in parts of North-East and of North-West India, but had decreased elsewhere. The distribution of pressure was fairly regular, with the exception of the storm at the head of the Bay, which, however, can hardly be regarded as exceptional at this season. Except in the neighbourhood of the storm and on the North Bombay coast the winds were normal and the force was rising at Colombo. Temperature remained generally excessive, but the abnormal excess was less than on the preceding days. Showers had been received over North-East India, and general fairly heavy rain along the West coast. Elsewhere the weather had been showery to fine.

Friday, July 9th—Pressure had increased over Burma and along the foot of the hills and had decreased elsewhere. The depression at the head of the Bay had intensified. Readings were lowest in the West Punjab, relatively low right across the centre of the country, relatively high along the foot of the hills and highest in Tenasserim. The winds were cyclonic around the north east of the Arabian Sea and around the north-west of the Bay of Bengal, but blew from about the normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The heat was still very generally excessive. The rainfall was still light and scattered over the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Sind and Madras, but elsewhere had been fairly general and along the West coast heavy.

Saturday, July 10th—The barometer had fallen over North Bombay, Rajputana and the neighbouring districts, but had risen elsewhere. The storm noticed over the Bay had moved westward to the Central Provinces and largely filled up, while, on the contrary, the depression over the north Arabian Sea had developed a centre. The winds were cyclonic in North Bombay, but elsewhere the ordinary monsoon winds were blowing. The mean temperature had fallen fast in the Punjab. ~~There had been no rain over Sind, Beluchistan, a large part of Madras and of Rajputana, and only scattered showers over the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere more or less general rain had been received. Along the West coast the amounts were large~~

Temperature.—The absence of rain during the two preceding weeks had occasioned an abnormally high temperature over India, an effect which had reached its maximum on the first day of the present week when the mean temperature of India was over 5° above the normal. After that day a change gradually extended over the country. The air grew damper and regular, though somewhat feeble, monsoon conditions were slowly established. As these changes progressed there occurred a slow decrease in the amount of the excess, but the

rainfall was neither heavy enough nor extensive enough to obliterate altogether the abnormal heat which had resulted from the two weeks of practical rainlessness which had preceded the week under review.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	JULY 1897							Mean variation of week
	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0 8	+0 5	+1 3	+0 2	+1 0	—0 6	+0 9	+0 6
Bengal and Assam	+5 0	+3 0	+1 8	+2 6	+2 2	+2 3	+0 9	+2 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+9 4	+9 2	+7 9	+6 4	+7 7	+4 8	+4 8	+7 2
Punjab	+6 5	+6 6	+7 1	+6 7	+5 7	+5 6	+0 4	+5 5
Bombay	+3 4	+2 9	+2 8	+2 2	+0 9	+1 5	+0 8	+2 1
Central Provinces and Berar	+9 2	+8 1	+7 3	+7 1	+6 7	+4 6	+3 2	+6 6
Central India and Gujarat	+5 9	+6 0	+6 6	+7 4	+7 2	+6 4	+5 1	+6 4
Sind and Rajputana	+2 7	+3 1	+5 0	+4 7	+5 7	+5 7	+6 8	+4 8
Madras	+4 4	+3 9	+3 1	+1 6	+2 5	+2 2	+3 0	+3 0
Mean for whole of India	+5 3	+4 8	+4 8	+4 3	+4 4	+3 6	+2 9	+4 3

The above shows that the excess of the mean temperature over the normal has been remarkably steady and universal. On one day, the 9th, and in one province, *viz*, Burma, the average mean temperature was below the normal, but this forms the only exception to the generally prevailing excess of heat.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

July 4th	113 0	at Peshawar.
„ 5th	111 5	„ „
„ 6th	113 0	„ „ and Rawalpindi.
„ 7th	112 5	„ „
„ 8th	111 9	„ Khushab.
„ 9th	112 6	„ Montgomery.
„ 10th	113 4	„ Mooltan

Rain.—The rainfall returns of the present have been generally similar to those of last week, that is to say, rain has been received during the week over by far the greater part of the country, but the amounts in nearly all cases have been less than the normal. The returns for the week show that in the divisions of Sind and Baluchistan no rain whatever was received, and that in the divisions of North Oudh and the East Coast South the average actual rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch for the period. Compared with last week this is an improvement, as on that occasion there were six divisions which had actually no rain, and no less than sixteen in which the average actual rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch. The very unfavourable rainfall conditions which prevailed during the two last weeks lasted during the week under review during the three first days, but then a change set in, the weather became more showery, and these showers gradually merged into the heavier rainfall of the monsoon. It was to this change that the improvement in the rainfall returns of the present, as compared with the two preceding weeks, was due. This improvement extended to all parts of the country, except parts of the Punjab and Sind and the greater part of Madras, where fine weather and deficient rainfall characterised the whole week. As mentioned above, the change in the weather set in gradually over the greater part of the country, the showers being at first light, so that the rainfall of the latter half of the week did not wholly compensate for the dry weather at the commencement, and the total rainfall of the whole week was hence lighter than the normal. In Burma, Assam, part of Bengal

and the west of the Peninsula rain fell throughout the week, but the same influence was observable in these as in other parts of India, the fall during the latter part of the week having been much heavier than that in the earlier part.

The average actual amounts reported within the area of effective rainfall range as is shown by the first column of the table from 15.54 inches in Malabar, 14.70 inches in Coorg and 14.01 inches in Tenasserim to 0.11 inch in the south Punjab and 0.13 inch in central Madras. The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week exceeded the normal average only in nine of the rainfall divisions, *viz*, Tenasserim, central and Upper Burma, Orissa, Malabar, South-central Madras, Coorg, Khandesh and the east of the Central Provinces, while it was normal in the East Coast (North) and Madras (South) and deficient in all the other divisions. The excess was large in Malabar and Coorg. The abnormal deficiency was as much as 6.11 inches in the Assam Hills, 5.41 inches in Arakan, over 3 inches in Cachar, North Oudh and the Konkan and over 2 inches in North Bengal, North Bihar, South Oudh, the North-West Provinces (Submontane and Hills), the Punjab Hills and Gujarat.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been excessive only in six divisions, *viz*, South Bihar, the North Punjab, Malabar, Coorg, Baluchistan and South Madras, it has been normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent from the average in 14 divisions, *viz*, Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces (East, West and East Submontane), South-Central Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, the east of the Central Provinces and Central Madras, while it has been deficient in all other divisions. The deficiency is more than 50 per cent in parts of Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, North Bombay, Rajputana and the Nizam's Dominions.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	Moulmein	14.01 inches
	Kindat	8.29 "
	Sadoway	9.43 "
Bengal	Kishoregunj (Mymensingh)	9.11 "
	Falakata (Jalpaiguri)	7.46 "
	False Point	6.90 "
Assam	Cherra Poonjee	12.45 "
	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	7.48 "
Bihar	Jahanabad (Gaya)	3.96 "
North-West Provinces	Chunar (Mirzapur)	3.79 "
	Hata (Gorakhpur)	2.70 "
Punjab	Ballabgarh (Delhi)	2.42 "
	Rupar (Umballa)	5.20 "
West Peninsula	Karkal (Mangalore)	35.12 "
	Bhatkal (Karwar)	17.47 "
	Bavda (Kolhapur)	12.67 "
Central Districts	Baroor (Amraoti)	4.59 "
	Bargarh (Sambalpur)	8.10 "
Madras	Sompeta (Ganjam)	3.60 "
	Vizagapatam	2.55 "
	Trukasi (Tinnevely)	2.33 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO JULY 10TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to July 10th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	14 01	11 21	+ 2 80	53 21	57 05	— 7
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	5 08	5 29	— 0 21	31 63	29 02	+ 9
	3 Central do	2 67	2 57	+ 0 10	11 83	15 10	— 22
	4 Upper do	2 32	1 31	+ 1 01	8 09	11 46	— 29
	5 Arakan	5 70	11 11	— 5 41	57 32	71 46	— 20
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	2 82	1 12	— 1 30	21 70	26 08	— 17
	7 Assam Surma	2 00	5 71	— 3 71	15 42	35 19	— 57
	8 Do Hills	3 63	9 74	— 6 11	19 44	47 37	— 59
	9 Do Brahmaputra	3 84	4 26	— 0 42	14 17	21 76	— 35
	10 Deltaic Bengal	1 14	2 55	— 1 41	15 44	14 29	+ 8
	11 Central do	1 50	2 03	— 1 43	10 67	14 57	— 27
	12 North do	2 86	5 40	— 2 60	15 49	31 83	— 51
	13 Bengal Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Orissa	3 40	2 46	+ 0 94	11 69	12 22	— 4
	15 Chota Nagpur	2 44	2 58	— 0 14	9 59	11 32	— 15
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	16 South Bihar	1 14	2 86	— 1 72	14 31	9 31	+ 54
	17 North do	0 79	3 70	— 2 97	9 96	13 15	— 24
	18 N-W P East	0 78	2 17	— 1 39	6 56	6 65	— 1
	19 South Oudh	0 15	2 36	— 2 21	3 74	6 86	— 46
	20 North do	0 08	3 16	— 3 08	4 30	8 29	— 47
	21 N-W P Central.	0 20	2 15	— 1 95	4 37	5 60	— 22
	22 Do West	0 68	1 70	— 1 08	3 50	4 23	— 17
PUNJAB	23 Do East Submontane	0 53	2 84	— 2 31	7 48	8 58	— 13
	24 Do West do	0 77	3 08	— 2 31	3 74	7 81	— 52
	25 Do Hills	0 72	3 55	— 2 83	5 06	9 86	— 49
	26 South-East Punjab	0 52	1 96	— 1 44	1 04	4 69	— 59
	27 South do	0 11	1 04	— 0 93	0 98	2 77	— 65
	28 Central do	0 43	0 76	— 0 33	1 64	2 42	— 32
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 97	1 88	— 0 91	2 39	4 68	— 49
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	30 Do Hills	1 73	4 57	— 2 84	5 84	10 82	— 46
	31 North Punjab	0 53	0 65	— 0 12	2 71	1 98	+ 37
	32 West do	0 14	0 44	— 0 30	0 92	1 26	— 27
	33 Malabar	15 54	7 46	+ 8 08	58 15	45 52	+ 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	34 Madras South-Central	1 49	1 17	+ 0 32	8 02	6 84	+ 17
	35 Coorg	14 70	9 59	+ 5 11	48 69	37 24	+ 31
	36 Mysore	1 11	1 48	— 0 37	7 49	6 96	+ 8
	37 Konkan	7 86	11 10	— 3 24	30 29	40 17	— 24
	38 Bombay Deccan	1 05	1 66	— 0 61	6 47	7 44	— 13
	39 Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 Khandesh	1 61	1 30	+ 0 31	3 61	6 77	— 48
BOMBAY (NORTH)	41 Berar	1 26	1 88	— 0 62	3 00	8 78	— 66
	42 Central Provinces West	2 23	2 34	— 0 11	5 78	13 93	— 59
	43 Do do Central	1 66	3 38	— 1 72	6 12	11 95	— 49
	44 Do do East	4 87	3 49	+ 1 38	10 68	12 61	— 15
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	45 Gujarat	1 26	4 21	— 2 95	3 96	10 28	— 61
	46 Kathiawar	0 64	1 98	— 1 34	0 88	4 89	— 82
	47 Sind	0	0 36	— 0 36	0 08	0 64	— 88
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 11	— 0 11	0 36	0 20	+ 80
MADRAS	49 Central India East	0 99	2 48	— 1 49	7 51	10 42	— 28
	50 Rajputana East, Central	0 45	2 03	— 1 58	1 53	6 84	— 78
	51 West Rajputana	0 16	0 76	— 0 60	0 26	2 69	— 90
	52 East Coast North	1 59	1 59	0	5 07	6 76	— 25
	52-A Do do	2 05	2 48	— 0 43	7 65	13 73	— 44
	53 Hyderabad South	0 40	1 22	— 0 82	2 24	6 50	— 66
	54 Madras Central	0 13	0 71	— 0 58	3 47	3 72	— 7
	55 East Coast Central	0 64	0 88	— 0 24	2 46	3 88	— 36
	56 Do South	0 09	0 65	— 0 56	2 13	3 19	— 33
	57 Madras South	0 19	0 19	0	2 11	1 57	+ 35

W. L. DALLAS,

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Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 15th July, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 10th July*—Rainfall in excess on West Coast, normal in Ganjam, in considerable defect elsewhere, especially in the Deccan. The water-supply for drinking purposes is insufficient in parts, for irrigation it is generally insufficient, except under Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Tanjore, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Early agricultural operations continue, but more rain is urgently wanted for this purpose and for crops already sown, which are in precarious position where unprotected by wells or other irrigation sources. Harvests are very limited. Pasture is generally scarce, further rain is much required to sustain improvement due to previous fall. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, generally available elsewhere, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, deaths from starvation being reported from Anantapur, elsewhere generally normal. Prices have risen everywhere, except in Vizagapatam, Tinnevely, and Travancore, the rise is most marked in dry grains, especially in the Deccan where prices have risen by 10 per cent. Large addition to area of distress in Vizagapatam owing to high prices and lateness of rain. Prospects are generally gloomy. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—144,271 men, 247,856 women, 88,698 children, total 480,825 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—20 men, 908 women, 271 children, total 1,199 in Ganjam. Weavers—14,710 men, 12,618 women, 1,245 children with 6,121 unspecified, total 34,694 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 516,718. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—332 men, 574 women, 19,611 children with 32 unspecified; total 20,549. Others—4,398 men, 9,299 women, 22,632 children; total 36,329. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—22,882 men, 58,897 women, 65,754 children, total 146,533. Total on gratuitous relief 203,411. Grand total on Government relief 720,129. Figures are incomplete for Vizagapatam. There were also 8,634 persons employed on zamindari works in Ganjam. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam, Bellary, and Kurnool 10, Vizagapatam $10\frac{1}{2}$, Cuddapah $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bhadrachalam $12\frac{1}{2}$, and Anantapur 13 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since commencement of distress Rs. 10,18,421.

Bombay—*For week ending 12th July*—Rain good in Konkan, slight in Gujarat, the Deccan, Karnatak, and Sind, more wanted in the Deccan, Karnatak, Surat, and Thana. Sowing operations are in progress, rice transplanting continues in parts of Karachi, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Locusts have caused slight damage in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier, two of Karachi, and very slight damage throughout Shikarpur. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Belgaum, and parts of Karachi and Surat. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Kanara, and two of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Nasik, Surat, and Thana, are rising in Upper Sind Frontier, and parts of Kolaba and Bijapur; and are stationary in parts of Kolaba and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 9, Bijapur $7\frac{7}{8}$, Sholapur $7\frac{1}{3}$, Ahmednagar $7\frac{1}{3}$, Poona $7\frac{1}{2}$, Nasik $7\frac{5}{8}$, Satara $7\frac{4}{5}$, Khandesh $6\frac{3}{4}$, and Dharwar $9\frac{4}{7}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 82,731, Sholapur 88,467, Ahmednagar 70,334, Poona 8,617, Nasik 17,140, Satara 12,524, Khandesh 15,222, Belgaum 12,116, and Dharwar 652; total 307,803, of whom 245,982 are relief workers and 61,821 dependants. Large increase in Ahmednagar and Bijapur, owing to absence of rain. Of relief workers—76,583 are men, 107,326 women, and 62,073 children. Of dependants—464 are men, 4,734 women, and 56,623 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 15,257, including 783 in poor-

houses, Sholapur 9,357, including 126 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 11,342, including 679 in poor-houses, Poona 10,950, Nasik 1,500, Satara 1,130, Belgaum 723, and Dharwar 730, total 50,989, of whom 25,189 are men, 14,843 women, and 10,957 children. Total number on relief 358,792.

Bengal—*For week ending 12th July*—There has been rain in all parts of the Province during the week, it has improved agricultural prospects to some extent, but in parts especially in North Bihar more rain is urgently required for the transplanting of winter rice and for cultivation generally, elsewhere transplantation is going on. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well, in North Bengal and parts of East Bengal early rice is being harvested. Prices continue almost stationary in the distressed districts. The prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Murshidabad, common rice 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Shahabad, common rice 8 seers and peas $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers, Champaran, Burma rice $8\frac{7}{8}$ seers and peas $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Muzaffarpur, barley and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 11 seers, Darbhanga, common rice $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers and indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers and *marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) 12 to 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 seers and maize 7 to 12 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 7 seers and *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) 16 to 32 seers, Lohardaga, rice $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers; Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. In the following statement persons relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund are shown separately from those in receipt of Government relief. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—Bankura 2,914, Nadia 2,224, Murshidabad 3,757, Khulna 199, Rajshahi 6,901, Pabna 532, Saran 3,104, Champaran 5,697, Muzaffarpur 6,802, Bhagalpur 4,717, Cuttack 3,261, Hazaribagh 1,061, Lohardaga 948, total 42,117 against 25,093 in the preceding week. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 10th July, were—Bankura 8,717, Nadia 88,719, Murshidabad 4,331, Khulna 11,870, Rajshahi, works closed, Pabna 1,888, Patna 224, Shahabad 23,347, Saran 64,812, Champaran 113,090, Muzaffarpur 112,709, Darbhanga 225,963, Bhagalpur 5,636, Sonthal Parganas 2,886, Puri 4,007, Hazaribagh 6,329, Lohardaga 623, Palamau 4,094, Manbhum 15,707, Singhbhum 29, total 694,981 against 694,540 in the preceding week. These totals are distributed as follows—Relief workers—men 117,655, women 110,605, children 29,912, total 258,172. Dependants—men 1,256, women 45, children 12,938; total 14,239. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,165, women 2,478, children 11,967; total 16,610. Otherwise relieved—men 62,461, women 208,310, children 122,824, total 393,595. Test-workers—men 5,750, women 4,855, children 1,960, total 12,365. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 7,442, women 21,535, children 10,181; total 39,158 *plus* 2,959 in Muzaffarpur, sex not recorded. Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 4,194, women 2,001, children 555; total 6,750. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 199, women 102, children 23; total 324. Hatwa—men 494, women 658, children 216; total 1,368. Sonthal Parganas—Jamtaia—men 561, women 546, children 89, total 1,196. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,503, women 5,721, children 4,329, total 12,553. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 31, women 104, children 105; total 240. Hatwa—men 183, women 253, children 305, total 741. Manjha—men 49, women 16, children 17; total 82. Total on private relief 23,254.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 14th July*—Light rain fell in some districts during the week, but after the close of the week good rain fell in most districts. Autumn sowings are in active progress, save in a few places where more rain is needed. Locusts appeared in a few districts and caused slight damage to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 10th July, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 38,785, Etawah 5,128, Cawnpore 11,108, Fatehpur 11,834, Banda 219,533, Hamirpur 49,464, Allahabad 106,103, Jhansi 31,218, Jalaun 61,268, Mirzapur, 36,215, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 13,650, Jaunpur 35,535, Gorakhpur 29,485, Azamgarh 25,590, Lucknow 58,002, Unao 31,504, Rae Bareilly 32,841, Hardoi 115,276; total 912,519. This total is

distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works 434,993, relieved as dependants 82,346, relieved in poor-houses 35,134, relieved under other provisions of the Code, including 52,780 from Charitable Relief Fund, 360,046, total 912,519. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test-works 13,920, relieved in poor-houses 8,924, relieved under other provisions of the Code, including 14,659 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 53,557, total 76,401. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 988,920. Supplies are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{1}{6}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Rain has fallen averaging about 3 inches in Umballa, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inch in Rawal Pindi, $\frac{4}{5}$ in Shahpur, $\frac{3}{5}$ in Ferozepore, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Rohtak, Sialkot, and Gujranwala, $\frac{2}{5}$ in Gurgaon, $\frac{1}{3}$ in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan, and $\frac{1}{10}$ in Amritsar. There has also been a general fall in Jullundur and about one inch at Delhi Sadr. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops are in progress. Standing crops are generally reported average, outturn of extra spring crops average. The stocks of food-grain are said to be sufficient everywhere, except at Hissar, where they have been exhausted. Standing crops have been injured by drought in Gurgaon. Locusts appeared in Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but did little or no damage. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to want of green fodder or overwork, and 186 have died of hunger in Rohtak. Fodder is scarce in most districts. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was—29,550 men, 25,274 women, 10,332 children. Dependants—209 men, 294 women, 7,306 children. Relieved in poor-houses—159 men, 149 women, 1,230 children. Otherwise relieved—3,285 men, 5,055 women, 3,480 children. Test-workers—58 men. The total number under famine relief was 86,331 against 97,640 last week. Out of this 69,000 are in Hissar only. The decrease is in Hissar and Rohtak, in others there is a slight increase. Prices continue high generally. Wheat is rising in price in Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, and Rawal Pindi, has remained almost unchanged in Lahore and Peshawar, and fallen in Gurgaon and Dera Ismail Khan, which is attributable to the recent fall of rain. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, great millet 8 to 10, barley 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$, gram 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, maize $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, bulrush-millet $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8, and rice $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—Bir Ditch, barley flour $11\frac{3}{8}$, South Ghaggar, maize flour $8\frac{1}{16}$, North Ghaggar, barley and gram flour $9\frac{3}{4}$, Karnal, wheat flour 9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, Rohtak, barley 12, Delhi, wheat $9\frac{3}{4}$, Umballa, maize 11, and Ferozepore, barley and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Weather generally cloudy with beneficial rain in most districts. Sambalpur has received $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara, and Bilaspur about 5 inches; Seoni, Nimar, Nagpur, Balaghat, and Raipur $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches; in the other districts the showers have been lighter and more rain is required, especially in Saugor, Bhandara, and Chanda, the south-east of Seoni, the Sohagpur Tahsil of Hoshangabad, and parts of Narsinghpur. The rain came most opportunely after the long break and has revived the withering seedlings. Sowings have been resumed almost everywhere and resowings are in progress where necessary, but in Chanda and Bhandara operations are retarded owing to insufficient moisture. Land is also being prepared for winter sowings. Scarcity of fodder is still experienced in seven districts, but the recent rain is bringing on the grass. A scarcity of plough-bullocks is reported from Hoshangabad. The numbers on relief works have increased by 59,000, the increase being general, but most marked in the northern districts, the Nerbadda Valley, and Balaghat; the accession may be attributed to the holding off of the rains. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous

relief have risen by 20,000, principally in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Bilaspur, the last district accounts for one-fourth of the whole on this class of relief throughout the Provinces. The numbers on private works have remained almost the same. Prices fluctuate with a tendency to fall somewhat in five or six districts, rates are very high in Chanda and have risen in Bhandara. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 23,572, Damoh 40,796, Jubbulpore 31,101, Mandla 10,199, Seoni 7,303, Narsinghpur 24,337, Hoshangabad 27,792, Nimar 127, Betul 10,797, Chhindwara 15,311, Wardha 3,017, Nagpur 12,827, Chanda 7, Bhandara 19,544, Balaghat 35,854, Raipur 38,385, Bilaspur 34,543, and Sambalpur 845, total 336,357. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,560, Damoh 10,900, Jubbulpore 27,626, Mandla 5,361, Seoni 4,332, Narsinghpur 10,639, Hoshangabad 9,576, Nimar 910, Betul 2,199, Chhindwara 4,188, Wardha 37, Nagpur 5,474, Bhandara 10,640, Balaghat 19,141, Raipur 22,207, Bilaspur 54,171, and Sambalpur 51, total 213,012. Total number on relief 549,369. There were also 64,963 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 96,763, women 163,738, and children 75,856. Dependents—men 2,008, women 3,328, and children 47,202 with 220 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 9,296, women 10,491, and children 14,574. Otherwise relieved—men 19,627, women 39,553, and children 34,412 with 32,301 unclassified. Wage prices—Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Bilaspur 9, Wardha and Chanda $8\frac{1}{4}$, Bhandara and Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Saugor and Chhindwara $8\frac{1}{2}$, Seoni $8\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Nimar 8, Mandla $7\frac{3}{4}$, Balaghat 7, and Betul $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 10th July*—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing are progressing, transplanting has commenced in Thongwa, Amherst, and Thaton. In Upper Burma reaping of early wet weather paddy is completed in Mandalay, outturn good. Good rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Bhamo, Myitkyna, Katha, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, and Pakokku, and prospects in these districts and in Kyaukse are good. Minbu and Magwe received $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but only very small amounts fell in Meiktila and Yamethin, Myingyan received nearly 3 inches, and sowing of early sessamum and other early crops continues. The early sessamum in Taungtha and in parts of Myingyan is withered, but cotton has revived owing to the recent rain. In Minbu seven-tenths of the sessamum crop in two townships have withered from drought and more water is wanted in the canals. Standing crops are withering in parts of Taungdwingyi Sub-division of Magwe. Some damage to standing crops in Meiktila has been caused by insects and more rain is wanted for all standing crops in Yindaw Township of Yamethin, one-third of the standing crops have been destroyed by drought and more rain is required for all crops in the Yamethin Sub-division. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 8,168, Myingyan 11,763. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,704, Myingyan 3,312, and Yamethin 305. Total number on relief 25,252. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks and Myingyan 9 seers 3 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th July*.—Weather seasonable and rainfall sufficient. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Prospects of early rice and tea are generally good. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Tezpur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 8, and Gauhati $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th July*.—**MYSORE**.—52 cents rain in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts of Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga, slight elsewhere. Prices have risen in Kolar, Mysore, and Kadur. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* sown in parts.

COORG.—Rainfall 22 inches 36 cents. Ploughing for rice crop continues. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)*, coffee, and cardamom crops are thriving. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th July*.—**BERAR**.—Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Light showers in some places. Crops

sown have germinated, but show signs of withering. Ploughing of fields for the monsoon crops nearing completion. Sowing operations in progress throughout the Province. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails. Agricultural stock in poor condition. No material change in high prices of food-grains. Relief workers—Akola 12,008, Basim 698, Buldana 2,233, and Wun 6,221. On gratuitous relief—Akola 2,761, Basim 176, Buldana 524, and Wun 1,418. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,682, Basim 226, and Buldana 1,060. Total number on relief 29,007. Figures for Amraoti not received. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 8, Amraoti $8\frac{1}{2}$, Basim $9\frac{1}{4}$, Buldana 8, and Wun 11 seers per rupee. Ellichpur report not received.

HYDERABAD—Rain during week 39 cents. Great distress reported in consequence of rise in prices. Crops are withering generally, and sowings are suspended in consequence of rain holding off. If good rain does not fall at an early date autumn crops will be almost a total failure. Scarcity of fodder and water exists. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, and Mahbubnagar—12,493. Prices in affected districts are— $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee in Lingsagar, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in Gulburga, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in Raichur, Naldurg, and Mahbubnagar. 516 persons on gratuitous relief in Lingsagar, 845 in Naldurg, and 102 in Mahbubnagar. Total number on relief 13,956. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse, rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Good rain fell in all agencies during the week. Sowing operations are in progress. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in fair condition in all agencies, except in Gwalior. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, above normal in other agencies. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was—19,008 in Gwalior, 26,606 in Bundelkhand, and 34,373 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—11,068 in Gwalior, 6,018 in Bundelkhand, and 4,983 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 102,056. Prices—9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Gwalior, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand. Report from Bhopawar not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th July.*—Rain in Abu 11.51 inches, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Serohi and Kotah, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Pertabgarh, Meywar, and Jeypore; over one inch in Jhallawar, Kishengarh, and Dholepore; nearly an inch in Kherwara, 89 cents in Tonk, over 12 cents in Ajmere and Bhurtpore; 31 cents in Marwar, 26 cents in Bundi, and below 20 cents in Ulwar and Deoli; none in Bikanir and Jaisalmer. Agricultural operations are generally in progress, but are retarded for want of rain in Bikanir and Jaisalmer. Prospects are favourable in Jeypore. Agricultural stock is in poor condition in Kherwara, Bhilatpora, and Jaisalmer. Pasturage or fodder is scarce in Kherwara, in some tehsils of Jhallawar, Jeypore and failing in Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in Kherwara, Meywar, Jhallawar, Tonk, and Bikanir, fluctuating in Pertabgarh; falling in Jeypore and Ajmere, steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 5,689, Tonk 1,944, Dholepore 1,955, Bikanir 4,595, Jaisalmer 1,259. On ordinary works—Tonk 359, Bhurtpore 4,811, Dholepore 2,200, Bikanir 1,362, and Jaisalmer 25. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,311, Tonk 2,541, Chabra 62, Bundi 307, Deoli 8, Dholepore 1,457, Bhurtpore 302, Bikanir 1,806, and Jaisalmer 353. Total number on relief 23,679. Prices—Marwar 9, Tonk $10\frac{7}{8}$, Deoli $12\frac{3}{8}$, Dholepore $11\frac{7}{16}$, Bhurtpore 11, Bikanir $8\frac{3}{4}$ and 7, and Jaisalmer $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Weather fine. Wheat and barley crop reapings still going on in some places. Transplantation of rice crops also still in progress. Water ample for irrigation. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Good rain. Fodder scanty. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Rain 4·18 inches The weather continues very warm, but some good showers have fallen which have benefited the crops, but more rain is urgently needed Prices—7½ seers per rupce.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows.

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
			(a)			(b)	
Madras . . .	451,220	168,885	620,105	502,573	217,556	720,129	+ 100,024
Bombay . . .	270,400	46,843	317,243	307,803	50,989	358,792	+ 41,549
Bengal . . .	276,387	442,729	719,116	284,776	410,205	694,981	— 24,135
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	415,095	446,736	861,831	531,259	457,661	988,920	+ 127,089
Punjab . . .	84,773	12,867	97,640	73,023	13,308	86,331	— 11,309
Central Provinces	277,649	192,529	470,178	336,357	213,012	549,369	+ 79,191
Burma . . .	18,348	4,611	22,959	19,931	5,321	25,252	+ 2,293
Berar . . .	20,982	11,438	32,420	21,160	7,847	29,007	— 3,413
Hyderabad . . .	13,033	1,030	14,063	12,493	1,463	13,956	— 107
Central India . . .	100,881	22,939	123,820	79,987	22,069	102,056	— 21,764
Rajputana . . .	16,585	8,008	24,593	15,442	8,237	23,679	— 914
TOTAL . . .	1,945,353	1,358,615	3,303,968	2,184,804	1,407,668	3,592,472	+ 288,504

(a) and (b) Figures incomplete for one district

(c) Exclusive of 42,117 relieved from Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(d) Includes 67,439 relieved from Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(e) Incomplete.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Cattle Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

0	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total.
<i>Madras.</i>													
1	Cuddapah	64,614	23,445	88,059	72,449	23,759	96,208	75,200	28,010	103,210	84,667	25,628	110,295
2	Kurnool	96,368	22,710	119,078	101,983	26,999	131,982	113,120	31,165	144,285	124,958	40,190	165,148
3	Bellary	103,074	16,601	119,675	103,372	19,508	122,880	111,339	19,871	131,210	120,830	20,766	141,596
4	Anantapur	43,859	10,198	54,057	55,121	10,534	65,655	58,663	9,741	68,404	59,400	9,808	69,208
5	Ganjam	22,818	40,004	62,822	28,810	36,985	65,795*	35,631	49,645	85,276	36,129	54,867	90,996
6	Vizagapatam	13,896	2,201	16,097	15,785	3,129	18,914	18,687	6,439	25,126*	25,236	17,626	42,862
7	Godavari	4,674	240	4,914	2,219	588	2,807		268	268*	(not reported)		
	TOTAL MADRAS	340,303	(1) 115,399	455,702	382,739	(2) 121,502	504,241	412,640	(3) 146,130	558,779	451,220	(4) 168,855	620,105
<i>Bombay</i>													
1	Bijapur	53,862	10,964	64,826	56,263	11,797	68,060	64,879	12,175	77,054	67,397	13,787	81,184
2	Sholapur	101,638	8,201	112,339	102,890	8,316	111,206	97,981	8,749	106,730	93,160	8,935	102,095
3	Ahmednagar	52,677	6,928	59,605	46,059	7,386	53,445	43,404	8,156	51,560	52,117	9,417	61,534
4	Poona	25,030	8,161	33,191	21,596	9,656	31,252	18,945	10,172	29,117	11,359	10,472	21,831
5	Nasik	21,064	775	21,839	18,363	980	19,243	15,401	1,122	16,523	15,225	1,635	16,860
6	Satara	8,523	383	8,906	8,441	438	8,879	9,094	504	9,598	10,743	658	11,401
7	Khandesh	16,780		16,780	12,874		12,874	12,041		12,041	10,830		10,830
8	Belgaum	9,256	623	9,879	7,775	660	8,435	7,275	772	8,047	9,204	820	10,024
9	Dharwar	648	902	1,550	213	833	1,070	82	1,018	1,100	365	1,119	1,484
0	Ratnagiri	219		219									...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	292,697	36,937	329,634	274,401	40,066	314,470	269,105	42,668	311,773	270,400	46,813	317,243
<i>Bengal</i>													
1	Champaran	112,715	83,632	196,347	98,571	84,911	183,512	61,903	85,513	147,416	56,350	85,321	141,671
2	Shahabad	10,397	20,404	30,801	7,407	21,543	28,950	3,197	18,897	22,094	2,158	19,161	21,319
3	Nadia	32,670	66,587	99,257	41,056	68,166	109,222	37,582	68,878	106,460	24,502	68,426	92,928
4	Patna		142	142		157	157		187	187		188	188
5	Khulna	5,878	7,055	12,933	3,393	9,522	12,915	741	9,523	10,264	1,018	10,434	11,452
6	Saran	27,000	53,417	80,417	20,392	52,235	72,627	18,238	47,375	65,613	14,545	47,705	62,250
7	Darbhanga	156,991	84,022	241,013	155,301	86,060	242,261	123,775	90,793	214,568	115,056	96,759	211,815
8	Muzaffarpur	47,366	67,316	114,682	59,823	70,351	130,174	32,153	70,387	102,840	38,410	71,974	110,384
9	Rajshahi	434		434	497		497		341	341	405		405
0	Bhagulpur	411	2,642	3,043	1,294	2,498	3,792	1,193	9,989	11,182	718	9,098	9,816
1	Palamau	1,406	2,239	3,645	2,592	2,189	4,781	1,654	2,066	3,720	1,726	2,002	3,728
2	Manbhum	12,789	671	13,460	5,618	10,611	16,229	6,487	10,031	16,518	7,524	6,781	14,305
3	Pabna			†	1,036	95	1,131	1,328	2,649	3,977	1,522	1,883	3,405
4	Munshidabad	1,690		1,690	1,670	3,017	4,687	2,149	3,722	5,871	2,281	4,604	6,885
5	Hazaribagh	2,576	5,822	8,398	2,074	6,439	8,513	2,315	6,447	8,762	2,586	3,945	6,531
6	Puri	3,591	483	4,074	4,238	593	4,831	285	629	914	3,727	1,482	5,209
7	Sonthal Parganas	3,561	3,973	7,534	3,500	4,027	7,527	2,362	4,681	7,043	2,422	3,980	6,402
8	Bankura	1,327	4,888	6,210	1,781	8,320	10,104	1,872	9,166	11,038	1,355	8,986	10,341
9	Singbhum				174		174		108	108	82		82
0	Lohardaga							460	503	963			
	TOTAL BENGAL	420,792	403,288	824,080†	410,420	431,664	842,084	298,443	441,436	739,879	276,387	442,729	719,116
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>													
1	Agra	23,042	6,520	29,562	23,262	6,529	29,791	19,971	7,995	27,966	23,913	8,110	32,023
2	Etawah	1,539	3,293	4,832	1,126	3,350	4,476	717	3,095	3,812	972	3,511	4,483
3	Banda	254,122	40,671	294,793	240,147	37,570	277,717	153,921	52,170	206,091	161,147	54,251	215,398
4	Cawnpur	2,884	9,255	12,139	1,682	8,742	10,424	566	9,198	9,764	503	8,947	9,450
5	Hamirpur	103,887	20,587	124,474	44,183	22,410	66,623	38,070	22,736	60,806	7,987	21,686	29,573
6	Allahabad	260,274	58,817	319,091	248,594	55,728	307,322	41,370	59,768	101,138	38,059	60,436	98,495
7	Jhansi	71,168	20,746	91,914	46,870	20,977	67,847	9,356	20,849	30,205	7,244	22,140	29,384
8	Jalaun	103,348	19,413	122,761	100,665	20,369	121,034	924	18,700	19,624*	8,733	21,150	29,883
9	Jaunpur	20,456	17,725	38,181	18,173	17,265	35,438	311	16,842	16,653	2,649	16,769	19,418
10	Gorakhpur	10,892	14,359	25,251	15,562	14,922	30,484	12,605	15,260	27,855	11,597	17,462	29,059
11	Lucknow	16,862	25,265	42,127	32,087	25,067	57,154	30,580	25,333	55,913	32,475	25,280	57,755
12	Unao	24,597	16,406	41,003	21,567	16,123	37,690	14,491	15,340	29,831	12,375	16,566	28,931
13	Rai Bareilly	21,525	14,452	35,977	16,744	15,036	31,780	11,981	15,701	27,682	12,511	15,806	28,317
14	Sitapur	894	4,752	5,646	936	3,980	4,916*	864	5,200	6,064	242	5,602	5,744*
15	Hardoi	98,502	43,051	141,553	83,331	45,121	128,452	69,366	44,529	113,895	67,420	46,072	113,492
16	Bara Banki	85	1,114	1,199	437	1,285	1,722		1,361	1,361		1,299	1,299
17	Muzapur	32,649	19,471	52,120	29,061	15,559	44,620	11,885	20,949	32,834	7,397	20,626	28,023

(1) Includes 25,199 weavers relieved at their own trade

(2) " " 26,512 " " " " " "

(3) " " 20,348 " " " " " "

(4) Including 32,171 weavers relieved at their own trade

* Incomplete

† No report.

‡ Exclusive of 6,913 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd</i>													
18	Bijnor	151	1,140	1,291	174	1,159	1,333	300	1,166	1,526	840	1,282	2,128
19	Moradabad	1,215	2,616	3,831	758	2,638	3,396	1,776	2,786	4,562	2,362	2,894	5,256
20	Bareilly	865	1,788	2,653	800	1,461	2,261	1,879	1,354	3,233	1,713	1,593	3,306
21	Muttra	4,133	4,728	8,861	4,114	4,740	8,854	2,593	4,742	7,335	3,119	4,651	7,770
22	Etah	.	1,241	1,241	.	1,445	1,445	.	1,880	1,880	.	2,183	2,183
23	Mamrupur	.	1,486	1,486	.	536	536	.	1,401	1,401	.	470	470
24	Farakhabad	107	3,498	3,605	67	3,809	3,876	25	3,714	3,739	38	3,608	3,646
25	Badaun	294	1,398	1,692	326	1,235	1,561	.	164	164	.	175	175
26	Shahjahanpur	384	2,990	3,374	354	3,833	4,187	337	4,250	4,587	231	4,291	4,522
27	Pilibhit	1,384	2,767	4,151	1,422	2,954	4,376	1,005	2,787	3,792	1,605	3,534	5,139
28	Kheri	1,281	103	1,384	1,288	107	1,395	449	206	655	1,253	281	1,534
29	Sultanpur	2,615	1,722	4,337	2,071	2,267	4,338	275	1,950	2,225	269	2,394	2,663
30	Pertabgarh	2,550	3,615	6,165	1,731	3,442	5,173	20	3,795	3,815	318	3,772	4,090
31	Fyzabad	.	2,591	2,591	.	2,888	2,888	.	4,545	4,545	.	4,700	4,700
32	Fatehpur	5,703	9,203	14,906	4,579	9,102	13,681	2,630	8,108	10,747	2,787	8,690	11,477
33	Azamgarh	13,809	8,308	22,117	7,171	9,100	16,271	4,642	14,558	19,000	3,114	17,257	20,371
34	Benares	2,353	12,575	14,928	1,167	12,595	13,762	150	12,312	12,462	.	12,033	12,033
35	Gonda	780	47	1,253	500	955	1,455	.	481	481	.	568	568
36	Basti	2,132	1,811	3,943	2,240	2,200	4,440	471	1,039	2,410	170	2,110	2,280
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O		1,086,592	390,950	1,486,542	953,480	399,519	1,353,008	433,599	426,554	860,153	412,999	442,039	855,038
<i>Punjab</i>													
1	Hissar	67,212	8,344	75,556	61,267	8,236	72,503	65,063	8,103	73,166	69,058	7,783	76,841
2	Rohtak	10,496	2,285	12,781	9,102	2,137	11,239	9,210	2,126	11,336	8,223	2,135	10,358
3	Delhi	982	829	1,811	1,201	901	2,102	1,174	165	1,339	1,528	945	2,473
4	Karnal	4,519	1,304	5,823	3,173	1,221	4,394	3,018	1,573	4,591	4,826	1,370	6,196
5	Umballa	1,786	2,296	4,082	1,172	2,236	3,408	492	2,097	2,589	460	634	1,094
6	Perozpur	458	.	458	454	.	454	416	.	416	535	.	535
7	Gujrat	3,948	381	4,329	3,536	196	3,732	...	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rawalpindi	.	.	.	61	...	61	24	...	24	143	...	143
TOTAL PUNJAB		89,401	15,449	104,850	82,966	14,027	97,893	79,397	14,064	93,461	84,773	12,867	97,640
<i>Central Provinces</i>													
1	Saugor	44,812	15,119	59,931	37,447	15,593	53,040	18,873	16,198	35,071	20,062	14,882	35,544
2	Damoh	31,695	12,201	43,896	30,564	12,405	42,969	27,296	12,751	40,047	37,999	13,108	51,107
3	Jabalpur	43,910	22,569	66,479	44,812	22,627	67,439	23,415	21,718	45,133	27,437	22,494	49,931
4	Mandla	27,417	3,335	30,752	26,737	3,255	29,992	23,496	3,622	27,118	13,648	3,746	17,394
5	Seoni	10,465	2,989	13,454	9,484	2,758	12,242	7,418	2,825	10,243	7,390	3,168	10,558
6	Narsinghpur	54,511	4,067	58,578	8,980	4,509	13,489	24,122	4,854	28,976	16,521	5,835	22,356
7	Hoshangabad	43,319	1,060	44,379	37,144	3,616	40,760	23,739	3,816	27,555	28,061	3,909	31,970
8	Nimar	236	599	835	128	581	709	151	624	775	75	838	913
9	Betul	10,887	1,831	12,718	5,917	2,294	8,211	7,553	2,240	9,793	7,808	2,258	10,066
10	Chhindwara	15,788	2,219	18,007	12,319	2,949	15,268	11,968	2,151	14,119	13,581	2,425	16,006
11	Nagpur	14,196	1,174	15,370	14,799	1,220	16,028	13,805	1,632	15,437	15,462	2,527	17,989
12	Chanda	134	.	134	101	.	101	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	Bhandara	49,807	5,361	55,168	32,968	5,361	37,629	20,787	5,971	26,758	18,849	6,245	25,094
14	Bilaghat	57,467	9,369	66,836	52,023	9,548	61,571	36,092	9,651	45,743	34,406	10,061	44,467
15	Raipur	85,857	14,570	100,427	73,502	14,062	87,564	51,789	14,370	66,159	46,280	15,179	61,409
16	Bilaspur	39,150	25,436	64,586	36,211	29,137	65,348	30,274	34,283	64,557	37,950	44,021	81,971
17	Sambalpur	2,024	...	2,024	2,808	...	2,808	289	.	289	143	.	143
18	Wardha	7,115	...	7,115	2,847	.	2,847	2,095	.	2,095	3,054	.	3,054
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV. INCES		538,090	121,809	659,899	428,091	129,924	558,015	323,162	136,706	459,868	329,276	150,696	479,972
<i>Burma.</i>													
1	Meiktila	5,414	941	6,355	5,902	1,089	6,991	7,200	1,410	8,610	7,604	1,551	9,155
2	Myingyan	5,664	1,563	7,227	(not reported)			8,570	2,532	11,102	10,744	2,756	13,500
3	Yamethin	...	362	362				...	297	297	...	304	304
TOTAL BURMA		11,078	2,866	13,944	5,902	1,089	6,991	15,770	4,239	20,009	18,348	4,611	22,959

* Includes 56,488 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of 9,793 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 63,077 persons employed on railway and other private works.

§ Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897		
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
<i>Berar</i>												
Akola	7,517	1,993	9,510	7,781	2,388	10,119	8,537	1,895	10,432	9,874	3,333	13,257
Basim	1,836	527	2,363	819	428	1,247	866	422	1,288	955	489	1,444
Ellichpur	2,172		2,172	(not reported)			1,792	1,949	3,741	1,592	3,966	5,558
Amraoti	1,583	1,056	2,639	1,522	1,150	2,672	1,491	1,501	2,992	2,892	1,654	4,546
Buldana	2,351		2,351	2,388	1,121	3,509	2,013	1,198	3,211	3,355	1,916	5,301
Wun	6,016		6,016	5,845		5,845	5,554		5,554	2,314		2,314
TOTAL BERAR	21,475	3,576	25,051	18,355	5,037	23,392	20,253	6,965	27,218	20,962	11,138	32,420
<i>Hyderabad</i>												
Raichur	25,407	741	26,148	*16,601	276	16,877	17,579	202	17,781	*13,033	469	13,502
Naldurg												
Gulburga		412	412		438	438		448	448		479	479
Lungsagar		1,822	1,822									
Bir	...			..	...		..	71	71	...	82	82
Mahbubnagar												
TOTAL HYDERABAD	25,407	2,975	28,382	16,601	714	17,315	17,579	721	18,300	13,033	1,030	14,063
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	64,562	7,550	72,112	37,543	7,658	45,201	47,446	7,528	54,974	39,720	7,006	46,726
Baghelkhand	68,799	4,980	73,779	66,820	5,014	71,834	61,414	4,720	66,134	33,884	4,671	38,555
Gwalior	45,063	14,292	59,355	31,536	11,792	43,328	30,500	10,497	40,997	27,277	11,262	38,539
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	178,424	26,822	205,246	135,899	24,464	160,363	139,360	22,745	162,105	100,881	22,939	123,820
<i>Rajputana</i>												
Marwar	5,757	1,314	7,071	6,587	1,348	7,935	5,932	1,342	7,274	6,161	1,336	7,500
Dholpur	2,132	949	3,081	1,894	1,167	3,061	1,517	1,179	2,696	2,088	1,283	3,371
Bikaner	5,794	3,118	8,912	5,210	2,751	7,961	4,890	2,341	7,231	4,979	2,019	6,998
Jaisalmer	1,371	259	1,630	1,513	367	1,880	1,502	409	1,911	1,579	409	1,988
Bhurlpur		369	369		308	308		367	367		366	366
Tonk	1,338	2,015	3,353	1,624	2,227	3,851	1,924	2,227	4,151	1,775	2,280	4,055
Deoli		8	8	...	8	8		8	8	...	8	8
Bundi		300	300		300	300		307	307		307	307
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	16,392	8,332	24,724	16,828	8,476	25,304	15,765	8,180	23,945	16,585	8,008	24,593†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	3,029,651	1,137,493	4,167,144	2,725,694	1,177,382	3,903,076	2,025,073	1,250,417	3,275,490	1,994,884	1,312,085	3,306,969

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lungsagar, Bir and Mahbubnagar

† Besides 11,324 on ordinary work

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however usually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 17th July 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	LAST 10 DAYS OF JUNE 1896				LAST 11 DAYS OF JUNE 1897				Earnings from 1st January to 30th June 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 30th June 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open		Total	Per mile open						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	614	1,735	12,26,324	707	1,735	16,45,000	948	2,77,10,660	3,02,86,000	25,55,340			
Bengal Central (a)	129	125	26,487	212	125	26,400	211	4,19,052	4,50,000	30,348			
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,31,271	152	862	1,76,000	204	37,19,035	35,07,000	2,12,635			
Indian Midland (b)	141	752	65,804	88	752	1,58,000	210	27,64,248	31,21,000	3,56,752			
Berwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	5,034	240	21	3,600	171	89,569	83,700	5,869			
Mad-Ennur sec (Berwada-Mad)	157	9	2,147	239	9	1,800	200	(c) 24,670	34,000	9,330			
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (d)	257	1,815	4,04,660	223	1,815	5,49,000	302	1,20,12,352	1,02,03,000	18,09,352			
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	710	42	17	1,000	59	31,556	22,300	9,256			
South Indian	170	1,042	3,05,091	293	1,042	3,24,000	311	45,93,386	45,83,000	12,386			
Mayavaram Mutpet	57	54	9,008	107	54	9,100	160	1,22,179	1,31,000	8,821			
Southern Mahatla (e)	129	1,165	1,45,292	125	1,165	2,70,000	232	38,97,990	37,73,000	1,24,990			
Bengal and North Western (f)	105	730	1,07,016	142	815	1,79,000	220	32,41,830	33,05,000	90,170			
Lucknow Bareilly section (Rohilkhand and Kumaon)	84	200	16,806	84	200	24,500	123	4,92,309	4,66,000	26,309			
Assam-Bengal	56	159	15,836	100	156	21,400	137	3,54,510	5,21,000	1,66,490			
Burma (g)	191	886	1,45,265	164	886	2,33,000	263	4,10,439	51,09,000	7,98,561			
TOTAL	256	9,598	26,07,351	272	9,655	36,21,800	375	6,38,09,985	6,56,31,000	18,21,015			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (h)	235	2,656	8,04,195	303	2,883	9,74,000	338	1,50,05,395	1,48,19,000	10,86,395			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metric gauge link)	238	797	2,27,778	286	875	2,92,000	334	19,28,179	44,24,000	5,04,179			
Eastern Bengal (including metric and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	3,39,790	479	814	3,38,000	415	61,30,014	59,25,000	2,05,014			
East Coast	108	485	56,919	117	535	1,75,000	327	12,56,367	13,54,000	97,633			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	44					(i)		(j) 26,061	(k) 43,200	17,139			
Cherra Company ganj	00					(i)		(j) 12,228	(k) 10,600	1,628			
TOTAL	231	4,754	14,78,682	311	5,107	17,79,000	348	2,82,58,244	2,65,75,500	16,82,444			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (l)	541	1,490	6,12,652	131	1,491	7,28,000	488	2,09,44,177	1,55,47,000	53,97,177			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	3,42,235	742	461	4,07,000	803	97,07,391	79,99,000	17,08,391			
Madras	251	840	3,03,958	362	610	3,72,000	443	54,68,400	57,91,000	3,22,600			
TOTAL	498	2,791	12,88,845	462	2,792	15,07,000	540	3,61,19,968	2,93,37,000	67,82,968			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	289	17,143	53,74,878	314	17,554	69,07,800	394	12,81,88,107	12,15,43,800	66,44,397			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	159	161	28,849	179	160	37,300	233	6,65,184	6,70,000	4,816			
Tarakesur	300	22	9,297	423	22	5,500	400	1,71,331	1,78,000	6,669			
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	31,790	512	66	11,700	177	2,21,778	2,04,000	17,779			
Bengal Doonars	112	36	16,626	462	36	5,500	151	1,05,742	96,000	8,842			
Dibru Sadiya	160	78	23,073	296	78	28,000	367	3,22,768	3,94,000	71,232			
Ahmedabad Parantj					41	2,800	68	(m) 15,300	15,300	15,300			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	31,969	627	51	36,000	706	3,99,172	3,47,000	52,172			
TOTAL	175	414	1,43,604	347	454	1,30,700	248	18,87,995	19,05,200	17,205			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	22	74	2,783	38	74	4,000	54	40,304	62,600	22,296			
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	11,395	100	114	13,400	118	1,33,303	2,22,000	88,697			
Nagda-Ujjain					35	3,500	109	61,400	61,400				
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	80,649	242	333	1,05,000	315	17,35,824	17,57,000	21,176			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	228	13	1,723	133	13	1,800	138	79,164	30,600	48,564			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	108	50,361	466	108	22,100	205	6,17,638	3,29,000	2,88,638			
Kolar Gold fields	270	10	3,307	331	10	4,900	490	70,213	97,900	27,687			
Metro gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahatla) (n)	98	362	40,226	111	362	73,800	204	9,10,598	10,28,000	1,08,402			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	6,345	68	93	13,000	140	2,67,421	1,77,000	90,421			
Kolhapur	87	29	2,773	96	29	4,100	141	65,403	52,000	13,403			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	3,984	55	72	4,900	68	(o) 1,67,903	1,27,000	40,903			
Cooch Behar	66					(i)		(o) 35,264	(p) 36,000	736			
TOTAL	130	1,208	2,03,546	168	1,243	2,50,800	202	4,12,035	39,86,500	1,45,535			
Lines owned & worked by n states													
Metro gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	38,475	244	334	56,700	170	12,53,906	10,96,000	1,57,906			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	88	46	4,596	100	46	7,000	152	1,05,955	1,05,000	955			
Jamnagar					51	4,000	78	(q) 29,100	29,100				
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	364	26,599	73	364	37,800	104	7,09,582	6,91,000	18,582			
Oddeypore-Chitor (r)	43	60	2,539	42	60	3,700	62	68,180	60,700	7,480			
Special gauge—													
Morvi	87	94	7,051	75	94	11,900	127	2,14,580	2,00,000	14,580			
TOTAL	101	898	78,960	88	949	1,21,100	128	23,52,203	21,81,800	1,70,403			
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,663	58,00,088	295	20,200	74,10,400	167	13,65,60,430	12,96,17,300	69,43,130			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway

(c) Total earnings from the 22nd February to the 30th June 1896.

(d) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(h) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-pah railways

(i) Return not received

(j) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 6th June 1896.

(k) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 5th June 1897.

(l) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways

(m) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 30th June 1897

(n) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(o) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 13th June 1896.

(p) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 12th June 1897

(q) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 30th June 1897.

(r) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XII OF 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	LAST 10 DAYS OF JUNE 1896				LAST 11 DAYS OF JUNE 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open		Total	Per mile open						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	605	1,735	12,26,324	707	1,730	16,45,000	9,5	1,28,71,653	1,47,00,000	18,98,147			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	26,487	212	125	26,400	211	2,08,057	2,27,000	18,913			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,31,271	152	562	1,76,000	204	15,97,970	15,21,000	13,024			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	65,804	88	752	1,58,000	210	13,62,765	16,27,000	2,64,232			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	1	5,034	240	1	3,000	171	37,043	33,000			3,143	
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	2,147	239	9	1,300	200	16,795	15,800			993	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	4,04,660	223	1,815	5,40,000	302	57,94,195	50,82,000			7,12,195	
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	710	42	17	1,300	59	20,991	11,500			9,491	
South Indian	165	1,042	3,05,691	293	1,042	3,24,000	311	24,34,240	24,09,000			25,240	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	9,008	167	54	9,100	169	60,400	60,300			169	
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,105	1,45,292	115	1,105	2,70,000	212	20,55,079	21,01,000	45,121			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,07,016	142	815	1,70,000	220	16,12,220	18,00,000	2,53,774			
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	70	200	16,806	54	200	24,500	123	2,33,049	2,50,000	16,951			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	15,836	100	150	21,400	137	1,53,876	2,43,000	89,124			
Burma (f)	176	886	1,45,265	161	886	2,33,000	203	18,71,470	21,97,000	3,25,521			
TOTAL	236	9,593	26,07,351	272	9,655	36,21,800	375	3,03,09,721	3,24,50,500	21,73,776			
State lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (g)	211	2,656	8,04,195	303	2,883	9,74,000	339	76,15,539	72,52,000			3,63,539	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	2,27,778	280	875	2,92,000	334	21,42,980	21,58,000	15,020			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	813	3,89,790	479	814	3,38,000	415	20,06,539	27,80,000			1,17,539	
East Coast	94	488	56,919	117	535	1,75,000	327	6,61,051	7,80,000	66,949			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73					(h)		(i) 14,144	(j) 18,400	4,256			
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(h)		(i) 5,058	(j) 4,200			858	
TOTAL	219	4,754	14,78,682	311	5,107	17,79,000	348	1,35,45,311	1,31,40,600			3,95,711	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (k)	407	1,490	6,42,652	431	1,491	7,28,000	488	93,00,138	73,04,000			24,96,438	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	3,42,235	742	461	4,07,000	893	50,22,530	44,20,000			6,02,830	
Madras	253	840	3,03,250	362	840	3,72,000	441	20,26,001	20,54,000	1,57,906			
TOTAL	307	2,791	13,88,245	462	2,792	15,07,000	540	1,76,49,272	1,17,08,000			29,41,272	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	257	17,143	53,74,875	314	17,554	69,07,800	394	6,15,04,307	6,03,41,100			11,63,207	
Assisted companies													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	161	28,349	179	160	37,500	233	3,30,343	3,42,000	11,657			
Tarkessur	273	22	9,297	423	22	8,800	400	88,915	90,500	1,555			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	33,790	512	66	11,700	177	1,44,515	1,05,000			39,515	
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	16,626	462	36	5,500	153	50,554	43,700			13,354	
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	23,073	296	78	28,000	367	1,63,446	2,03,000	39,554			
Ahmedabad-Paranji					41	2,800	68		(l) 15,300	15,300			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	31,669	627	51	36,000	706	2,31,961	2,07,000			24,961	
TOTAL	176	414	1,43,604	347	454	1,30,700	286	10,15,761	10,06,000			9,764	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	28	74	2,783	38	74	4,000	54	23,755	31,700	7,945			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	11,365	100	114	13,400	118	1,18,274	1,03,000			15,274	
Nagda-Ujjain	53				15	3,800	109		34,200	34,200			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	80,649	242	333	1,05,000	315	8,26,516	8,60,000	33,484			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,723	133	13	1,800	138	59,049	18,000			41,049	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	50,361	466	108	22,100	205	3,34,263	1,43,000			1,91,263	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,307	331	10	4,900	490	34,468	45,900	11,432			
Metre gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(m)	98	362	40,226	111	362	73,800	204	4,65,446	5,72,000	1,06,554			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,345	69	93	13,000	140	1,70,807	1,00,000			76,807	
Kolhapur	76	29	2,773	96	29	4,100	141	33,009	31,000			2,009	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,984	55	72	4,000	68	82,477	67,300			15,177	
Cooch Behar	63					(h)		(n) 15,720	(o) 14,700			1,020	
TOTAL	120	1,208	2,03,546	168	1,243	2,50,800	202	21,69,784	20,20,800			1,48,984	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	38,175	114	334	56,700	170	6,05,476	5,52,000			53,476	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	4,596	100	46	7,000	152	51,685	53,500	1,815			
Jamnagar					51	4,000	78		(p) 29,100	29,100			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	26,599	73	364	37,800	104	3,20,776	3,34,000	4,224			
Oodeypore-Chitor (q)	42	60	2,539	42	60	3,700	62	33,262	30,200			3,062	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	7,051	75	94	11,900	127	1,19,033	1,07,000			12,033	
TOTAL	82	898	78,960	88	940	1,21,100	128	11,39,212	11,05,800			33,432	
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,663	58,00,988	205	20,200	74,10,400	367	6,53,29,087	6,44,73,700			13,55,387	

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdā railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Return not received.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.

(j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.

(k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amratoli railways.

(l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 30th June 1897.

(m) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(n) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June 1896.

(o) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 12th June 1897.

(p) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 30th June 1897.

(q) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 30.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, un- husked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42'5	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	18 7	40 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	22 1	59 5	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	25'5	50'5	96 05	..	..	...	..	..	..	57 8	..	..
I hongwa	22 95	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	21 25	59 5	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	21 76	54 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	17 85	52 36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	22 1	59'16	74 46	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 78	..	...
Bamo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakokku	25 5	64'6	..	..	..	17	..	...	..	...	..	..
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	17	34	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
Akyab	22 61	45 22	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	28'75	52 5	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Gauhati . . . . .	..	45 94	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	43 75	60	..	..	...	..	..	..	47 5	...	400
Dacca . . . . .	..	43'75	47 5	..	..	...	...	...	..	45	47 5	330
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	40	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	290
Calcutta . . . . .	...	50	42 5	...	35	35	45	...	40	37 5	35	300
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	..	44 37	43'75	..	..	..	..	..	..	37'5	52'5	260
Pabna . . . . .	...	50	43 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	46'56	280
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	50	55	..	..	..	..	..	40	35	50	290
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	..	32'81	48 12	..	...	..	...	...	..	30'47	30'47	305
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	44 37	36'25	..	30	...	..	..	..	32 5	26 56	220
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	47'34	40 31	...	..	..	..	..	..	35'16	...	..
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	53'44	42 03	..	33 28	...	..	..	42'03	38 12	50	243 97
N W Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Banaras	38 59	56'46	41'35	48 8	34 79	43 91	53'91	..	...	38 85	48'8	269'84
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore . . . . .	..	48'49	40	47'03	31 93	..	...	...	..	41'04	43'23	246'15
Jhansi	34'79	48 44	40	47'08	33'28	36'98	..	...	36'25	40 99	...	246'25
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	33'33	..	30	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Agra . . . . .	...	60	39'53	...	31 87	40	...	..	39'37	42 34	51'56	243'59
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	..	...	36 35	...	30 21	...	...	..	..	39 06	...	240
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	..	39'06	...	32 66	...	...	...	...	39 06	...	237'08

MAY 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough-bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS.
.	Burma—
.	Tenasserim—
.	Mergui
.	Tavoy
.	Moulmein and Amherst
.	Pegu (deltaic)—
.	Rangoon
.	Thongwa
.	Bassein
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Henzada
...	Toungoo
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	Pakòkku
...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpyu.
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong.
...	Dacca
...	Deltaic—
...	Midnapur.
...	Calcutta
...	Central—
...	Bardwan
...	Pabna
...	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack.
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	Bihar, north—
...	Bhāgalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	N.-W. Provinces—
...	Benares.
...	Central—
...	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
...	Western—
...	Meerut.
...	Agra
...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur.
...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	Lucknow.
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33		44'43		33 59	42 13	44 43		34 74	44 43		278 23
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	30 78	80	53 33	40	30 78	40	44'43		38'07	35 47	61 56	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	35 52	56 09	31 98	34 37	26 2	37'24	45 73		53 33	33 49	59 27	308 75
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	33 33	47 08	35 57	40	28 59	38 07	44 43		44 43	38'07	44'43	284 43
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	34 79	54 22	31 98	33 33	24 22	50			..	33 33		320
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	55 78	35 57	38 12	28'54	36 35	45 73		25	36 35	41 87	278'12
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	29 63	48 44	35 52	41 04	27 6	43 23	40		42 03	35 52		304 79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		52 5	40		31 25	32'81	40			40 62		355
Shikarpur			45	65	25	35			47 5			330
Quetta												
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dhule						35 1	..			..
Sholapur						42 55	..			48 91		
Poona												
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar			50 57			11 2	45 57			49 32		..
Dhule						46 12				..		..
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat			52 05	..		47'6						
Ahmadabad	35	52'5	52 5	..		40	41 25			40		350
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur		47 75	44	55 5		39 5	..			44	56 5	264
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .		..	40	47			..			40	53'31	235
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	..	51 62					..			43'31	59'19	260
Berar—												
Bidam			49 07			37 04	..					..
Ellichpur		80	53 33	61 59		42 06	50			50	67 5	320
Amraoti		66'25	50	50'87		41 87	57'19		..	50	61 56	120
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .			..			28'75	22'5			45 62		456 87
Salem . . . . .			..			..		21 72		..		359 95
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .					..	33 44				47'08		356 61
Cuddapah	33'33	49'48	..		..	33 33	32'76	..				316'67
Karnul . . . . .		..	..		..							..
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 29		29'69	..	..
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	23'33	42'19	..	..	..					45 83	..	320'94
Tanjore	22 08	42'19		..	..	..	..			..		..
Tichinopoly								20 21		..		..
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	22'86	26'09	..	..	30'99	..	..
Mysore—												
Mysore	24'96	42'62	58 78	63'03		25'6	..	19'59		26'03	60'34	354
Bangalore	17	49	55'87	48'19		32 5	..	24'56		30'5	55	428 12

MAY 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*)—continued

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaves	Tur- meric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
50	...			5	5	5		140		80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
		70	100	4 01	6 67			50		75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
		57 13	80	13 28	5 62			100		80	Central— Lahore
		80	100	7 29	7 97	10		60		125	South eastern— Delhi
				4 01	4 01			80			S. mountain— Amritsar
		40	89 48	5	5	7 97		55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
		100	100	3 65	5 26	10		50		70	Western— Multan
100			86 25	4 01		4 01		95			Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
							10	40 to 140			
68 44			...								Bombay— Deccan— Dhule Sholapur. Poona
											Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhule
											Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
	39	80	110	6 69		6	8	60		70	Central— Jubbulpore
	40	160	58 5					40		40	Eastern— Raipur
		228 200	76 25 100	6 25 5 (a)		17 5 7 (a)		60 50		50 90	Berar— Basim Ellichpur Amraoti
65 62		102 76	57 5 62 45		2 5 6 67			80	80	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
45 47		100	33 33 40 15			...		60	60	70	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul.
				..	4 37	...				..	East Coast, central— Nellore.
47 71	..	131 67	57 6	.		.	.	55	55		East Coast, south— Madras Trichinopoly.
	..	118 28	.	..		...	.	..	..
	...	89 69	.				.			40	Southern— Madura
46 62		374	77 92	10 7	7 14	3 29		100 to 120		50	Mysore— Mysore.
59 84		342 62	58 95	14 69	21 62					50 to 80	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pulleys

G. H. R. HART,
Offg Director-General of Statistics.J F FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
<i>Tinasserim—</i>												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14				
Iavoy					11 11	12 3	12 6	13 —				
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			12 12	10 12	11 3	11 3				...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu					10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				..
Rangoon	6 10	6 12			7 8	7 12	9 12	10 —				..
Thongwa					10 4	10 3	11 3	11 5				..
Bassein					9 8	8 8	9 11	9 11				..
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Iharwadi					9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Henzada					7 7	9 10	7 7	9 10	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6			8 1	8 1	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
Yongoo					8 1	10 6	10 10	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayctmyo	8 6	9 9			10 —	10 —	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	13 3	10 2			9 1	9 13	10 12	10 12			...	...
Limo					7 —	6 13	9 14	10 5			...	...
Pakokla					8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	37 —	37 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...			8 12	7 10	8 12	9 14	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					11 1	11 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...			9 11	10 5	10 11	11 6	...	...	...	...
Akyab					11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet					6 6	8 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6	5 7½			5 5	5 12	7 3½	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 12	7 —			5 —	5 —	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...			4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mamrup . . . . .	...	...			9 —	12 —	11 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 8	8 —			5 12	5 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	5 8	5 8			6 8	6 8	7 —	7 6	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —			5 8	6 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...			6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...			5 5	5 11	6 14	9 2	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —			5 8	5 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...			4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...			7 8	8 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Noal hali . . . . .	...	...			7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong</i>												
Tippera	6 4	6 8			6 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 6	7 6			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 4	8 4		13 4	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
	7 —	7 —			5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhaco—</i>												
Kuulna . . . . .	...	...			8 —	7 —	8 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...			6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —			8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...			7 4	7 14	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Calcutta</i>												
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 2	5 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 8	9 8			7 —	7 —	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	9 8		10 —	6 6	6 2	8 4	8 3	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	7 8	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	15 —	15 —	5 4	5 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —			7 8	8 —	9 10	10 —				
Bardwan	9 2	7 5		11 —	7 5	7 5	9 —	9 —				
Birbhum	8 4	8 12			8 12	6 12	8 4	8 4				...
Murshidabad	9 4	and		11 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8				
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12			7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12				
Pabna	9 —	9 0	14 4	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 12				
Bogra	7 8	6 9			6 12	6 6	8 4	7 8				
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —			5 4	6 —	8 1	8 4				
Malda	9 8	10 —		11 —	6 12	7 —	7 4	8 4				
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —			6 —	5 8	8 —	7 8				...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —			7 3	6 15	8 6	7 15				
Jaipur	8 —	8 5			7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 5	7 8	7 —				
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9			7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13				
Cuttack	7 14	7 14			8 5	8 5	11 13	11 13				
Balasore	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —				
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —			8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
Manbhum	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 8	7 4	8 —	8 —	8 8				
Lohardaga	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	7 4	8 —	7 8	7 8			12 —	
Palamau	7 5	7 5	11 13	12 6	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 5				
Hazaribagh	8 12	8 11	10 —	9 —	6 12	6 4	7 5	7 5				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	9 11	9 7	12 9	12 9	6 5	6 13	8 7	8 2				
Gaya	8 12	9 —	11 12	12 4	6 4	6 —	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4		
Patna	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —				
Shahabad	9 5	9 8	11 —	12 —	7 5	7 8	8 —	8 5				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	11 —	9 5	12 10	12 10	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —		
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 5	12 10	12 10	7 5	7 8	8 —	8 —				
Darbhanga	8 12	8 4	12 —	12 —	6 5	6 8	7 8	7 8				
Muzaffarpur	9 5	9 5	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 12				
Sarain	10 —	10 0	12 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 12				
Champaran	9 4	9 —	13 4	13 5	6 8	6 —	7 12	8 4				
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 5	9 8	10 12	11 11	6 4	5 4	6 6	7 4				
Benares	9 8	10 —	11 2	12 11	5 11	5 10	7 1	7 5	8 15	9 12	7 9	7 9
Ghazipur	9 —	9 4	11 4	12 8	5 —	5 —	6 6	7 —				
Jaunpur	9 4	10 2	11 3	12 5	5 10	5 —	6 6	7 —				
Allahabad	9 —	9 5	10 4	11 5	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 —		
Central—												
Banda	9 4	9 5	10 5	11 4	5 12	8 —	7 8	8 4	9 12	9 12		9 12
Fatehpur	9 5	9 4	10 5	11 4	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12		
Hamirpur	9 —	9 4	10 10	10 12	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	10 2	9 15		
Jalaun	9 8	9 5	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	10 7	10 12	12 4	12 12	5 8	5 12	7 —	8 6	10 12	10 12		
Etawah	9 12	9 —	11 12	11 12	5 8	5 12	7 —	8 —	10 12	10 12		
Farrukhabad	10 2	10 8	11 8	11 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12		
Mainpuri	10 12	11 1	12 15	12 15	4 12	4 12	6 13	6 13				
Etah	11 2	11 —	13 2	13 2	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	12 15	13 5	13 5	7 2
Western—												
Mercut	11 12	11 8	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —		
Agra	10 4	10 8	12 4	12 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12		
Aligarh	10 12	10 4	13 8	13 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —		
Bulandshahr	11 4	11 8	13 4	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8				
Submontane, east—												
Balga	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8				
Azamgarh	8 8	10 —	11 8	13 4	4 7	4 7	7 7	7 7				
Gorakhpur	9 7	9 7	11 11	13 1	4 15	4 15	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —		
Basti	10 10	11 2	14 12	15 8	6 4	6 4	7 13	8 2	12 6	12 6		

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUP, CADIAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Bengal—continued
				9 12	10 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Central—
				10 8	10 —			11 4	11 —	11 —	11 4	Bankura
				10 —	9 12			7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Bardwan
				11 4	11 8			13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Birbhum
				10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 8	10 8	10 —	Murshidabad
				10 —	10 —			8 10	8 10	9 12	9 12	Santhal Parganas.
				9 —	9 15			13 8	13 8	8 4	7 14	Pabna
				11 4	10 14			12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Bogra
				11 —	12 —					9 —	9 8	Rajshahi
				10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Malda
				9 9	10 —			12 —	12 —	10 2	10 8	Northern—
				10 —	10 —			8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Dinajpur
												Jalpaiguri.
10 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Hills—
				11 13	11 13			9 11	11 —	12 5	13 —	Darjeeling.
				12 8	12 13			12 13	13 2	10 12	10 12	Orissa—
				8 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	Puri
				9 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Cuttack
				9 8	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	9 2	9 8	Balasore
11 —	12 —			7 — to 8 8	7 — to 8 8	8 —	9 8	6 8	6 12 to 7 —	8 8	8 —	Chota-Nagpur—
9 —	9 8			10 7	10 4	9 —		12 6	11 13	8 6	8 12	Singhbhum
				9 0	9 4			10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Manbhum
				11 4	12 9	10 8		13 10	14 11	9 15	9 15	Lohardaga.
				10 12	10 12			12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Palamau
				11 8	12 —			14 —	14 8	10 —	10 8	Hazaribagh
				11 12	11 12			13 —	...	10 —	10 —	Bihar, south—
				12 —	13 —			10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Monghyr
				11 6	11 6			11 4	13 4	10 —	10 —	Gaya
11 —	11 4			10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	13 —	9 12	9 —	Patna
7 —	...			11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	12 4	13 12	11 —	11 —	Shahabad
				11 4	10 8	10 —	9 4	12 12	13 —	11 —	10 4	Bihar, north—
												Purnea
												Bhagalpur.
												Darbhanga
												Muzaffarpur.
												Saran
												Champaran
												N - W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
												Mirzapur.
												Benares
												Ghazipur.
												Jaunpur.
												Allahabad.
												Central—
												Banda.
												Fatehpur
												Hamirpur
												Jalaun
												Cawnpore
												Jhansi
												Etawah.
												Farukhabad
												Mainpuri
												Etah.
												Western—
												Meerut.
												Agia
												Muttra.
												Aligarh.
												Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
												Ballia.
												Azamgarh.
												Gorakhpur.
												Basti.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)									
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month								
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month												
N-W Provinces—contd.																				
<i>Submontane, west—</i>																				
Shahjahanpur	11 —	11 8	13 4	14 4	4 8	4 12	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 4								
Budaun	11 1	12 4	12 10	14 5	5 11	5 14	7 5	7 6	—	—	—	—								
Pilibit	11 2	12 4	15 4	16 14	7 13	6 11	8 7	8 7	—	—	—	—								
Bareilly	10 6	10 9	13 3	13 3	4 7	5 5	6 5	6 10	9 11	10 9	8 3	8 3								
Moradabad	10 14	11 6	12 5	12 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Bijnor	11 —	11 4	13 8	14 1	5 12	6 12	7 —	7 14	—	—	—	—								
Muzaffarnagar	12 2	12 2	14 5	14 4	4 7	4 6	7 11	7 10	—	—	—	—								
Saharanpur	11 15	11 15	14 3	14 1	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	9 11	10 12	8 9	8 9								
Dehra-Dun	11 4	10 15	12 5	13 4	6 4	6 5	6 8	6 12	7 10	8 —	8 —	8 —								
<i>Hills—</i>																				
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	—	—	5 —	5 —								
Almora	10 —	10 —	12 8	11 5	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	—	—	—	—								
Garhwal	10 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	1 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	—	—	—	—								
Oudh—																				
<i>Southern—</i>																				
Partabgarh	9 4	10 8	10 —	12 8	6 —	6 4	7 —	7 1	—	—	—	—								
Sultanpur	10 —	11 —	11 4	13 4	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 12	10 8	10 8	7 8	8 —								
Rae-Bareilly	9 8	10 4	11 5	11 12	5 —	5 —	7 14	8 2	—	—	—	—								
Unao	10 4	10 12	11 5	12 —	5 —	6 8	7 5	7 5	—	—	—	—								
Lucknow	10 2	10 8	12 4	13 4	4 8	4 10	8 —	8 4	—	—	—	—								
Hardoi	10 —	11 8	12 5	14 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 4	—	—	—	—								
<i>Northern—</i>																				
Fyzabad	7 8	7 12	12 8	13 4	6 12	6 12	8 4	8 8	—	—	8 —	8 8								
Barabanki	10 8	11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Gonda	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	—								
Bohawal	10 15	11 2	13 13	14 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	—	—	7 —	7 8								
Bahraich	10 12	11 8	14 —	15 8	5 6	6 5	7 8	8 —	10 12	11 —	9 8	10 —								
Shapur	10 8	11 12	13 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	5 —	8 8	—	—	—	—								
Khetri	10 10	12 —	13 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	—	—	—	—								
Rajputana—																				
<i>Eastern—</i>																				
Partabgarh	11 4	11 6	—	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 12	13 —	13 —	—	—								
Banswara	15 —	15 —	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	12 5	12 8	—	—	—	—								
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 5	11 12	14 13	15 10	7 13	7 13	8 9	8 3	11 11	11 5	7 9	8 9								
Hilly tracts of Mewar	12 5	12 8	15 —	15 —	—	—	10 5	10 8	—	—	—	—								
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —								
Bunapura	10 —	9 10	14 5	14 —	6 2	6 2	7 10	7 10	13 4	13 8	13 2	13 4								
Ajmere	9 4	9 1	12 6	12 4	4 8	6 —	7 3	7 10	13 4	13 8	13 2	13 4								
Abu	8 14	8 15	12 6	12 4	5 2	5 5	6 5	6 8	9 12	10 —	9 8	10 —								
Kishengarh	8 12	8 12	12 4	12 —	7 —	5 8	8 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	9 12	9 12								
Bundi	10 —	9 12	12 12	13 —	6 8	5 4	7 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12								
Kotah	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	9 4	9 4								
Jhalawar	9 2	9 3	9 13	10 —	5 10	5 12	7 3	7 8	10 7	10 12	7 12	7 14								
Tonk	8 8	8 5	10 6	10 14	4 —	5 5	5 5	5 5	9 2	9 2	7 12	7 14								
Jaipur	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 4	4 8	4 12	5 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 12								
Keroli	9 1	8 12	11 9	11 4	6 4	6 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 1	8 12								
Dholpur	9 13	10 12	12 6	12 10	5 10	5 14	6 12	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 7	8 14								
Bharatpur	10 15	11 4	13 15	14 3	4 —	5 8	5 8	5 10	10 12	10 12	7 14	7 4								
Alwar	10 12	10 15	14 4	14 —	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	—	—	9 0	9 12								
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	13 13	13 13	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12								
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 8	—	—	5 —	5 4	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	10 —								
Balmer	8 8	8 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	7 5	7 8	—	—	13 —	13 —								
Anadra	9 11	9 12	—	—	5 8	5 8	6 11	6 12	—	—	—	—								
Shahpura	10 8	10 6	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8								
<i>Western—</i>																				
Jodhpur	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 14	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	10 —	10 —	10 —								
Jaisalmer	9 2	9 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Bikaner	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 12	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	—	—	8 8	9 8								
Central India—																				
Indore	8 9	8 12	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	6 12	7 —	10 12	10 14	9 —	9 —								
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 12	—	—	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 12	11 4	11 8	9 —	9 —								
Gwahar	8 8	8 8	9 13	10 5	4 8	4 12	5 5	5 13	9 9	9 13	9 8	9 9								
Panjab—																				
<i>Southern—</i>																				
Hissar	11 4	10 12	12 8	12 12	—	—	7 11	8 —	11 —	11 4	9 —	9 8								
Ferozpur	11 12	11 4	12 12	12 12	—	—	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	8 12	8 12								
<i>Central—</i>																				
Lahore	12 —	12 2	12 8	15 4	—	—	6 —	7 2	10 8	10 —	8 8	9 2								
Gujranwala	11 14	12 12	16 —	16 —	—	—	8 4	8 4	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —								
Gujrat	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —								
Jhelum	12 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4								

represent the number of sers (of 80 tola) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OP RAGI (<i>Eleusine coro- cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARRAR, OR THUP, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus maizus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 8	11 —	10 8	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 4	N-W Provinces—contd.
...	10 15	11 13	...	...	8 9	10 —	10 12	10 —	
...	...	8 12	10 9	10 12	12 5½	9 11	10 9	9 —	10 6	11 —	11 —	Submontane, west—
...	...	6 12	7 12	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 13	9 6	10 9	10 9	Shahjahanpur
...	10 6	10 14	...	...	8 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	Budaun
10 12	10 12	8 9	8 9	10 2	9 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	Philibit
10 —	10 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	7 11	7 10	11 4	11 4	Bareilly
...	10 7	10 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Moradabad
...	9 4	9 13	9 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Bijnor
...	Muzaffarnagar
...	Saharanpur
...	Dehra-Dun
13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Hills—
8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 4	Naini Tal
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	Almora
...	Garhwal
...	Oudh—
9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	10 8	10 8	Southern—
12 —	11 4	8 4	8 8	9 12	11 4	10 —	10 8	12 4	13 4	11 —	11 4	Partabgarh
...	9 13	10 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
...	9 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	12 2	12 8	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	10 —	10 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
...	Hardoi
...	9 12	8 12	...	...	10 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	Northern—
...	12 12	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
...	9 8	10 —	10 4	10 4	14 —	14 12	10 8	10 8	Barabanki
...	10 10	10 12	10 12	11 —	14 —	15 —	10 4	10 4	Gonda
...	11 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
...	11 —	12 —	...	...	12 12	14 —	9 —	11 —	Sitapur
...	10 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kheri
...	Rajputana—
...	Eastern—
...	13 8	13 4	15 —	14 12	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partabgarh
...	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Banswara
...	10 15	12 8	15 10	15 10	6 10½	6 4	10 11½	10 8½	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	14 —	14 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	Hilly tracts of M.C. var.
...	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi
...	10 11½	10 14	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Eripura
...	9 4	9 4	12 10	13 6	6 4	6 2	11 —	11 —	Ajmere
...	9 12	9 14	11 —	10 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	Abu.
...	10 8	11 4	10 —	10 4	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kishengarh.
...	9 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bundi
...	8 12	8 12½	9 12	9 12	...	...	10 3	10 5	Kotah
...	8 9	8 12	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 —	Jhaila var
...	Tonk
...	3 4½	8 4½	10 12	10 12	12 —	10 12	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 5	10 10	10 7	10 10	Kerauli
...	8 2	7 13	...	...	11 2½	11 3½	11 7½	11 13	Dholpur
...	9 4½	9 7½	12 —	12 2	11 —	13 —	12 2	12 —	Bhartpur
...	10 2	10 4	11 11½	11 4	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8½	Alwar
...	9 13½	9 14	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment
...	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Balmer
...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 14	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anadra
...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Shahpura.
...	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waters—
...	Jodhpur
...	8 7	8 12	11 11	11 4	6 9	6 9	13 2	13 2	Jaisalmer
...	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Bikaner
...	8 12	10 2	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Central India—
...	Indore
...	9 —	9 —	10 12	11 4	10 8	9 14	10 4	10 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	9 12	9 4	9 13½	9 13½	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	Gwalior
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 2½	7 2½	9 9	9 13½	Punjab—
...	Southern—
...	11 4	11 —	10 —	10 —	8	8	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
...	11 4	11 4	10 4	9 12	6 4	5 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
...	Central—
...	11 11	11 14	7 4	7 4	6 4	6 8	12 14	12 14	Lahore
...	12 —	12 4	9 —	10 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Gujranwala.
...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ¶ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1897—continued. (The figure

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Panjab—continued												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Guigaon	11 4	11 —	14 4	14 —	—	—	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	10 14	10 14	13 8	13 8	—	—	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 4
Rohtak	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	—	—	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Karnal	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	12 —	11 8	14 —	12 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	8 —	10 —
Ludhiana	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Jalandhar	13 4	13 —	16 —	15 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	12 12	13 —	16 8	17 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Gurdaspur	13 4	13 —	17 8	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Amritsar	12 —	13 4	16 —	16 —	—	—	7 2	7 8	7 12	7 12	8 12	8 12
Sialkot	11 12	12 4	15 —	16 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 8	7 —	8 —	8 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	6 4	6 8
Kangra	12 —	10 8	16 —	13 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	6 4	6 8
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	11 —	11 12	13 12	16 8	—	—	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	8 8	9 12
Harara	11 —	11 —	15 8	18 —	—	—	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	18 —	19 —	—	—	6 14	7 5	9 —	8 10	7 —	7 11
Kohat	11 6	11 —	16 10	10 2	—	—	9 1	9 1	9 —	8 —	8 15	8 15
Bannu	13 9	12 4	18 —	19 8	—	—	7 8	7 10	7 8	8 —	7 —	6 1
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	13 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —
Jhang	11 8	12 4	15 —	15 8	—	—	8 —	8 —	6 —	7 —	5 —	4 8
Multan	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	9 12	8 8
Montgomery	11 6	11 6	15 —	15 —	—	—	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 11	9 11
Dera Ismael Khan	11 9	11 14	15 5	15 5	—	—	5 14	5 14	10 —	10 —	9 11	9 11
Muzaffargarh	12 4	12 —	16 —	16 —	—	—	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	10 15	12 8	14 1	—	—	6 11	6 14	10 —	10 —	9 11	10 10
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 8	9 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	9 3	9 —
Hydrabad	9 —	8 8	—	—	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	—	—	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Shikarpur	11 —	9 —	—	—	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 12	9 12	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 4	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	—	—	6 9	6 1	8 1	8 1	8 9	8 9	—	—
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 2	7 15	7 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	—	—	9 —	9 —	9 7	9 7	9 2	9 2	7 15	7 15
Bombay	7 2	6 8	—	—	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	9 13	8 9	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	—	—	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	—	—	9 —	9 —
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar	8 4	8 4	—	—	9 1	8 10	9 9	9 2	12 4	11 13	10 4	10 4
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	—	—	8 10	8 10	8 15	8 6	11 7	10 14	9 4	8 12
Satara	7 7	7 9	—	—	6 4	6 10	7 4	7 9	8 8	8 13	8 —	8 2
Sholapur	7 —	7 7	—	—	6 11	6 11	7 13	8 5	10 12	11 10	8 15	8 15
Bijapur	7 2	7 9	—	—	5 9	5 9	9 —	9 —	11 11	11 11	7 15	7 15
Poona	6 15	6 15	—	—	6 1	6 1	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	8 1	8 1
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	—	—	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 10	8 12	8 12
Nasik	7 14	8 4	—	—	6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	8 12	9 7	7 12	7 12
Dhule	7 7	7 7	—	—	5 9	6 3	6 9	6 1	8 3	9 —	7 12	7 1
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	6 15	6 6	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 5	8 5	7 14	8 5
Broach	7 12	7 12	—	—	6 1	6 1	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	8 —	8 —
Kaira	8 8	8 8	—	—	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 8	6 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	7 12	7 12	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 8	9 8	9 8
Godhra	8 8	8 8	—	—	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	9 —	9 —
Disa Cantonment	10 —	9 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
<i>Kathiawar—</i>												
Rajkot	8 9	8 9	—	—	5 —	5 —	5 8	6 —	9 4	9 13	8 8	8 8
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	—	—	4 10	5 7	7 3	7 3	9 1	9 3	—	—
Khandwa	7 4	7 8	—	—	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Hoshangabad	8 8	8 5	—	—	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	—	—
Betul	7 12	7 12	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	8 8	8 8	—	—
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	—	—	5 —	5 —	6 2	6 2	9 —	9 —	—	—
Nagpur	8 12	8 12	—	—	6 4	5 10	7 8	7 8	9 13	11 8	—	—
Wardha	8 —	8 14	—	—	5 —	5 —	8 —	6 6	10 —	10 —	—	—

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittucks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLBT (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, GHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
†	†	†	†	11 —	10 12	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued South-eastern— Gurgaon Delhi Rohtak Karnal
†	†	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 12	9 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	
†	†	†	†	11 8	11 —	11 —	12 —	†	†	12 12	12 12	Submontane— Ambala Ludhiana Jalandhar Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
†	†	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	12 4	12 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	
14 —	14 —	9 8	9 —	12 12	13 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	†	†	12 —	13 —	Hills— Simla Kangra
†	†	10 —	6 8	11 —	12 —	†	5 12	†	†	12 —	12 —	
†	†	†	†	11 8	12 —	†	†	†	†	13 12	13 8	
†	†	7 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	10 8	9 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	
20 —	†	†	†	10 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	5 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Northern— Rawalpindi Hazara Peshawar Kohat Bannu
†	†	9 12	9 12	10 12	11 8	15 12	14 12	†	†	13 12	13 12	
†	†	†	†	9 12	10 10	11 —	12 8	†	†	11 8	11 8	
†	†	9 4	6 10	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 15	13 6	14 —	14 —	†	†	15 —	18 —	Western— Shahpur Jhang Multan Montgomery Dera Ismael Khan Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
†	†	†	†	15 —	17 —	14 —	14 5	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Jhar and Parkar (Umarkot) Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 10	10 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 4	
†	†	6 4	6 4	11 —	8 4	9 —	8 8	†	†	12 8	12 8	
†	†	†	†	11 —	11 4	†	†	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	
†	†	4 —	4 —	13 7	13 12	10 —	10 —	4 6	4 6	15 8	15 8	Bombay— Konkan— Karwar Ratnagiri Alibag Bombay Tanna
†	†	†	†	11 4	10 10	†	†	†	†	13 2	13 2	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Bijapur Poona
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Nasik Dhulia
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Gujarat— Surat Broach Kaira Baroda Cantonment Ahmadabad Godhra Disa Cantonment
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kathiawar— Rajkot
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khandwa Hoshangabad Betul Chhindwara Nagpur Wardha
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).									
	Half month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month								
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month												
Central Provinces—contd																				
<i>Central—</i>																				
Narsinghpur	7 11	8 —	..	..	6 1	6 1	6 6	7 2	10 —	10 —	..	..						
Saugor	7 2	7 10	..	..	5 12	6 2	6 9	6 9	..	..	..	..				
Damoh	7 8	7 8	..	..	5 12	6 2	6 2	6 14	..	..	..	..				
Jubbulpore	9 8	9 12	..	..	5 8	6 8	7 8	8 5	..	..	..	..				
Mandla	5 —	8 —	..	..	..	6 8	7 —	7 4	..	..	..	..				
Seoni	10 8	10 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..				
Balaghat	8 —	8 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 —	..	..	..	..				
Bhandāra	8 12	8 12	..	..	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..				
Chanda	8 4	8 13	..	..	..	..	7 7	8 2	10 6	10 14	..	..						
<i>Eastern—</i>																				
Bilaspur	8 —	9 2	..	..	7 —	7 4	8 —	9 —	..	..	..	..				
Raipur	9 12	9 —	..	..	6 —	6 8	7 8	8 —	..	..	..	..				
Sambalpur	8 —	9 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 8	..	..	..	..				
Berar—																				
Buldana	7 8	8 —	..	..	5 8	6 —	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 8	8 —	8 8						
Basim	8 —	8 4	..	..	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	10 4	11 —	..	..						
Akola	7 4	7 8	..	..	4 14	4 4	6 —	6 8	10 4	11 —	..	..						
Ellichpur	7 6	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 8	9 8	9 8	8 —	7 —						
Amraoti	7 8	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	7 —	8 —						
Wun	6 4	6 4	..	..	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	7 4	7 4						
Nizam's Territories—																				
Secundrabad	6 3	6 6	*	*	5 6	5 12	6 13	7 1	12 3	11 11	11 12	11 12								
Bolarum	5 13	5 13	*	*	5 4	5 5	6 2	5 15	12 13	12 14	*	14 —								
Chadarghat	6 12	7 8	*	*	5 8	7 —	8 12	8 12	12 —	13 —	*	14 —								
Madras—																				
<i>Malabar coast—</i>																				
Malabar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 8	9 5	..	..	..	..				
S Canara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 2	10 2	..	..	..	..				
<i>South, Central—</i>																				
Coimbatore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 6	10 6	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 14		
Nilgiris . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..				
Salem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 5	11 5	18 3	15 8	18 —	18 —		
<i>Central—</i>																				
Bellary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10	8 10	11 10	11 10	..	..						
Anantapur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10	8 10	13 6	13 14	..	..						
Cuddapah . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 10		
Karnul . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10	8 10	12 —	13 6	..	..						
<i>East Coast, north—</i>																				
Ganjam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..				
Vizagapatam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10	9 —	..	..	13 —	13 6
Codavari . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 —	9 —	14 6	14 6	..	..						
<i>East Coast, central—</i>																				
Kistna . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 5	8 5	13 11	13 11	*	*		
Nellore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 10	10 10	13 6	13 6	12 3	12 3		
<i>East Coast, south—</i>																				
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 3	10 3	10 2	10 2	..	..						
Chingleput . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 2	9 6	..	..	..	..				
N. Arcot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 11	10 11	16 6	16 6	*	*		
S Arcot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 6	12 5	..	..	16 14	16 14
Tanjore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 5	11 5	..	..	19 10	19 10
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 3	10 3	16 2	*	17 2	17 2		
<i>Southern—</i>																				
Innevelly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 10	11 5	*	*	*	*		
Madura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 —	10 10	17 13	*	17 10	14 11		
Mysore—																				
Mysore	6 4	6 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	8 12	9 4	14 —	14 —	..	..						
Bangalore	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	12 7	14 —	..	..						
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —								
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	8 —	8 —	..	11 8	..	..						
Hassan . . . . .	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..				
Kadur	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	..	..						
Shimoga	6 5	5 4	6 13	..	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	14 11	15 12	..	..						
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	16 —	10 —	15 —	15 —								
Coorg—																				
Coorg	6 —	6 —	5 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 8	..	..	..	..				
Aden																				
Aden	6 4	6 4	..	..	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —						

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	.	.	.	8 12	9 2	...	.	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>
...	.	.	.	8 4	9 2	...	.	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	
...	.	.	.	8 12	8 12	...	.	5 13	7 5	9 —	9 —	Central—
...	.	.	.	9 8	10 12	...	.	7 —	7 5	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	.	.	.	8 8	10 —	...	.	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Saugor.
...	9 4	9 8	...	.	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 8	Damoh.
...	.	.	.	8 —	8 —	...	.	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore.
...	.	.	.	8 12	9 —	...	.	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	.	.	.	8 6	9 —	...	.	6 8	7 10	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	.	.	.	7 13	8 —	...	.	5 5	6 6	9 2	9 2	Balaghat.
...	9 —	9 8	...	.	6 8	6 8	8 —	9 —	Bhandara.
...	.	.	.	7 8	8 —	...	.	6 —	6 8	9 2	9 2	Chanda.
...	.	.	.	8 4	8 4	...	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
...	.	.	.	9 6	9 4	...	.	7 11	8 —	9 —	9 —	Bilaspur.
...	.	.	.	7 8	8 —	...	.	6 8	7 —	11 8	11 8	Raipur.
...	8 —	7 8	...	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	.	6 4	6 8	11 —	11 —	Berar—
...	8 —	8 —	...	.	9 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Buldana.
13 8	13 13	...	...	10 —	10 3	...	...	8 4 1/2	8 4 1/2	9 7	9 7	Basim.
...	9 7	9 10	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Akola.
...	8 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	Ellichpur.
...	Amraoti.
...	Wun.
...	Nizam's Territories—
...	Secunderabad.
...	Bolaiam.
...	Chadarghat.
...	Madras—
...	Malabar Coast—
...	Malabar.
...	S. Canara.
...	South, central—
...	Coimbatore.
...	Nilgiris.
...	Salem.
...	Central—
...	Bellary.
...	Anantapur.
...	Cuddapah.
...	Karnul.
...	East Coast, north—
...	Ganjam.
...	Vizagapatam.
...	Godavari.
...	East Coast, central—
...	Kistna.
...	Nellore.
...	East Coast, south—
...	Madras.
...	Chingleput.
...	N. Arcot.
...	S. Arcot.
...	Janjore.
...	Trichinopoly.
...	Southern—
...	Trinnevelly.
...	Madura.
...	Mysore—
...	Mysore.
...	Bangalore.
...	Kolar.
...	Tumkur.
...	Hassan.
...	Kadur.
...	Shimoga.
...	Chitaldrug.
...	Coorg—
...	Coorg.
...	Aden.

* Not sold.

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.
J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

	IN THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE, OF									
	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	58	52	59	73	76	69	70	77	92	82
Liquors										
Spirit	11,95	11,96	13,61	12,71	13,77	12,71	13,12	14,90	14,48	13,62
Other liquors	1,05	1,64	1,62	1,84	1,56	1,71	1,44	1,70	1,59	1,51
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,52	1,57	1,79	1,10
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	64	65	66
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,33	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,09	13,55	9,86
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,55	5,14	4,07
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,80	5,25	2,87
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	29	23
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	79	86	90
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	91	1,02	84
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	93	1,11	62
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,76	1,50	1,96	1,73
Metals										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	2,20	2,12	1,45
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	1,10	1,08	1,02
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,63	7,16	5,59	10,64
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	34	35	28
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	86	60	55
Oils: Petroleum	2,57	3,76	3,77	4,67	4,65	4,44	3,53	11,31	6,58	11,59
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42	49	37
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	62	64	40
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,98	1,88	1,98
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,68	2,86	2,77	1,72
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,08	78	93	1,11
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	35	44	28
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,08	5,33	2,97	4,48
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	34	41	24
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	58	51	51
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	34	31	28
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	86	95	81
Imports by post	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	34	36	35
All other articles	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,67	5,68	5,41	5,18
TOTAL	16,76	17,89	19,60	19,96	20,75	19,56	51,62	97,34	85,00	82,07
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	15,97	21,77	24,76	23,26	16,01	20,83	23,21	22,67	22,51	14,56
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	32,73	39,66	44,36	43,22	36,76	40,39	74,83	1,20,01	1,07,51	96,63
TOTAL NET REVENUE	31,84	38,60	43,31	41,84	35,74	38,97	72,94	1,17,18	1,04,17	94,67
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal										
{ Import	4,71	5,35	5,54	5,92	6,80	5,46	12,44	33,10	29,93	27,22
{ Export	4,66	3,57	4,13	3,63	3,21	3,95	3,53	4,71	4,00	2,03
Bombay										
{ Import	4,87	4,96	6,21	6,44	6,16	6,85	25,33	37,61	34,51	34,50
{ Export	47	72	54	36	50	58	73	80	96	69
Sind										
{ Import	1,40	1,65	1,77	1,71	1,60	1,74	3,36	5,69	5,03	5,05
{ Export	17	21	28	22	23	16	20	20	12	23
Madras										
{ Import	2,68	2,43	3,30	2,81	2,68	2,66	5,34	10,25	6,28	7,68
{ Export	1,24	1,61	1,12	99	99	1,10	1,88	1,41	2,04	3,21
Burma										
{ Import	2,77	2,89	2,36	2,46	2,93	2,17	3,88	8,32	6,51	6,21
{ Export	8,87	15,21	18,06	17,30	10,64	14,30	16,25	15,09	14,79	7,85

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

PRINCIPAL PORTS—		Week ending 17th July 1897.	1st November 1896 to 17th July 1897
CALCUTTA	Imports	162,441	9,297,637
	Exports	106,347	4,474,091
		+ 56,094	+ 4,823,546
RANGOON	Imports	3,606	299,547
	Exports	590,373	25,500,653
		—586,767	—25,201,106
MADRAS	Imports	48,800	953,400
	Exports	14,800	243,600
		+ 34,000	+ 709,800
BOMBAY	Imports	199,800	7,948,100
	Exports	35,600	4,030,200
		+ 164,200	+ 3,917,900
KARÁCHI	Imports	80,400	968,171
	Exports	199,100	2,850,176
		—118,700	—1,882,005
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 17th July 1897.
PATNA	Imports	40,100	808,000
	Exports	19,200	684,100
		+ 20,900	+ 123,900
GAYA	Imports	16,400	169,200
	Exports	100	93,400
		+ 16,300	+ 75,800
SHAHABAD	Imports	12,300	215,400
	Exports	11,400	305,400
		+ 900	—90,000
SÁRAN	Imports	35,700	992,400
	Exports	5,400	148,600
		+ 30,300	+ 843,800
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	9,700	432,200
	Exports	900	34,000
		+ 8,800	+ 398,200
MUZAFFARPUR (incomplete)	Imports	19,200	748,320
	Exports	2,700	51,374
		+ 16,500	+ 696,946
DARBHANGA (preceding week)	Imports	33,700	993,800
	Exports	3,100	94,300
		+ 30,600	+ 899,500
Bhágalspur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports	11,200	193,900
	Exports	32,600	942,700
		—21,400	—748,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued
(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports . . .	18,404	288,562
	Exports . . .	19,995 —1,591	839,344 —550,782
PURNEA	Imports . . .	4,000	84,989
	Exports . . .	800 + 3,200	143,637 —58,648
MALDA	Imports . . .	...	300
	Exports . . .	...	1,000 —700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (incomplete) . . .	Imports . . .	12,400	156,694
	Exports . . .	1,900 + 10,500	393,385 —236,691
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (incomplete)	Imports . . .	4,600	345,500
	Exports . . .	3,400 + 1,200	49,198 + 296,302
DINAJPUR („)	Imports . . .	800	27,900
	Exports . . .	7,700 —6,900	399,800 —371,900
JALPAIGURI	Imports . . .	24,200	271,403
	Exports . . .	200 + 24,000	4,288 + 267,115
DARJEELING	Imports . . .	4,700	123,400
	Exports . . .	... + 4,700	3,800 + 119,600
RANGPUR	Imports . . .	2,700	36,500
	Exports . . .	300 + 2,400	30,000 + 6,500
BOGRA	Imports . . .	1,100*	5,400
	Exports . . .	9,400† —8,300	293,100 —287,700
PABNA	Imports . . .	900	261,100
	Exports . . .	... + 900	21,100 + 240,000
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . . .	600	10,500
	Exports . . .	—600	16,000 —5,500
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . .	2,600	28,400
	Exports . . .	... + 2,600	159,100 —130,700
MAIMENSINGH	Imports . . .	534	76,289
	Exports . . .	505 + 29	9,216 + 67,073
FARIDPUR	Imports . . .	5,900	169,400
	Exports . . .	900 + 5,000	113,300 + 56,100
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . .	100	1,200
	Exports . . .	—100	39,500 —38,300

* 26th June to 10th July.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	5,600	37,104
	Exports	+ 5,600	38,663
			—1,559
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . . .	..	100
	Exports		6,200
			—6,100
CHITTAGONG	Imports	200	427,454
	Exports . . . . .	..	116,020
		+ 200	+ 311,434
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	16,900	146,100
	Exports	16,800	1,471,400
		+ 100	—1,325,300
BIRBHUM	Imports	400	29,000
	Exports	26,300	1,501,400
		—25,900	—1,472,400
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,300	72,600
	Exports	2,400	49,800
		—100	+ 22,800
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	..	40,199
	Exports . . . . .	...	275,470
		*	—235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	300	27,100
	Exports	400	25,300
		—100	+ 1,800
NADIA	Imports	31,700	718,300
	Exports	18,500	728,600
		+ 13,200	—10,300
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,500	24,100
	Exports	9,300	226,600
		—4,800	—202,500
JESSORE	Imports	10,500	246,500
	Exports	700	64,700
		+ 9,800	+ 181,800
KHULNA	Imports	800	13,200
	Exports	300	33,300
		+ 500	—20,100
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH	Imports . . . . .	..	170,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	1,800
		...	+ 168,400
LOHARDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		..	+ 500
MANBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	11,100	153,500
	Exports	200	6,500
		+ 10,900	+ 147,000
SINGHBHUM („)	Imports	600	4,333
	Exports	600	47,800
		...	—43,467
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	300	2,510
	Exports	200	5,934
		+ 100	—3,424

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		1,866
	Exports	42,000	327,810
		—42,000	—325,944
BALASORE	Imports	600	15,700
	Exports	26,000	903,000
		—25,400	—887,300
PURI	Imports	13	1,224
	Exports	1,975	33,164
		—1,962	—31,940
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	8,042	247,484
	Exports	4,555	156,022
		+ 3,487	+ 91,462
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	2,700	205,500
	Exports	5,900	356,400
		—3,200	—150,900
MEERUT	Imports	2,500	304,240
	Exports	8,700	432,659
		—6,200	—128,419
EULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . . .	...	41,200
	Exports	28,200	544,600
		—28,200	—483,400
ALIGARH	Imports	2,300	136,500
	Exports	40,500	516,400
		—38,200	—379,900
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	963	76,724
	Exports	6,471	112,012
		—5,508	—35,288
AGRA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	28,600	479,500
	Exports	70,500	369,400
		—41,900	+ 110,100
FARUKHABAD (")	Imports	2,400	98,800
	Exports	100	11,000
		+ 2,300	+ 87,800
MAINPURI	Imports	600	17,500
	Exports	—600	19,100
			—1,600
ETAWAH	Imports	2,500	64,400
	Exports	400	26,500
		+ 2,100	+ 37,900
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	17,400
	Exports	6,000	141,700
		—5,800	—124,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports --]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	9,300	187,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	8,700
		+ 9,300	+ 178,600
MORADABAD	Imports	3,000	182,700
	Exports	13,600	348,300
		— 10,600	— 165,600
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	4,870	76,471
	Exports	2,865	288,018
		+ 2,005	— 211,547
BUDAUN	Imports	100	3,100
	Exports	300	18,100
		— 200	— 15,000
PILIBÍT	Imports	500	50,475
	Exports	300	74,050
		+ 200	— 24,175
BAREILY	Imports	200	160,800
	Exports	100	186,600
		+ 100	— 25,800
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	41,900	1,710,100
	Exports	21,200	467,100
		+ 20,700	+ 1,243,000
FATEHPUR	Imports	7,100	168,900
	Exports	200	2,737
		+ 6,900	+ 166,163
BÁNDA	Imports	28,300	558,400
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		+ 28,300	+ 554,700
HAMÍRPUR	Imports	10,300	116,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,300
		+ 10,300	+ 113,000
ALLAHABAD	Imports	33,400	1,061,100
	Exports	100	12,500
		+ 33,300	+ 1,048,600
JHÁNSI	Imports	21,500	395,000
	Exports	1,100	14,300
		+ 20,400	+ 380,700
JALAUN	Imports	13,000	200,700
	Exports	400	13,900
		+ 12,600	+ 186,800
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	36,100	529,200
	Exports	200	40,600
		+ 35,900	+ 488,600
MIRZAPUR	Imports	8,400	194,815
	Exports	30	10,942
		+ 8,370	+ 183,873
JAUNPUR	Imports	10,700	172,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	41,000
		+ 10,700	+ 131,300
GHAZIPUR	Imports	3,700	116,500
	Exports	2,200	78,500
		+ 1,500	+ 38,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
— <i>concl.</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	.	26,200
	Exports . . .	14,000	257,100
		—14,000	—230,900
BALLIA	Imports . . .	6,431	71,870
	Exports . . .	2,800	55,182
		+3,631	+16,688
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	7,500	100,700
	Exports . . .	16,900	476,600
		—9,400	—375,900
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	900	6,300
	Exports . . .	..	...
		+900	+6,300
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .	100	20,700
	Exports . . .	400	81,900
		—300	—61,200
UDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	16,300	394,800
	Exports . . .	800	69,500
		+15,500	+325,300
UNAO	Imports . . .	500	56,400
	Exports . . .	...	500
		+500	+55,900
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . .	6,800	210,300
	Exports . . .	100	8,800
		+6,700	+201,500
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	100	22,397
	Exports . . .	5,300	299,900
		—5,200	—277,503
KHURI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	3,100	143,800
		—3,100	—131,100
HARDOI	Imports . . .	6,400	151,900
	Exports . . .	200	46,400
		+6,200	+105,500
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	10,200	223,500
	Exports . . .	10,600	305,000
		—400	—81,500
GONDA	Imports . . .	13,300	178,100
	Exports . . .	7,400	142,000
		+5,900	+36,100
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	.	8,710
	Exports . . .	2,900	186,500
		—2,900	—177,790
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	1,000	69,400
	Exports . . .	5,100	213,900
		—4,100	—144,500
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	1,978	15,827
	Exports . . .	2,410	92,038
		—432	—76,211
BIKANER	Imports . . .	10,029	137,520
	Exports . . .	...	...
		+10,029	+137,520

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian mounds).

[Net imports +],

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 17th July 1897.	30th January to 17th July 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	10,800	201,500
	Exports	2,900	66,255
		+ 7,900	+ 135,245
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	36,200	940,700
	Exports	1,700	37,200
		+ 34,500	+ 903,500
ROHTAK	Imports	100	5,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,800
		+ 100	+ 1,500
GURGAON (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,300	93,600
	Exports	2,000	142,300
		— 700	— 48,700
DELHI	Imports	13,800	743,600
	Exports	10,400	277,200
		+ 3,400	+ 466,400
KARNAL	Imports	1,600	45,600
	Exports	2,800	46,900
		— 1,200	— 1,300
AMBALA	Imports	12,900	326,600
	Exports	2,400	55,200
		+ 10,500	+ 271,400
SIMLA	Imports	1,300	57,700
	Exports . . . . .	...	200
		+ 1,300	+ 57,500
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	800	85,300
	Exports	20,000	724,800
		— 19,200	— 639,500
LUDHIANA	Imports	4,400	101,100
	Exports	26,700	598,900
		— 22,300	— 497,800
FEROZPUR	Imports	11,500	233,300
	Exports	27,000	605,100
		— 15,500	— 371,800
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	5,000	171,000
	Exports	8,900	154,000
		— 3,900	+ 17,000
JHANG	Imports	200	25,600
	Exports	6,400	125,700
		— 6,200	— 100,100
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,100	94,000
	Exports	1,200	13,400
		— 100	+ 80,600
LAHORE	Imports	11,585	384,002
	Exports	13,893	318,401
		— 2,308	+ 65,601
AMRITSAR	Imports	14,500	244,300
	Exports	9,300	471,200
		+ 5,200	— 226,900
GURASPUR	Imports	2,200	51,800
	Exports	18,300	368,918
		— 16,100	— 317,118

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
PANJAB— <i>contd</i>			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SHIKOT	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,400 1,300 + 2,100	104,000 52,000 + 52,000
GUJRAT	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,600 1,500 + 1,100	115,300 24,500 + 90,800
GUJRANWALA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,400 20,400 — 19,000	101,100 435,800 — 331,700
SHAHPIR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,900 1,000 + 900	65,200 60,000 + 5,200
JHEMAM	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,739 868 + 6,871	187,025 72,020 + 165,005
RAWALPINDI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	29,800 1,300 + 28,500	733,951 67,100 + 666,851
Peshawar Division—			
PESHAWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	5,300 22,000 — 16,700	227,800 222,300 + 5,500
Derajat Division—			
DANNU	Imports . . . Exports . . .	300 2,300 — 2,000	5,470 96,457 — 90,987
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,600 15,300 — 13,700	15,200 156,200 — 141,000
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	100 9,000 — 8,900	7,156 123,400 — 116,244
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . . Exports . . .	9,900 8,200 + 1,700	455,300 284,300 + 171,000
KAIRA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,400 800 + 1,600	173,100 186,900 — 13,800
PANCH MAHATS (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	477 5,844 — 5,367	14,597 607,766 — 593,169

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian rupees)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd</i>			
BROACH	Imports Exports	300 100 + 200	324,131 233,906 + 90,165
SURAT	Imports Exports	15,500 1,500 + 14,000	551,500 173,200 + 378,300
BHAVNAGAR	Imports Exports	.. . .	70,874 761 + 70,113
KATHIAVÁR	Imports Exports	.. . .	174,173 2,018 + 172,160
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	40,100 300 + 39,800	720,300 2,600 + 717,700
NASIK	Imports Exports	34,000 700 + 33,300	452,300 76,400 + 375,900
AHMADNAGAR	Imports Exports	7,600 500 + 7,100	169,200 68,800 + 100,400
PONA	Imports Exports	30,300 1,800 + 28,500	783,721 17,900 + 765,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports Exports	28,700 4,800 + 23,900	171,300 178,700 — 7,400
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	37,866 249 + 37,617	416,492 9,433 + 407,059
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	23,500 2,900 + 20,600	392,600 165,800 + 226,800
BIJÁPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	31,800 300 + 31,500	323,400 10,000 + 313,400
DHARWAR	Imports Exports	15,100 29,800 — 14,700	95,633 396,621 — 300,988
TANNA	Imports Exports	2,400 600 + 1,800	162,600 281,400 — 118,800
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	2,000 700 + 1,300	110,567 126,920 — 16,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports Exports	42,752 4,181 + 38,571	625,040 58,913 + 566,127
KANARA	Imports Exports	100 .. + 100	26,500 124,500 — 98,000
RATNAGIRI	Imports Exports	.. .. ..	664,200 18,900 + 645,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports . . .	4,327	127,550
	Exports . . .	61,542	1,538,667
		—57,215	—1,411,117
THAR PÁRKAR	Imports . . .	9,900	257,800
	Exports . . .	6,500	303,100
		+3,400	—45,300
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	1,300	17,700
	Exports . . .	4,800	240,300
		—3,500	—222,600
HYDERABAD	Imports . . .	..	135,000
	Exports . . .	...	165,000
		...	—30,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	24,300	254,600
	Exports . . .	100	19,800
		+24,200	+234,800
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	12,200	393,200
	Exports . . .	1,700	246,800
		+10,500	+146,400
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	17,000	158,800
	Exports . . .	300	87,500
		+16,700	+71,300
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	13,500	212,100
	Exports . . .	500	35,900
		+13,000	+176,200
NIMAR	Imports . . .	16,100	198,700
	Exports . . .	400	30,900
		+15,700	+167,800
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	4,000	67,200
	Exports . . .	100	14,400
		+3,900	+52,800
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	19,700	481,500
	Exports . . .	1,500	84,800
		+18,200	+396,700
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	..	13,900
	Exports . . .	2,100	63,000
		—2,100	—49,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports . . .	7,900	331,400
	Exports . . .	1,100	78,000
		+6,800	+253,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	214,800	301,000
	Exports . . .	386,400	836,600
		—171,600	—535,600
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	1,900	136,559
	Exports . . .	100	56,898
		+1,800	+79,661
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	100	13,000
	Exports . . .	10,700	491,900
		—10,600	—478,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian m. unds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 17th July 1897.	30th January to 17th July 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . . .	8,400	224,100
	Exports . . .	100	20,100
		+ 8,300	+ 204,000
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . . .	8,200	145,900
	Exports . . .	2,500	108,700
		+ 5,700	+ 37,200
BULDÁNA	Imports . . .	1,300	39,900
	Exports . . .	...	2,900
		+ 1,300	+ 37,000
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	5,500	58,300
	Exports . . .	1,900	126,900
		+ 3,600	—68,600
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	26,500	390,900
	Exports . . .	200	23,900
		+ 26,300	+ 367,000
GODÁVARI	Imports . . .	17,100	155,200
	Exports . . .	86,900	1,112,900
		—69,800	—957,700
KISTNA	Imports . . .	600	39,974
	Exports . . .	50,000	846,307
		—49,400	—806,333
NELLORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	100	24,665
	Exports . . .	8,600	56,404
		—8,500	—31,739
KARNÚL („)	Imports . . .	5,100	83,300
	Exports . . .	1,100	31,300
		+ 4,000	+ 52,000
BELLARY	Imports . . .	30,700	319,900
	Exports . . .	4,300	91,600
		+ 26,400	+ 228,300
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	12,900	84,900
	Exports . . .	11,800	132,200
		+ 1,100	—47,300
CUDDAPAH	Imports . . .	5,100	100,900
	Exports . . .	6,200	88,700
		—1,100	+ 12,200
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	21,900	216,900
	Exports . . .	52,800	442,500
		—30,900	—225,600
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	1,800	22,000
	Exports . . .	14,600	190,900
		—12,800	—168,900
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	100	91,000
	Exports . . .	35,400	716,300
		—35,300	—625,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 17th July 1897	30th January to 17th July 1897
MADRAS—<i>contd</i>			
Salem (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	900	20,800
	Exports . . .	31,200 —30,300	276,200 —246,400
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	11,500	237,400
	Exports . . .	29,200 —17,700	687,300 —449,900
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,596	38,355
	Exports . . .	10,923 —9,327	170,242 —131,887
TANJORE	Imports . . .	15,100	110,400
	Exports . . .	140,100 —131,300	2,910,700 —2,800,300
MADURA	Imports . . .	1,600	71,500
	Exports . . .	20,800 —19,200	405,600 —334,100
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	25,600	591,300
	Exports . . .	34,200 —8,600	528,100 + 63,200
MALABAR	Imports . . .	25,700	1,604,600
	Exports . . .	1,800 + 23,900	342,300 + 1,262,300
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	...	111,020
	Exports . . .	.	624,290 —513,270

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES

Nos 1026—1037

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 23rd July, 1897

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No ^{9 Judicial}₇₇₄₋₈₄, dated 18th July 1894 on the subject of the reorganisation of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department in India

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 18th July 1894 it was laid down that applications from Cantonment Magistrates for leave of absence for periods exceeding three months should be made through the Local Government to the Home Department of the Government of India. It was intended that Local Governments and Administrations should deal with applications from Cantonment Magistrates for privilege leave and that all applications for leave other than privilege leave should be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

2 The intention of these instructions has, however, been misunderstood, and an instance has occurred in which leave, other than privilege leave, for a period not exceeding three months, has been granted by the Local Government without reference to the Government of India. In order to avert all possibility of misunderstanding in the future the Governor General in Council is now pleased to direct that all applications for furlough or leave, other than privilege leave, from permanent Cantonment Magistrates shall in future be made through the Local Government to the Home Department which will grant the leave, and will also be responsible for sending to Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India the papers in cases in which the grant of the leave is based on a medical certificate.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, and the Foreign and Military Departments and Department of Finance and Commerce for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras
Bombay.
Bengal
North-Western Provinces and
Oudh.
Punjab.
Burma
Central Provinces.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 17th, 1897.

The more favourable conditions which commenced over India in the middle of the previous week held steadily during the week under review. A slight storm formed off the Bombay Coast at the commencement of the week, giving heavy rain to the North Bombay districts, while a series of small shallow storms travelled westward over Northern India, giving good rain to Bengal, the North-West Provinces and part of the Punjab and of Rajputana. The rainfall connected with these depressions in the north held throughout the week, but along the West Coast, after the disappearance of the storm noticed above, the rainfall decreased, and from the 14th to the close of the week rain almost ceased in this region. Accompanying this lightness of rainfall there was an almost complete absence of rain over the inland portions of the Peninsula and Madras. Over the central parts of the country there was very little rain between the 13th and 15th, but after the latter date the weather over this area came under the influence of one of the storms in the north and rain recommenced. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was irregular, but there was a steady excess over the centre and east of the Peninsula, due to the continued absence of rain.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, July 17th*—Pressure was increasing over the Peninsula and the Bay area and decreasing elsewhere. The fall had been brisk in North Bombay, and a slight but a well defined storm was shown off the Kathiawar Coast. Readings were highest in Tenasserim and lowest in the storm area. The winds were cyclonic over North Bombay, but blew from about the normal directions elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over North East India and the extreme north-west of India, but in the intervening region the heat was excessive. The rainfall had been light and scattered over the Gangetic Plain and part of the Punjab as well as over Madras, Gujarat and Khandesh. Elsewhere rain had been general and in places heavy.

Monday, July 12th—Pressure had again decreased over parts of North-West and of North-East India and increased elsewhere. The storm over the north of the Arabian Sea had moved northward and was central near Bhuj. Readings remained highest in Tenasserim and lowest within the storm area. Strong cyclonic winds were reported near the depression, while elsewhere ordinary monsoon winds obtained. The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the preceding day. The rainfall remained light over the west of the North-West Provinces and the greater part of the Punjab and very light and scattered over Madras, but elsewhere the fall had been general.

Tuesday, July 13th.—The depression which lay over Bhuj on the 12th had disappeared, but shallow storms were shown—one over the centre of Bengal and the second over the Western desert. Readings were high in Tenasserim and Ceylon and were lowest in Western Rajputana. The wind directions were cyclonic in Bengal and were south-westerly and westerly in part of the North-West Provinces, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. The mean

temperature remained lower than usual over a considerable part of North-East and North-West India and higher than usual over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula. There was still little or no rain over the west and centre of the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, the central parts of the country and Madras, but in all other places rain had fallen and in some districts had been heavy.

Wednesday, July 14th—The barometer had risen slightly to briskly over the Bombay Presidency and Burma and had fallen elsewhere. Shallow small depressions were shown over Central Bengal and over the Meerut and Delhi divisions, while a large shallow low pressure area lay over the Western desert. Readings remained highest in Tenasserim. The winds were irregularly cyclonic near the above-mentioned depressions, while elsewhere the directions were generally westerly. The mean temperature remained excessive over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and relatively low in the north-west and north-east. The rainfall had been light and scattered over the Gangetic Plain and the West Coast districts and practically nil over the Central and West Punjab, the Deccan, the central parts of the country, Sind and Madras. Elsewhere fair rain had been received with heavyish falls in the west of the North-West Provinces.

Thursday, July 15th—Pressure had fallen briskly in Bihar and risen briskly in the east of the Punjab and of Rajputana as well as over Assam and North Bengal. In other places the changes had been slight. The depression from Central Bengal was advancing westward up the Gangetic Plain and that over Delhi and Meerut eastward towards Oudh. Elsewhere there had been no important change, readings remaining highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Western desert. The winds were practically unaltered. The temperature conditions were also little changed. There had only been light scattered showers over North-West India, the central parts of the country and the whole of the Peninsula, except Malabar, but elsewhere the rainfall had been general. In Bengal and the Gangetic Plain the fall had been heavy.

Friday, July 16th—The barometer had fallen briskly over part of the Gangetic Plain, risen briskly to rapidly over North-West India and changed slightly elsewhere. The two depressions noticed above had joined over the Gangetic Plain, the centre lying near Allahabad. Readings were highest in Tenasserim and lowest within the depression area. The winds were cyclonic over the Gangetic Plain, variable over North-West India and about normal elsewhere. The mean temperature remained high over the southern half of the Peninsula and lower than usual elsewhere. There had only been light scattered rain over the extreme north-west of India and the Peninsula, but over the central parts of the country rain had commenced and elsewhere the fall continued.

Saturday, July 17th.—Pressure had increased briskly over part of North-East India, but elsewhere the changes were slight. The depression over the Gangetic Plain was practically unaltered and the general distribution of pressure was similar to that reported on the previous day. The winds were also unaltered. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the Peninsula and part of North-West India and lower than usual elsewhere. The rainfall had again been light over North-West India and the greater part of the Peninsula, except the Bombay Coast. In the Central Provinces, North-East India and Bombay rain continued to fall.

Temperature—The temperature conditions have agreed closely with the rainfall conditions. There has been little or no rain over the Peninsula, except on the West Coast, and the mean temperature has been excessive over that area. There was no rain during the first four days over the Central Provinces, and these days were marked by excessive heat, while, on the contrary, rain fell daily in Bengal, and the mean temperature was throughout low.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	JULY 1897							Mean variation of week.
	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Burma	—0 3	+0 4	+0 5	+0 1	—0 9	—1 1	—2 5	—0 5
Bengal and Assam	—0 5	—1 0	—2 5	—2 7	—2 7	—2 8	—2 0	—2 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4 1	+3 0	—1 9	—1 3	—4 0	—5 6	—3 4	—1 3
Punjab	—0 3	+0 9	—1 0	—1 4	—2 9	—5 5	—2 8	—1 9
Bombay	+1 7	+0 5	+1 4	+2 1	+2 3	+1 3	+1 0	+1 5
Central Provinces and Berar	+1 8	+2 3	+3 2	+5 3	+1 2	—1 0	—2 9	+1 4
Central India and Gujarat	+2 4	+0 3	+1 1	+0 4	—0 3	—0 2	+0 3	+0 6
Sind and Rajputana	+3 4	+0 1	—3 5	—4 3	—2 6	—1 4	—0 3	—1 2
Madras	+2 2	+2 9	+4 2	+4 7	+3 7	+0 4	+0 1	+2 6
Mean for whole of India	+1 6	+1 0	+0 2	+0 3	—0 7	—2 0	—1 4	—0 1

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was very nearly normal. There was a slight to trifling excess on the first four days and a slight deficiency on the last three days. The provincial variations exhibit a slight to moderate excess over Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras, about normal temperature over Burma, Central India and Gujarat, and deficient heat over Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

July 11th	.	.	.	.	.	110 3	at Jacobabad.
„ 12th	.	.	.	.	.	106 4	„ „ and Mooltan.
„ 13th	.	.	.	.	.	106 4	„ Mooltan.
„ 14th	.	.	.	.	.	105 1	„ Rawalpindi
„ 15th	.	.	.	.	.	107 4	„ Mooltan.
„ 16th	.	.	.	.	.	106 4	„ Jacobabad.
„ 17th	.	.	.	.	.	104 4	„ „

Rain.—The improvement in the rainfall conditions which set in over India about the 7th of July has continued steadily during the week under review. On the west side of India, a moderate but well defined storm was shown at the commencement of the week. The barometric gradient to the south of this storm was steep and the monsoon strong, and falls of rain varying between 1 and 4 inches were recorded all over the West Coast districts from Trivandrum to

Kurrachee This storm subsequently moved northward into Kathiawar, and gradients decreased slightly, but during the 12th and 13th heavy rain continued all along the West Coast. On the 14th the rain began to fall off along the coast of the Peninsula, though it continued in Kathiawar and Gujarat, and on the 15th and 16th the rainfall was light all over the West Coast districts. On the 17th an improvement commenced and the rainfall became heavier at the coast stations. Throughout the week the rainfall did not extend much beyond the coast districts and the Deccan, and a large part of Madras had only light scattered falls. Over the central parts of the country there were fair to heavy showers during the first two days, then followed a fair period which lasted for three days, after which came two days with heavyish rainfall. In Northern India ordinary monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the week. The centre and west of the Punjab have had no steady rain, but all other districts from Bengal to the east of the Punjab have received good daily rain. Burma and Assam have had steady rain.

The rainfall table at the close shows that every one of the divisions, with the exception of Baluchistan, has received effective rain during the week. The average actual amounts range from 15.77 inches in Arakan, 12.94 inches in the Bengal Hills, 12.00 inches in the Konkan and 10.70 inches in Coorg to 0.58 inch in the South and West Punjab, 0.22 inch in Madras (Central) and 0.20 inch in Madras (South). The third column of the table shows that the actual average rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal average in the case of thirty-four divisions, was exactly equal in one division and was deficient in the remainder. The area of excessive rainfall included the following divisions —Central Burma, Arakan, East Bengal, the Biahmaputra Valley, Deltaic and Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, both the Bihar divisions, all the North-West Provinces and Oudh divisions, the south-east, submontane and north divisions of the Punjab, Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces (West and East), Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana and the northern division of the East Coast. The abnormal excess was absolutely greatest in parts of the North-West Provinces and of Bihar. The abnormal deficiency was absolutely greatest in Malabar, but relatively to the normal was considerable in the south, central and hill divisions of the Punjab, Berar and a considerable part of Madras and the Deccan.

Between the 30th of May and July 17th the monsoon rainfall has been excessive, *i.e.*, 20 per cent or more greater than usual only in seven divisions, *viz* —Deltaic Bengal, South Bihar, the west of the North-West Provinces, the North Punjab, Coorg, Sind and the south of Madras, it has been normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent from the average in twenty-five divisions, *viz* —Tenasserim, Deltaic, Central Burma, Arakan, East Bengal, Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, the east, central, submontane and hill divisions of the North-West Provinces, the South East and West Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Mysore, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, the east of the Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Central India (East) and the East Coast (North), and has been deficient elsewhere. In the case of Upper Burma, Assam (Surma and Hills), North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, North Oudh, the South and Central Punjab, the Punjab Hills, Khandesh, Berar, the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana (East) and Central India

(West), the Jaipur division of Ganjam, Hyderabad (South) and the East Coast (Central) the abnormal deficiency is serious, varying between 32 per cent and 67 per cent of the normal average fall

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	.	.	Bilin (Thaton)	.	.	.	10 01 inches
			Sadoway	.	.	.	18 70 "
Assam	.	.	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	.	.	.	9 53 "
Bengal	.	.	Cox's Bazar (Chittagong)	.	.	.	10 18 "
			Diamond Harbour (Alipore)	.	.	.	15 72 "
			Bhagalpur (Jalpaiguri)	.	.	.	9 51 "
			Kurseong (Darjeeling)	.	.	.	20 16 "
			Raghunathpur (Purulia)	.	.	.	17 61 "
Bihar	.	.	Jamui (Monghyr)	.	.	.	14 78 "
North-West Provinces	.	.	Bulandshahr	.	.	.	15 06 "
			Moradabad	.	.	.	16 52 "
Punjab	.	.	Sonepat (Delhi)	.	.	.	7 77 "
Malabar	.	.	Vazitri	.	.	.	17 91 "
Madras	.	.	Devala (Nilgiris)	.	.	.	8 69 "
			Aska (Ganjam)	.	.	.	3 98 "
			Conjeevaram (Chingleput)	.	.	.	3 59 "
Mysore	.	.	Nagar (Shimoga)	.	.	.	11 90 "
Konkan	.	.	Thana	.	.	.	23 12 "
Deccan	.	.	Bavda (Kolhapur)	.	.	.	22 65 "
Central Provinces	.	.	Kotal (Nagpur)	.	.	.	10 70 "
Gujarat	.	.	Baroda	.	.	.	5 55 "
Central India	.	.	Gwalior	.	.	.	7 89 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 17TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO JULY 17TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average nor- mal rainfall, May 30th to July 17th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	7 77	11 41	— 3 64	60 98	68 46	— 11
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	4 29	5 30	— 1 01	34 23	33 05	+ 4
	3 Central do	3 89	2 30	+ 1 59	15 72	17 39	— 10
	4 Upper do	0 80	1 46	— 0 66	9 89	15 80	— 37
	5 Arakan	15 77	10 88	+ 4 89	74 37	82 34	— 10
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	5 53	3 89	+ 1 64	27 24	29 97	— 9
	7 Assam Surma	4 00	4 68	— 0 68	19 40	39 87	— 54
	8 Do Hills	4 06	4 11	— 0 05	21 76	33 02	— 34
	9 Do Brahmaputra	5 03	3 36	+ 1 67	19 02	25 13	— 24
	10 Deltaic Bengal	5 85	2 52	+ 3 33	21 29	16 81	+ 27
	11 Central do	3 94	2 30	+ 1 55	14 13	17 21	— 18
	12 North do	3 52	3 68	— 0 16	19 01	35 51	— 46
	13 Bengal Hills	12 94	9 10	+ 3 84	31 24	50 78	— 38
	14 Orissa	4 02	2 98	+ 1 04	15 71	15 18	+ 3
	15 Chota Nagpur	5 91	2 86	+ 3 05	15 49	14 18	+ 9
	16 South Bihar	7 46	2 27	+ 5 19	21 77	11 57	+ 88
	17 North do	2 53	2 48	+ 0 05	12 61	15 63	— 19
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	18 N-W P East	4 54	2 77	+ 1 77	11 10	9 42	+ 18
	19 South Oudh	3 31	2 60	+ 0 71	7 05	9 45	— 25
	20 North do	3 40	2 99	+ 0 41	7 76	11 37	— 32
	21 N-W P Central	3 66	2 41	+ 1 25	8 02	8 02	0
	22 Do West	7 59	1 83	+ 5 76	11 08	6 07	+ 82
	23 Do East Submontane	4 32	3 01	+ 1 31	11 81	11 59	+ 2
	24 Do West do	8 95	3 41	+ 5 54	12 55	11 47	+ 9
	25 Do Hills	9 28	2 92	+ 6 36	14 33	12 78	+ 12
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	4 56	1 66	+ 2 90	7 14	6 08	+ 17
	27 South do	0 58	1 00	— 0 5*	1 56	3 85	— 59
	28 Central do	0 76	1 18	— 0 42	2 40	3 59	— 33
	29 Punjab Submontane	2 41	1 91	+ 0 50	4 87	6 58	— 26
	30 Do Hills	3 32	4 79	— 1 47	9 15	15 61	— 41
	31 North Punjab	1 27	0 93	+ 0 34	3 98	2 90	+ 37
	32 West do	0 58	0 59	— 0 01	1 50	1 84	— 18
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar	3 96	8 03	— 4 07	62 10	53 55	+ 16
	34 Madras South-Central	1 08	1 79	— 0 71	9 10	8 63	+ 5
	35 Coorg	10 70	9 59	+ 1 11	59 39	46 83	+ 27
	36 Mysore	1 23	2 03	— 0 80	8 72	8 99	— 3
	37 Konkan	12 00	11 14	+ 0 86	42 29	51 31	— 18
	38 Bombay Deccan	2 32	1 96	+ 0 36	8 79	9 40	— 6
	39 Hyderabad North	.	..	...	..	..	...
	40 Khandesh	1 26	1 35	— 0 09	4 87	8 12	— 40
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41 Berar	1 86	3 36	— 1 50	4 86	12 14	— 60
	42 Central Provinces West	3 83	3 27	+ 0 56	9 61	17 20	— 44
	43 Do do Central	3 49	4 07	— 0 58	9 61	16 02	— 40
	44 Do do East	3 15	2 95	+ 0 20	13 83	15 56	— 11
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	4 13	5 11	— 0 98	8 09	15 39	— 47
	46 Kathiawar	3 17	2 50	+ 0 67	4 05	7 39	— 45
	47 Sind	2 35	0 70	+ 1 65	2 43	1 34	+ 81
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 17	— 0 17	0 36	0 37	— 3
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	3 79	3 13	+ 0 66	11 30	13 55	— 17
	50 Rajputana East, Central	4 11	2 34	+ 1 77	5 63	9 18	— 39
	51. West Rajputana	2 55	1 10	+ 1 45	2 81	3 78	— 26
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	1 84	1 64	+ 0 20	6 92	8 40	— 18
	52-A. Do do	3 85	3 68	+ 0 17	11 50	17 40	— 34
	53 Hyderabad South	0 31	1 33	— 1 02	2 55	7 83	— 67
	54 Madras Central	0 22	1 20	— 0 98	3 69	4 72	— 25
	55 East Coast Central	0 58	1 28	— 0 70	3 03	5 16	— 41
	56 Do South	0 58	0 58	0	2 71	3 77	— 28
	57 Madras South	0 20	0 23	— 0 03	2 31	1 80	+ 28

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 22nd July, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 17th July*—Rainfall slightly in excess in Ganjam and on West Coast, deficient but fair in Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari, Kistna, deficiency in the Deccan and Nellore, elsewhere generally normal. The water-supply for drinking purposes is insufficient in parts, for irrigation it is generally insufficient, except under Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Agricultural operations continue, but more rain is urgently wanted, especially in the Deccan and adjoining districts for this purpose and for crops already sown, which, unless under wells or other irrigation sources, are in a precarious position in districts where rainfall has been deficient. Harvests are very limited. Pasture is generally scarce, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, south and west. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan generally, is available elsewhere, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, deaths from starvation being reported from Anantapur and Cuddapah, elsewhere generally normal. Prices generally continue to rise gradually, but in parts price of dry grains has risen markedly. Prospects are brighter in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, but the future of the Deccan and adjoining districts continues to cause anxiety, elsewhere prospects are not unfavourable, but for high prices. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—168,526 men, 270,161 women, 95,120 children, total 533,807 in the Deccan and Circars. Weavers—20,178 men, 17,180 women, 25,600 children, total 39,964 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 573,771. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—368 men, 675 women, 20,098 children, total 21,141. Others—4,647 men, 12,214 women, 26,111 children; total 42,972. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—25,423 men, 63,365 women, 70,078 children, total 158,866. Total on gratuitous relief 222,979. Grand total on Government relief 796,750. There were also 6,118 persons employed on zamindari works and 147 persons fed in zamindari kitchens in Ganjam. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Kurnool $8\frac{1}{2}$, Ganjam and Bellary 9, Vizagapatam 11, Cuddapah 12, Bhadrachalam $12\frac{1}{2}$, and Anantapur 13 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since commencement of distress Rs 10,80,941.

Bombay—*For week ending 19th July*—Rain good in Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, slight in the Deccan and Karnatic, more wanted in Bijapur and parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Poona, Dharwar, and Satara. Sowing operations are in progress. Rice transplanting continues in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Locusts caused slight damage in three talukas of Upper Sind Frontier, two of Karachi, one of Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad, and very slight in four of Shikarpur. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Belgaum, Shikarpur, and parts of Karachi, Surat, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Satara, and Bijapur, healthy elsewhere, except in two talukas of Thana and one of Kanara. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Surat, Nasik, and Thana; are rising in Upper Sind Frontier, falling in Khandesh and Kolaba; stationary in Poona. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 9, Bijapur $7\frac{5}{8}$, Sholapur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Ahmednagar $7\frac{1}{2}$, Poona $7\frac{3}{8}$, Nasik $7\frac{1}{2}$, Satara $7\frac{7}{8}$, Khandesh 7, and Dharwar $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 90,957, Sholapur 89,454, Ahmednagar 81,563, Poona 8,887, Nasik 17,698, Satara 11,992, Khandesh 16,578, Belgaum 13,964, and Dharwar 991; total 332,084, of which 268,701 are relief workers and 63,383 dependants. Of relief workers—84,757 are men, 116,706 women, and 67,238 children. Of dependants—517 are men, 5,184 women, and 57,682 children. The numbers are increasing owing to prolonged drought and high

prices On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 13,453, including 686 in poor-houses, Sholapur 10,133, including 132 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 12,870, including 717 in poor-houses, Poona 11,414, Nasik 1,796, Satara 1,401, including 110 in poor-houses, Belgaum 776, and Dharwar 936, total 52,779, of whom 24,950 are men, 15,768 women, and 12,061 children Total number on relief 384,863

Bengal—*For week ending 19th July*—There was general and in places heavy rain during the week; the rainfall is still deficient in parts of North Bengal and North Bihar Rain is urgently needed in the Madhubani Sub-division of Darbhanga, in the greater part of Champaran and in the Supaul Sub-division of Bhagalpur, where transplanting of rice is retarded for want of it Elsewhere the transplantation of winter rice is generally in full progress The prospects of all standing crops are favourable Early rice is being harvested in North and East Bengal Some damage is reported to have been done by floods to the crops in Burdwan, Bankura, Patna, Gaya, and Monghyr The crops in parts of Palamau are also reported to have been damaged by locusts Prices are on the whole stationary, though in places they are reported to be still rising slightly In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice 8 to $9\frac{5}{8}$ seers, Nadia, common rice $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 seers, Murshidabad, common rice 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Shahabad, common rice 8 seers and peas $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers, Champaran, Burmah rice 9 seers, Muzaffarpur, barley $10\frac{3}{4}$ and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Darbhanga, common rice 7 seers and indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 seers, Sonthal Parganas, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 7 seers and *mahua* (*Cassia latifolia*) 15 to 25 seers, Lohardaga, rice 6 seers; and Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 17th July, were—Bankura 8,089, Nadia 84,691, Murshidabad 3,122, Khulna 10,341, Pabna 1,319, Patna 240, Shahabad 24,730, Saran 67,648, Champaran 97,632, Muzaffarpur 105,690, Darbhanga 183,566, Bhagalpur 5,846, Sonthal Parganas 6,703, Puri 5,371, Hazaribagh 5,912, Lohardaga 766, Palamau 3,302, Manbhum 11,834, Singhbhum 10, total 626,808 against 694,981 in the preceding week The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 2,687, Nadia 1,397, Murshidabad 3,748, Khulna 195, Rajshahi 6,674, Shahabad 393, Saran 9,167, Champaran 7,443, Muzaffarpur 1,922, Bhagalpur 5,388, Hazaribagh 927, Lohardaga 1,023, total 40,964 against 42,117 in the preceding week The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 101,221, women 84,128, children 25,207, total 210,556 Dependants—men 1,277, women 112, children 10,434, total 11,823 In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,079, women 2,362, children 11,354, total 15,795 Otherwise relieved—men 62,140, women 205,583, children 118,426, total 386,149 Test-workers—men 1,633, women 552, children 300, total 2,485 Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—the sex of 1,739 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported—men 6,079, women 23,716, children 9,430, total 39,225 Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,636, women 1,747, children 391, total 4,774 Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 162, women 47, children 27, total 236 Hatwa—men 362, women 281, children 140, total 783 Sonthal Parganas—Jamtara—men 240, women 350, children 75, total 665 Deoghur—men 32, women 17, children 6, total 55 Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,556, women 5,713, children 4,234; total 12,503 Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 26, women 119, children 109, total 254 Hatwa—men 187, women 258, children 304, total 749 Manjha—men 46, women 22, children 17, total 85 Total 20,104 against 23,254 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 21st July*—Good rain fell in all districts during the week; in Saharanpur and Etah over 10 inches were recorded, Pilibhit recorded over 11 inches; Moradabad 12, Agra 13, Bijnor 14, Bara Banki 15, and Almora 16 inches The standing crops have been greatly benefited. Autumn sowings and weeding of crops are in progress. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in a few places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 17th July, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows—Agra

21,087, Etawah 4,893, Cawnpore 12,312, Fatehpur 12,005, Banda 201,506, Hamirpur 32,797, Allahabad 82,842, Jhansi 29,542, Jalaun 60,521, Mirzapur 26,630, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 5,717, Jaunpur 28,078, Gorakhpur 25,048, Azamgarh 26,889, Lucknow 52,248, Unao 24,296, Rae Bareilly 20,734, Hardoi 105,376, total 772,520. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works 304,675, relieved as dependants 56,893, relieved in poor-houses 35,835, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 51,836 from Charitable Fund, 375,117, total 772,520. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test-works 4,038, relieved in poor-houses 9,410, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 12,645 from Charitable Fund, 50,997, total 64,445. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 836,965. Supplies are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th July*—Rain has fallen averaging about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Umballa, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Gurgaon, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in Delhi, 3 in Rohtak, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Rawal Pindi, 2 in Jullundur, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in Karnal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in Mooltan, $1\frac{1}{10}$ in Amritsar, $\frac{4}{5}$ of an inch in Hissar, $\frac{2}{3}$ in Ferozepore, $\frac{1}{4}$ in Sialkot, $\frac{1}{5}$ in Shahpur, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Dera Ismail Khan, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in Gujranwala. Harvesting of spring and extra spring crops is nearly over. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops are in progress. More rain is wanted. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good. Prospects are favourable on lands irrigated by wells and below average on those dependent on rain. Outcome of extra spring crops is average. The stock of food-grains has been exhausted in Hissar, where grain is being imported from other parts of the Punjab. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan districts, but passed on without doing any damage. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to want of fodder and over-work, and 258 have died from starvation in Rohtak. Fodder is sufficient in Mooltan, Amritsar, Rawal Pindi, and Peshawar, and is scarce elsewhere. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows.—Relief workers—17,870 men, 17,259 women, 6,457 children. Dependants—89 men, 130 women, 5,636 children. Relieved in poor-houses—158 men, 141 women, 1,166 children. Otherwise relieved, 3,209 men, 4,981 women, 3,397 children. Test-workers—9 men. The total number under famine relief was 60,502 against 86,331 last week. Out of this 48,000 or 21,000 less than last week are in Hissar only. The decreases are also in Rohtak and Umballa and increases in Delhi, Karnal, and Ferozepore. The works have been closed in Delhi. Prices generally continue high, wheat is rising in price in Shahpur, Lahore, Gurgaon, and Peshawar, and falling in Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, and Rawal Pindi, remained almost unchanged in Umballa, Mooltan, Amritsar, and Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 13 seers, barley 12 to 14, great millet 10, gram 10 to 12, bulrush millet $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8, and rice $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—South Ghaggar, maize flour $9\frac{3}{8}$, North Ghaggar, barley flour $10\frac{3}{8}$, and Bir Ditch 11, Rohtak, barley 12, Delhi, wheat $10\frac{1}{4}$, Karnal, wheat flour 9, Umballa, maize 11, and Ferozepore, barley and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th July*.—There has been general rain again this week. Twelve districts have received from 5 to 7 inches, including Saugor, Chanda, Damoh, Bhandara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, and Hoshangabad, where the need was reported last week to be greatest. The remaining districts have received seasonable showers, but more rain is still required in the rice districts of Chanda and Raipur, the rainfall of the past fortnight has greatly benefited the crops, and present prospects are favourable throughout the Provinces. Sowing and weeding operations continue and transplantation of rice is in progress. Re-sowings which were necessitated by the prolonged break are

being undertaken. The late arrival of the monsoon is alleged to have reduced the area placed under cotton in Nimar to about half the average. Fodder is still insufficient in four districts. Prices have risen somewhat in Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Nagpur, but are slightly easier in Chanda, Betul, and Nimar, elsewhere there are small fluctuations. The total number on relief works has expanded by 9,000, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, and Balaghat contributing the largest increases. The number on gratuitous relief has also risen by 16,000, two-thirds of which accession have taken place in Raipur and Bilaspur. The numbers on railway and other private works have fallen from 64,963 to 38,569. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 23,778, Damoh 38,768, Jubbulpore 29,718, Mandla 10,363, Seoni 5,265, Narsinghpur 22,214, Hoshangabad 30,674, Nimar 314, Betul 9,320, Chhindwara 14,798, Wardha 2,035, Nagpur 11,983, Chanda 9, Bhandara 21,877, Balaghat 38,378, Raipur 47,295, Bilaspur 37,792, and Sambalpur 529. Gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,098, Damoh 19,636, Jubbulpore 31,146, Mandla 5,587, Seoni 4,159, Narsinghpur 11,424, Hoshangabad 10,102, Nimar 1,089, Betul 2,982, Chhindwara 4,134, Wardha 12, Nagpur 5,102, Chanda nil, Bhandara 11,161, Balaghat 19,562, Raipur 28,510, Bilaspur 58,491, and Sambalpur 35. Total number on relief 547,342. Details of relief workers—men 99,038, women 168,089, and children 77,983. Dependants—men 2,695, women 4,267, and children 49,434 with 2,056 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 8,818, women 10,260, and children 14,451. Otherwise relieved—men 21,037, women 42,187, and children 37,631, with 36,396 unclassified. Wage prices—Saugor, Mandla, Nimar, Chhindwara, Bhandara 8, Damoh and Betul $6\frac{1}{2}$, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, and Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur 9, Hoshangabad $8\frac{1}{4}$, Wardha $8\frac{1}{4}$, Chanda $9\frac{1}{4}$, Balaghat 7, and Seoni $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th July.*—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing are progressing in all districts. Transplanting is in progress in Hanthawaddy, Tharawaddy, Prome, Thongwa, Henzada, Amherst, and Thaton. In Upper Burma, Thayetmyo received nearly 3 inches of rain, Yamethin more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and Mmbu nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch during the week, but the other districts of the dry zone only received very small amounts. Cultivation of wet weather crops is in progress everywhere, and standing crops and prospects are good with the following explanations.—In Madaya township, Mandalay, ploughing is retarded for want of rain, more rain is wanted for standing crops in Momeit sub-division, Ruby Mines, dry weather paddy is failing in Pauk sub-division, Pakokku from drought, sessamum is withering in Salin sub-division, Mmbu, and will have to be re-sown, dry weather paddy crops in Myingyan township, Magwe are withering, standing crops in Meiktila and Myingyan are badly in want of rain, and more rain is wanted in the Yamethin sub-division. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon and slightly in Pegu and Thayetmyo, and fallen considerably in Mandalay, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 6,834 and Myingyan 13,424. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,385, Myingyan 3,628, and Yamethin 329. Total number on relief 25,600. Price of paddy—Meiktila 7 seers, 10 chittacks, and Myingyan 9 seers, 3 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice is progressing. Prospects of rice are good, except in Nowgong district and Sunamganj sub-division of Sylhet. Condition of tea is generally good. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Tezpur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet, Gauhati, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th July.*—MYSORE.—31 cents rain in Civil and Military Station and good rain in Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga. Prospects are favourable. Prices have risen in Hassan and Chitaldroog and have fallen in Tunkur. Standing crops are in good condition, except in parts of Chitaldroog where rain is wanted.

COORG.—Rainfall 3 inches 91 cents. Transplanting of rice has commenced. Crops continue to do well. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 19th July*—BERAR—Weather warm and cloudy with moderate rainfall during the week which has greatly benefited the cotton plants and facilitated sowing operations. Insufficiency of fodder and water has greatly affected condition of agricultural stock. High prices for food-grains continue. No report received from Ellichpur. Relief workers—Akola 11,168, Amraoti 2,762, Basim 1,181, Buldana 289, Ellichpur 1,913, Wun 5,421. On gratuitous relief—Akola 2,913, Amraoti 541, Basim 238, Ellichpur 2,019, Wun 1,095. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,805, Amraoti 944, Basim 262, Buldana 669, Ellichpur 568. Total number on relief 33,788. Prices—*jowar*—Akola $8\frac{1}{2}$, Amraoti $9\frac{1}{2}$, Basim 9, Buldana $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Wun $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 17 cents. Good rain is reported in Aurangabad and Waiyangal districts. Sowings are in progress. Reports from other districts are very unsatisfactory. Early sowings of autumn crops are withering and further sowings stopped. Rise in prices continues and great distress reported in consequence. Scarcity of fodder, pasture, and water exists. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, and Mahbubnagar—11,561. Prices in affected districts $6\frac{7}{8}$ in Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldurg, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in Gulbarga, and 7 seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar. 566 persons on gratuitous relief in Lingsagar and 800 in Naldurg. Total number on relief 12,927. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $5\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowar* $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 19th July*—Good rain fell in all agencies during the week, but more rain is still required in Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Standing crops are in good condition in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa, and much improved in the Bhopawar agency. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Malwa, bad and indifferent in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Pasturage is good in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Malwa, very scarce in Bhopawar, bad and indifferent in Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa, steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was—17,447 in Gwalior, 24,877 in Bundelkhand, and 30,851 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—9,541 in Gwalior, 5,884 in Bundelkhand, and 5,094 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 93,694. Prices—9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Gwalior, $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st July*.—Rain in Abu 5 inches $8\frac{5}{8}$ cents, over 7 inches in Bhutpore, over $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Dholepore, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Serohi and Kotah, over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Pertabgarh, nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Kherwara and Jhallawar, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Shahpura, over 3 inches in Tonk and Jeypore, nearly 3 inches in Kerowli and Ulwai, over $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in Bundi and Ajmere, over $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in Kishengarh, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Jaisulmere, 1 inch 40 cents in Marwar, a few cents in Bikanir. Agricultural operations in progress are retarded for want of rain in Bikanir. Agricultural stock in poor condition in Kherwara, two tehsils of Jhallawar and in Bhutpore, fair to good elsewhere. Fodder generally available, scarce in Kherwara, some tehsils of Jhallawar, and Jeypore, in Haraoti agency; failing in Bhutpore. Prices are rising in Jhallawar, Deoli, and Tonk, and slightly in Meywar, falling in Kishengarh, Bhutpore, and slightly in Marwar and Ajmere, steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was—Tonk 1,595, Bundi 63, Dholepore 1,879, Bikanir 5,505, Jaisulmere 424. On ordinary works—Tonk 284, Bhutpore 2,813, Dholepore 2,003, Bikanir 1,162, and Jaisulmere 25. On gratuitous relief—Tonk 2,550, Chabra 62, Bundi 298, Deoli 8, Dholepore 1,439, Bhutpore 458, Bikanir 1,621, and Jaisulmere 210. Total number on relief 16,112. Prices—Tonk $10\frac{3}{4}$, Deoli 12, Bundi 12, Dholepore $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bhutpore $11\frac{3}{8}$, Bikanir $8\frac{3}{4}$ and 7, and Jaisulmere $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 20th July*.—Weather fine. Reaping of barley crops finished, wheat crop reaping still going on in some places. Standing rice crops in good condition. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 13th July*—Good rain during week. Autumn sowings in progress. Fodder scanty Prices—wheat $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers, barley 13 seers and maize 8 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th July*.—Rain 2 68 More rain is needed for the rice in the Nepal Valley, though in the hills the fall has been sufficient for the indian-corn Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	502,573	217,556	720,129	554,948	241,802	796,750	+ 76,621
Bombay . .	307,803	50,989	358,792	332,034	52,779	384,863	+ 26,071
Bengal . .	284,776	410,205	694,981	224,864	401,944	626,808	— 68,173
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	531,259	457,661	988,920	365,606	471,359	836,965	— 151,955
Punjab . .	73,023	13,308	86,331	47,450	13,052	60,502	— 25,829
Central Provinces	336,357	213,012	549,369	345,110	229,232	574,342	+ 24,973
Burma . .	19,931	5,321	25,252	20,258	5,342	25,600	+ 348
Berar . .	21,160	7,847	29,007	22,734	11,054	33,788	+ 4,781
Hyderabad . .	12,493	1,463	13,956	11,561	1,366	12,927	— 1,029
Central India . .	79,987	22,069	102,056	73,175	20,519	93,694	— 8,362
Rajputana . .	15,442	8,237	23,679	9,466	6,646	16,112	— 7,567
TOTAL . .	2,184,804	1,407,668	3,592,472	2,007,256	1,455,095	3,462,351	— 130,121

(a) Exclusive of 40,964 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Includes 64,481 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No $\frac{2025-P}{71-1}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Inventions and Designs), dated Simla, the 21st July, 1897.

Read—

The appended report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888 on the working of his office during the calendar year 1896.

RESOLUTION.

Ordered that the report be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and forwarded to the Legislative Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

Annual Report on the working of the office of Inventions and Designs during 1896.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following summary of proceedings in 1896 under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888.

2. The applications for exclusive privileges numbered four hundred and sixty as against four hundred and seventeen in the previous year and three hundred and seventy-five in 1894. One hundred and seventy-three of them related to inventions by persons resident in British India, and forty-nine of these to inventions by natives of the country. There was an increase in the class last named and in the number of applications received from Europe, Australia and America. Twenty-seven of the applications related to bicycles and similar vehicles, twenty-six to the tea trade, twenty-three to railways, twenty-one to lamps and burners, twenty to the treatment of metals, eighteen to electrical contrivances, fifteen to spinning and weaving machines, fourteen to water-lifts and pumps, and as many to sugar-cane and other mills.

3. Seventy-nine applications of 1895 were pending on the first day of the year. Seven of these were abandoned, eight were rejected, and leave to file specifications was accorded in the case of the remainder.

As regards the applications of 1896, leave was granted in three hundred and eight instances, twenty-one applications were rejected, twelve were treated

as abandoned, and one hundred and nineteen, twenty-one of which were in the hands of experts, were pending on the 31st December last

4 The references to paid and departmental experts numbered one hundred and seven as against one hundred and twenty-seven in 1895 Fees were required in twenty-two cases.

5 Three hundred and twelve specifications, or eight less than in the previous year, were filed

6 Two hundred and thirty-six exclusive privileges were kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees as against one hundred and seventy-two in 1895, and one hundred and thirty-three in 1894.

7 Two hundred and twenty-six privileges ceased, and one was avoided by the High Court of Calcutta

8. The applications for registering copy-right in designs declined from forty to twenty-seven, ten of these were rejected and three applications were pending at the end of the year

9 The gross revenue rose from Rs24,036 to Rs27,635, this sum was principally derived from fees paid for the continuance of privileges. The charges amounted to Rs9,948

10. Sixteen models were deposited in the Museum

11 The usual statistics are appended

A. T. PRINGLE,

*Offg Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act of 1888.*

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the 1896, as compared with the years 1894 and 1895

		1896	1895	1894
I.—Applications under Part I of the Act for leave to file a specification	Number of applications received	460	417	37
	" " granted	308	308	26
	" " rejected	21	30	6
	" " pending	119	79	1
	" " abandoned	12		
II.—Applications from residents in India and from others	Number of applications from residents in India	173	179	17
	(a) Natives of India	49	42	1
	(b) Anglo-Indians	124	137	14
	Number of applications from other persons	287	238	20
III.—References to experts	Number of applications referred to experts	107	127	12
	(a) On payment of fees	22	15	5
	(b) Without payment of fee	85	112	7
IV.—Specifications	Number of specifications filed	312	320	20
V.—Applications under Part II of the Act for copyright in a design	Number of applications for the registration of designs	27	40	2
	Number of designs registered	13	15	2
	" " rejected	10	23	2
	" " pending	3	2	
	" " abandoned	1		...
VI.—Cases involving points of law.	Number of cases referred to law officers	..	5	
VII.—Privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees	Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was kept alive	236	172	10
	(a) Under clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule	92	75	6
	(b) For the fifth year	60	42	5
	(c) For the sixth year	32	41	1
	(d) For the seventh year	38	14	..
	(e) For the eighth year	14		
VIII.—Applications for extension of privileges.	Number of applications received	1	..	
	" " granted	1		
IX.—Privileges lapsed	Number of cases in which exclusive privileges ceased through non payment of—	226	197	14
	(a) The fee prescribed in clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule	201	171	12
	(b) The fifth year's renewal fee	11	15	2
	(c) The sixth " "	9	8	...
	(d) The seventh " "	5	3	...
X.—Income from fees, etc.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a.
	Applications	4,650 0 0	4,170 0 0	3,900 0
	Specifications	9,360 0 0	9,600 0 0	8,820 0
	Extension of time	510 0 0	455 0 0	680 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege	11,950 0 0	8,600 0 0	6,750 0
	Inspection	117 0 0	76 0 0	116 0
	Copying	482 15 0	413 14 0	530 0
	Drawings	275 8 0	261 0 0	710 0
	Designs	270 0 0	400 0 0	380 0
	Amendment of specification	20 0 0	60 0 0	40 0
	Miscellaneous	...		5 0
Refunds		27,635 7 0 174 2 0	24,035 14 0 60 0 0	21,931 6 60 12
Net total income		27,461 5 0	23,975 14 0	21,870 10

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes

(1) Includes 26,543 weavers relieved at their own trade.
 (2) " 29,348 " " " " " "
 (3) " 32,171 " " " " " "
 (4) Including 33,280 weavers relieved at their own trade.
 * Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JULY 1897			o.
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd</i>														
18	Bijnor	174	1,159	1,333	300	1,166	1,526	846	1,282	2,128	714	1,463	2,177	1
19	Moradabad	758	2,638	3,396	1,776	2,786	4,562	2,362	2,894	5,256	2,749	3,119	5,868	2
20	Bareilly	800	1,451	2,251	1,879	1,354	3,233	1,713	1,593	3,306	1,839	1,637	3,476	3
21	Muttra	4,114	4,740	8,854	2,593	4,742	7,335	3,119	4,651	7,770	3,224	4,693	7,917	4
22	Etah		1,445	1,445	...	1,880	1,880	...	2,183	2,183	...	2,021	2,021	5
23	Mainpuri		536	536	...	1,401	1,401	...	470	470	...	883	883	6
24	Faukhabad	67	3,809	3,876	25	3,714	3,739	38	3,608	3,646	32	3,622	3,622	7
25	Budaun	326	1,235	1,561		164	164		175	175		270	270	8
26	Shahjahanpur	354	3,883	4,237	337	4,250	4,587	231	4,291	4,522	243	5,179	5,422	9
27	Pilibhit	1,422	2,954	4,376	1,005	2,787	3,792	1,605	3,534	5,139	1,776	3,561	5,337	10
28	Kheri	1,288	107	1,395	449	206	655	1,253	281	1,534	2,041	148	2,189	11
29	Sultanpur	2,011	2,267	4,278	275	1,950	2,225	269	2,394	2,663	657	2,768	3,425	12
30	Peitabgarh	1,731	3,442	5,173	20	3,795	3,815	318	3,772	4,090	174	4,889	5,063	13
31	Fyzabad		2,888	2,888		4,645	4,645		4,700	4,700		4,650	4,650	14
32	Fatehpur	4,579	9,102	13,681	2,639	8,108	10,747	2,787	8,690	11,477	2,812	9,022	11,834	15
33	Azamgarh	7,171	9,100	16,271	4,642	14,358	19,000	3,114	17,257	20,371	6,015	19,555	25,566	16
34	Benares	1,167	12,595	13,762	150	12,312	12,462	...	12,033	12,033	...	12,078	12,078	17
35	Gonda	500	955	1,455		481	481	...	568	568	...	1,120	1,120	18
36	Basti	2,240	2,200	4,440	471	1,939	2,410	170	2,110	2,280	202	3,219	3,421	19
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P & O		953,189	399,519	1,352,708	433,599	426,554	860,153	412,999	442,039	855,038	522,990	452,280	975,270	20
<i>Punjab</i>														
1	Hissar	64,267	8,286	72,553	65,063	8,103	73,166	69,058	7,783	76,841	60,864	8,075	68,935	21
2	Rohtak	9,102	2,137	11,239	9,210	2,126	11,336	8,223	2,135	10,358	6,985	2,248	9,203	22
3	Delhi	1,201	901	2,102	1,174	165	1,339	1,528	945	2,473	1,731	946	2,677	23
4	Karnal	3,173	1,221	4,394	3,018	1,573	4,591	4,826	1,370	6,196	2,274	1,330	7,526	24
5	Umballa	1,172	2,236	3,408	492	2,097	2,589	460	634	1,094	421	709	1,525	25
6	Ferozpur	454	...	454	416	...	416	535	...	535	690	...	690	26
7	Gujrat	3,536	196	3,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
8	Rawalpindi	61	...	61	24	...	24	143	...	143	58	...	58	28
TOTAL PUNJAB		82,966	14,927	97,893	79,397	14,064	93,461	84,773	12,867	97,640	73,023	13,308	86,331	29
<i>Central Provinces.</i>														
1	Saugor	37,447	15,593	53,040	18,873	16,198	35,071	20,662	14,882	35,544	26,413	13,719	49,162	30
2	Damoh	30,564	12,405	42,969	27,296	12,751	40,047	37,999	13,108	51,107	47,367	13,329	64,696	31
3	Jabalpur	44,812	22,627	67,439	23,415	21,718	45,133	27,437	22,494	49,931	34,202	24,525	74,457	32
4	Mandla	26,737	3,255	29,992	23,496	3,622	27,118	13,648	3,746	17,394	11,706	3,854	21,250	33
5	Seoni	9,484	2,758	12,242	7,418	2,825	10,243	7,390	3,168	10,558	8,381	3,254	13,835	34
6	Narsinghpur	8,980	4,609	13,589	24,122	4,854	28,976	16,521	5,835	22,356	27,603	7,378	34,981	35
7	Hoshangabad	37,144	3,616	40,760	23,739	3,816	27,555	28,061	3,909	31,970	33,180	4,188	36,368	36
8	Nimar	128	581	709	151	624	775	75	838	913	127	910	1,037	37
9	Betul	5,917	2,294	8,211	7,553	2,240	9,793	7,808	2,258	10,066	10,949	2,047	12,996	38
10	Chhindwara	12,319	2,949	15,268	11,968	2,151	14,119	13,581	2,425	16,006	16,900	2,599	19,499	39
11	Nagpur	14,799	1,229	16,028	13,805	1,632	15,437	15,462	2,527	17,989	15,610	2,691	18,301	40
12	Chanda	101		101							7		7	41
13	Bhandara	32,268	5,361	37,629	20,787	5,971	26,758	18,849	6,245	25,094	23,038	7,146	30,184	42
14	Balaghat	52,023	9,548	61,571	36,092	9,651	45,743	34,406	10,061	44,467	44,326	10,166	54,492	43
15	Raipur	73,502	14,062	87,564	51,789	14,370	66,159	46,230	15,179	61,409	45,231	15,361	76,762	44
16	Bilaspur	36,211	29,137	65,348	30,274	34,283	64,557	37,950	44,021	81,971	43,222	49,092	131,063	45
17	Sambalpur	2,808	...	2,808	289	...	289	143	...	143	896	...	896	46
18	Wardha	2,847	...	2,847	2,095	...	2,095	3,054	...	3,054	3,208	...	3,208	47
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		428,091	129,924	558,015	323,162	136,706	459,868	329,276	150,696	479,972	392,866	160,254	559,120	48
<i>Burma</i>														
1	Meiktila	5,902	1,089	6,991	7,200	1,410	8,610	7,604	1,551	9,155	8,168	1,704	9,872	49
2	Myingyan	(not reported)			8,570	2,532	11,102	10,744	2,766	13,500	11,763	3,312	15,075	50
3	Yamethun	(not reported)			...	297	297	...	304	304	...	305	602	51
TOTAL BURMA		5,902	1,089	6,991	15,770	4,239	20,009	18,348	4,611	22,959	19,931	5,321	25,252	52

* Includes 67,439 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of 13,890 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 64,963 persons employed on railway and other private works.

§ Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH JUNE 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JULY 1897		
	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Berar.</i>												
Akola	7,781	2,338	10,119	8,537	1,895	10,432	9,874	3,383	13,257	12,008	4,443	16,451
Basim	819	428	1,247	866	422	1,288	955	489	1,444	698	402	1,100
Ellichpur	(not reported)			1,792	1,949	3,741	1,592	3,966	5,558	{ (Not reported)		
Amraoti	1,522	1,150	2,672	1,491	1,501	2,992	2,892	1,654	4,546	2,233	1,584	3,817
Buldana	2,388	1,121	3,509	2,013	1,198	3,211	3,355	1,946	5,301	6,221	1,418	7,639
Wun	5,845	.	5,845	5,554	...	5,554	2,314	...	2,314			
TOTAL BERAR	18,355	5,037	23,392	20,253	6,965	27,218	20,982	11,438	32,420	21,160	7,847	29,007
<i>Hyderabad.</i>												
Raichur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	16,601*	276	16,877	17,579*	202	17,781	13,033*	469	13,502	12,493*	845	13,338
Gulbarga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar . . . . .	...	438	438	...	448	448	...	479	479	...	516	516
Bir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	71	71	...	82	82	...	102	102
TOTAL HYDERABAD	16,601	714	17,315	17,579	721	18,300	13,033	1,030	14,063	12,493	1,463	13,956
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	37,543	7,658	45,201	47,446	7,528	54,974	39,720	7,006	46,726	26,606	6,018	32,624
Baghelkhand	66,820	5,014	71,834	61,414	4,720	66,134	33,884	4,671	38,555	34,373	4,983	39,356
Gwalior	31,536	11,792	43,328	30,500	10,497	40,997	27,277	11,262	38,539	19,008	11,068	30,076
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	135,899	24,464	160,363	139,360	22,745	162,105	100,881	22,939	123,820	79,987	22,069	102,056
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
Marwar	6,587	1,348	7,935	5,932	1,342	7,274	6,164*	1,336	7,500	5,689	1,311	7,000
Dholpur	1,894	1,167	3,061	1,517	1,179	2,696	2,088	1,283	3,371	1,955	1,457	3,412
Bikanir	5,210	2,751	7,961	4,890	2,341	7,231	4,979	2,019	6,998	4,595	1,806	6,401
Jaisalmer	1,513	367	1,880	1,502	409	1,911	1,579	409	1,988	1,259	353	1,612
Bhurtpur . . . . .	...	308	308	...	367	367	...	366	366	...	392	392
Tonk	1,624	2,227	3,851	1,924	2,227	4,151	1,775	2,280	4,055	1,944	2,603	4,547
Deoli . . . . .	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
Bundi . . . . .	...	300	300	...	307	307	...	307	307	...	307	307
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	16,828	8,476	25,304	15,765	8,180	23,945	16,585	8,008	24,593	15,442	8,237	23,679†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,725,694	1,177,382	3,903,076	2,025,073	1,250,417	3,275,490	1,994,884	1,312,085	3,306,969	2,193,574	1,380,031	3,573,605

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir and Mahbubnagar.

† Besides 8,757 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however ally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 24th July 1897.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 11TH JULY 1896,
AND FROM 1ST TO 10TH JULY 1897.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	FIRST 11 DAYS OF JULY 1896				FIRST 10 DAYS OF JULY 1897				Earnings from 1st to 11th July 1896	Earnings from 1st to 10th July 1897	Increase	Decrease				
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Per mile open								
			Total	Rs		Total	Rs										
State Lines worked by companies	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>				
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
East Indian	583	1,735	13,71,625	791	1,736	15,13,000	872	13,71,625	15,13,000	1,41,375							
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	21,325	171	125	14,600	117	21,325	14,600								
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,34,415	156	862	1,36,000	158	1,34,415	1,36,000	1,585			6,725				
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,21,215	161	752	1,69,000	225	1,21,215	1,69,000	47,785							
Bezawda extn (East Coast state)	116	21	4,980	237	21	4,100	195	4,980	4,100				880				
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawda-Mad)	167	9	3,299	367	9	1,600	178	3,299	1,600				1,699				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	4,36,748	241	1,815	5,29,000	291	4,36,748	5,29,000	92,252							
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	971	57	17	900	53	971	900				71				
South Indian	161	1,042	2,89,205	278	1,042	2,58,000	248	2,89,205	2,58,000				31,205				
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	10,263	190	54	8,400	156	10,263	8,400				1,863				
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,71,815	147	1,165	2,56,000	220	1,71,815	2,56,000	84,185							
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	1,53,605	203	815	1,66,000	204	1,53,605	1,66,000								
Lucknow Bareilly	64	200	15,943	80	200	17,200	86	15,943	17,200	1,257							
Assam Bengal	57	159	15,619	98	156	15,300	98	15,619	15,300								
Burma (f)	145	853	1,59,536	187	886	1,83,000	207	1,59,536	1,83,000	23,464			339				
TOTAL	222	9,565	29,10,644	304	9,655	32,72,100	339	29,10,644	32,72,100	3,61,456							
State Lines worked by the State.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
North-Western (g)	198	2,656	7,52,935	283	2,883	8,41,000	292	7,52,935	8,41,000	88,065							
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,98,022	248	875	2,17,000	248	1,98,022	2,17,000	18,978							
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	813	2,86,371	352	814	2,67,000	328	2,86,371	2,67,000				19,371				
East Coast	89	488	54,698	112	535	78,600	147	54,698	78,600	23,902							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
Jorhat	87	"	"	"	"	(h)	"	"	(h)								
Cherra-Companyganj	60	"	"	"	"	(h)	"	"	(h)								
TOTAL	221	4,754	12,92,026	272	5,107	14,03,600	275	12,92,026	14,03,600	1,11,574							
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	348	1,490	7,15,951	481	1,401	7,16,000	480	7,15,951	7,16,000	49							
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	3,31,188	718	461	3,74,000	811	3,31,188	3,74,000	42,812							
Madras	248	840	3,20,348	381	840	3,44,000	410	3,20,348	3,44,000	23,652							
TOTAL	350	2,791	13,67,487	490	2,792	14,34,000	514	13,67,487	14,34,000	66,513							
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	242	17,110	55,70,157	326	17,554	61,09,700	348	55,70,157	61,09,700	5,39,543							
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	32,930	206	160	34,300	214	32,930	34,300	1,370							
Tarakesur	242	22	8,677	394	22	9,600	436	8,677	9,600	923							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec)	120	66	11,711	177	66	8,800	133	11,711	8,800								
Bengal Doonars	176	36	5,640	157	36	11,000	306	5,640	11,000	5,360			2,911				
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	17,069	219	78	21,200	272	17,069	21,200	4,131							
Ahmedabad-Parantij	"	"	"	41	"	2,200	54	"	2,200								
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,515	304	51	21,000	412	15,515	21,000	5,485							
TOTAL	174	413	91,542	222	454	1,08,100	238	91,542	1,08,100	16,558							
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Bina-Goonna	27	74	1,666	23	74	1,800	24	1,666	1,800	134							
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,031	88	114	11,400	100	10,031	11,400	1,369							
Nagda-Ujjain	49			35		1,900	54		1,900	1,900							
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	87,462	263	334	97,400	292	87,462	97,400	9,938							
The Gaekwar's Pettad	111	13	2,414	186	13	1,600	123	2,414	1,600				814				
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	34,145	316	108	13,700	127	34,145	13,700				20,445				
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	4,616	462	10	5,300	530	4,616	5,300	684							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (j)	98	362	43,989	122	362	6,600	181	43,989	65,600	21,611							
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,803	73	93	10,000	108	6,803	10,000	3,197							
Kolhapur	74	29	3,575	123	29	3,600	124	3,575	3,600								
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,273	59	70	4,000	51	4,273	4,000				273				
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	"	"	"	19	"	400	21	"	400								
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,552	71	22	200	9	1,552	200				1,352				
TOTAL	112	1,230	2,00,526	163	1,292	2,16,900	168	2,00,526	2,16,900	16,374							
Lines owned & worked by n. states																	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Portbandar	84	334	34,968	105	334	36,600	110	34,968	36,600	1,632							
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	40	4,386	95	46	4,500	98	4,386	4,500	114							
Jamnagar	"	"	"	"	51	2,800	55	"	2,800								
Godpur-Bikaner	61	364	21,432	59	364	34,300	94	21,432	34,300	12,868							
Oodeypore-Chitor (k)	43	60	3,583	60	60	3,700	62	3,583	3,700	117							
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Morvi	70	94	8,610	92	94	10,600	113	8,610	10,600	1,990							
TOTAL	70	898	72,979	81	949	92,500	97	72,979	92,500	19,521							
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,651	59,35,204	302	20,249	65,27,200	322	59,35,204	65,27,200	5,91,996							

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

- (f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.
- (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
- (h) Information not received.
- (i) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
- (j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
- (k) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XIII of 1897-98
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.
A D - As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

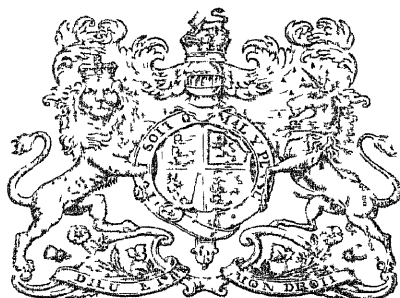
RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	FIRST 11 DAYS OF JULY 1896				FIRST 10 DAYS OF JULY 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 11th July 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 10th July 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open		Total	Per mile open						
Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
State lines worked by companies													
Standard gauge—													
Fast Indian	605	1,735	13,71,625	791	1,710	15,13,000	872	1,42,43,278	1,63,11,000	20,73,722			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	21,325	171	125	14,000	117	2,20,412	2,16,000	16,535			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	86	1,34,415	159	862	1,30,000	150	17,000	17,26,000	23,600			
Indian Midland (b)	139	75	1,21,215	101	752	1,00,000	275	14,50,000	17,96,000	3,12,017			
Bezawada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	4,980	237	-	4,100	195	42,023	38,000			4,003	
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawada-Mad)	163	9	3,299	307	9	1,000	178	20,092	17,300			2,792	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	4,36,748	241	1,815	5,29,000	291	62,30,043	56,35,000			5,95,043	
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	971	57	17	900	53	21,002	12,100			9,362	
South Indian	105	1,042	2,89,205	278	1,042	2,58,000	247	27,23,445	26,71,000			50,445	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	10,26	190	54	8,400	156	70,732	77,800			1,932	
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,105	1,71,815	147	1,105	2,56,000	220	22,27,094	23,61,000			1,33,306	
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,53,665	203	815	1,60,000	204	17,05,891	20,05,000			3,02,109	
Lucknow Bareilly	70	200	15,945	80	200	17,200	80	2,48,000	2,97,000			18,008	
Assam-Bengal	61	159	15,639	95	156	15,300	93	1,69,115	2,58,000			8,485	
Burma (f)	176	853	1,59,530	157	886	1,83,000	207	20,21,015	23,01,000			3,68,985	
TOTAL	236	9,565	29,10,544	304	9,655	37,72,100	339	3,37,10,368	3,50,52,700			16,72,332	
State lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (g)	211	2,656	7,52,935	283	2,883	8,41,000	292	83,67,000	80,71,000			2,96,000	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,98,022	248	875	2,17,000	248	25,41,002	25,75,000			33,998	
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	813	2,86,371	352	814	2,67,000	328	31,02,910	30,71,000			1,21,910	
East Coast	94	488	54,698	112	535	78,600	147	7,15,749	8,06,000			90,251	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73					(h)		(i) 14,144	(j) 18,400			4,256	
Chena-Companyganj	61					(h)		(i) 5,058	(j) 4,200			858	
TOTAL	219	4,754	12,92,026	272	5,107	14,03,600	275	1,48,35,863	1,45,45,600			2,90,263	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (l)	407	1,490	7,15,951	481	1,491	7,16,000	460	1,05,16,389	80,75,000			24,41,389	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	3,31,188	715	461	3,74,000	811	53,54,018	48,11,000			5,43,018	
Madras	253	840	3,20,345	351	840	3,44,000	410	31,46,352	33,12,000			1,95,648	
TOTAL	397	2,791	13,67,437	490	2,792	4,31,000	514	1,90,16,759	1,62,28,000			27,88,759	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	257	17,110	55,70,157	326	17,554	61,09,700	348	6,70,67,990	6,66,56,300			4,06,690	
Assisted companies													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	3,99,930	206	160	34,300	214	3,63,273	3,77,000			13,727	
Tarapur	273	22	8,677	394	22	9,600	436	97,622	1,00,000			2,378	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	11,711	177	66	8,800	133	1,56,226	1,15,000			41,226	
Bengal-Doonars	146	36	5,640	157	36	11,000	306	62,194	55,100			7,094	
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	17,069	219	78	21,200	272	1,80,515	2,25,000			44,485	
Ahmedabad-Parantij				41		2,200	54	(l) 18,000	18,000				
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	15,515	304	51	21,000	412	2,47,476	2,28,000			19,476	
TOTAL	176	413	91,542	222	454	1,08,100	238	11,07,306	11,18,100			10,794	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonia	28	74	1,666	23	74	1,800	24	25,421	33,500			8,079	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,031	88	114	11,400	100	1,28,305	1,14,000			14,305	
Nagda-Ujjain	53			35		1,900	54		36,500			36,500	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	87,462	263	334	97,400	292	9,11,978	9,58,000			44,022	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	2,414	186	13	1,600	123	61,463	19,600			41,863	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	159	108	34,145	316	108	13,700	127	3,69,597	1,57,000			2,12,597	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,616	462	10	5,300	530	39,084	51,500			12,416	
Metre gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(m)	98	362	43,989	122	362	65,600	181	5,09,435	6,34,000			1,24,565	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,803	73	93	10,000	108	1,83,610	1,10,000			73,610	
Kolhapur	70	29	3,575	123	29	3,600	124	36,584	34,000			2,584	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,273	59	79	4,000	51	86,750	72,100			14,650	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)				19		400	21	(n) 400	400			400	
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,552	71	22	200	9	20,067	16,400			3,667	
TOTAL	120	1,230	2,00,526	163	1,292	2,16,000	168	23,74,294	23,97,000			22,679	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	34,968	105	334	36,600	110	6,40,444	5,00,000			50,444	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	4,386	95	46	4,500	98	56,071	58,100			2,029	
Jamnagar				51		2,800	55		(o) 32,600			32,600	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	21,432	59	364	34,300	94	3,51,208	3,69,000			17,792	
Odyssey-Chitor (p)	42	60	3,583	60	60	3,700	62	36,845	34,100			2,745	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	8,610	92	94	10,600	113	1,27,643	1,19,000			8,643	
TOTAL	82	898	72,970	81	940	92,500	97	12,12,211	12,02,800			9,411	
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,651	59,35,204	302	20,249	65,77,200	322	7,17,56,801	7,12,14,300			5,42,501	

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Lirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
- (f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

- (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
- (h) Information not received.
- (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
- (j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
- (k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amrāoti railways.
- (l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 10th July 1897.
- (m) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
- (n) Total earnings from the 1st to the 10th July 1897.
- (o) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 10th July 1897.
- (p) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un-husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Bailey	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Gh
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5										
Tavoy	22 1	42 5										
Moulmein and Amherst	25 5	68										
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	25 5	60 35	96 05							57 8		
Thongwa	25 5	72 25										
Bassein	23 8	68										
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Heinzada	23 20	54 4										
Toungoo	19 55	54 4										
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	22 44	61 71	70 21							57 63		
Bamo												
Pakokku	25 5	65 45				17				...		
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	17	34								...	...
Akyab	23 20	45 9								...		
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	28 75	52 5	...							...
Gauhati		45 94	...							...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong	...	45 62	60							51 25		370
Dacca	...	46 25	47 5					...		45	47 5	330
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur	...	40							...			320
Calcutta	...	50	42 5		35	35	45		40	37 5	35	300
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan	...	46 25	43 75							39 37	52 5	290
Pabna	...	50 94	42 5							40	46 56	270
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	...	55	55						40	40	50	300
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack	...	34 69	48 12							31 56	33 75	305
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna	...	44 37	37 5		30 78					34 37	30 78	220
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur	...	47 37	41 56		31 37				41 56	38 75	33 28	265
Muzaffarpur	...	53 44	43 23		37 19				42 03	38 12	50	240 09
N-W Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	38 59	58 65	42 55	49 53	36 67	...	53 91			44 01	53 91	266 67
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	36 35	50	42 08	48 49	35 52					42 08	45 73	246 15
Jhansi	...	61 51	44 37	52 5		39 12		...		43 59	46 25	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	...	...	40							40		
Agra	...	60	41 56	...	33 33	40 94			40	41 87	51 25	255 31
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	...	...	39 01		33 33			...		42 13		245
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	...	51 98	42 08	47 76	35 16					43 12	...	255
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	...	...	42 19		38 12	...		...		41 25	...	285

JUNE 1897 (in rupees and decimals per ten mounds).

Gr	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Furmeric	Grass	Straw	Jowar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
											Burma— Tenasserim— Mergui Lavo Moulmein and Amherst Pegu (deltaic)— Rangoon Thongwa Bassien Pegu (inland)— Henzada Lounghoo Upper Burma— Mandalay Bamo Pakokku Arakan— Maukpyu Akyab Assam— Brahmaputra— Gowpara Gauhati Bengal— Eastern— Chittagong Dacca Deltaic— Midnapur Calcutta Central— Bardwan Fanna Northern— Rangpur Orissa— Cuttack Bahar, south— Patna Bihar, north— Bhagalpur Muzaffarpur N.-W Provinces— Eastern— Benares Central— Cawnpore Jhansi Western— Meerut Agra Submontane, west— Shahjahanpur. Oudh— Southern— Lucknow Northern— Fyzabad
	40 40	90 75		35							
	38 12 36 25	{ 47 5 & 65 70 }			2(a) 5(a)						
	35 40	70			7(a) 10						
	50	35		17(b)	1(b)						
	32 5	50		20(a)	2 62(a)						
	35	30		3 75	5						
	40 36 25	50 114 37									
66 67											
47 03 30		67 5	77 5					60			
51 25								60 46		70	
			90					40 to 90		35 to 50	
57 98		75		4 37				35			
45				3 44						28	

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmer	33 33		43 75		32 03	42 13	44 43		34 74	44 13		278 23
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	33 33	80	34 37	38 12	29 63	40	44 43		40	35 57	57 13	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	37 24	63 59	33 18	36 35	26 67	37 24	45 73		50	35 16	59 27	305
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	35 07	50	38 07	42 08	32 66	40	48 49		40	39 01	50	284 43
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	36 35	57 13	33 33	35 57	27 08	50				35 57		328 12
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	53 78	38 12	38 59	28 59	40	47 03		25	38 12	41 87	278 12
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	29 63	48 44	34 06	39 01	27 6	42 03	38 28		44 37	36 35		320
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		52 5	40		30 94	33 75	40 62			40 02	63 75	360
Shikarpur			32 5									
Quetta												
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dhule						32 85						
Sholapur						43 96	50					
Poona			61 67									
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar			52 86			43 65	47 56			51 72		
Dhule												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat			53 12			47 6						
Ahmadabad		50	48 75			38 75	40			39 37		
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur		50	46	56		42				44	54	319
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore		50	44 44	50						42 12	53 31	235
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur	50	53	44 5							44 5	64	260
Berar—												
Basim			51 85			40 28				44 23		
Ellichpur		80	57 14	61 59		47 06	57 11			53 33	57 11	320
Amraoti		66 25	50	56 87		46 87	57 19			50	61 81	330
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore						28 75	23 12			45 62		456 87
Salem								21 72				359 95
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary						34 84				45 73		348 7
Cuddapah	33 33	49 48				33 33	32 76					316 67
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore								22 29		30 57		
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	24 9	42 19								45 83		329 17
Tanjore	22 08	42 19										
Trichinopoly								18 65				
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura						24 11				30 99		
Mysore—												
Mysore	24 96	41 14	62 69	63 04		24 69		19 59		25 19	63 08	339 25
Bangalore	19 5	49	60 25	56		32 62		25		30 12	34	411

JUNE 1897 (in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)—continued

Cur	Salt	Tobacco	Tur-	Grass	Straw	Jawar	Bhoosa	Sheep,	Goats,	Plough	DISTRICTS
		leaf	meric			stalks		per	per	bullocks,	
								score	score	per pair	
50	...			5	5	5		140		80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
		70	100	3 33	5 68			50		75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
		57 13	88 96	13 28	5 62			100		86	Central— Lahore
		80	114 27	7 29	7 29	10		60		125	South-eastern— Delhi
		50	72 71	4 01	4 01			80			Submontane— Amritsar
		40	89 48	5	6 25	7 97		55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
		100	06 56	3 65	5 31	4 37		50		70	Western— Multan
77 5 36 87			82 5	4 01	.	4 01					Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
											Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
..			Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
92 5										60	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
						8		60		70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
39 25		80	110		5			40		30	Central— Jubbulpore
40		160	67								Eastern— Raipur
		228 200	76 25 100	5 1 (a)		7 5 10 (a)		60 50		50 90	Berar— Basim. Ellichpur Amiaoti
65 62		102 76	57 5 69 53		2 5 6 87			80 85	80 85	60 80	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
43 59		83 33	33 33 40 15			..		60	60	80	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
						East Coast, central— Nellore
47 71		131 67	8 —	8 —	8 —			55	55		East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly.
..		118	8 —	8 —	8 —			...	...
	...	89 74					..	45	45	40	Southern— Madura
49 36		374	77 92	10 71	7 14	3 62		100 100		50	Mysore— Mysore.
68 5	..	342 62	68 5	14 69	21 62			to 140		50 to 80	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pulies.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgaris</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum spicatum</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14				
Iavoy					11 3	11 11	11 13	12 6				
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			6 11	12 12	8 3	11 3				
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
Pegu					10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				
Rangoon	6 12	6 10			8 —	7 8	10 4	9 12				
Thongwa					10 —	10 4	11 3	11 3				
Bassein					9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi					9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3				
Henzada					7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7				
Prome	10 6	10 6			8 1	8 1	10 9	10 9				
Joungoo					8 8	8 1	9 4	10 10				
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6			8 12	10 —	9 13	10 9				
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	13 3	13 3			9 1	9 1	10 12	10 12				
Bamo					7 —	7 —	9 14	9 14				
Pakokku					7 2	8 —	8 —	8 8	39 —	37 —		
Meiktila					8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12				
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					10 8	11 1	11 5	13 1				
Kyaukpyu					9 1	9 11	10 2	10 11				
Akyab					10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —				
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet					6 —	6 6	6 8	8 —				
Cachar	6 6	6 6			5 4	5 5	7 14	7 32				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 12			4 —	5 —	5 —	5 8				
Garo Hills					4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —				
Manipur					9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —				
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 8	8 8			5 8	5 12	6 8	7 12				
Kamrup	5 8	5 8			6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —				
Darrang	6 —	7 —			5 —	5 8	7 —	8 —				
Nowgong					5 —	6 —	6 —	7 8				
Sibsagar					5 11	5 5	9 —	8 14				
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —			6 —	5 8	8 —	7 12				
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills					4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj					7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —				
Noakhali					7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —				
<i>Chittagong</i>												
Tippah	6 4	6 4			7 —	6 8	8 8	8 —				
Dacca	8 4	8 4			7 8	7 8	8 8	9 —				
Mamensingh	7 —	7 —			5 —	5 8	7 —	8 —				
<i>Dellau—</i>												
Khulna					7 —	8 —	7 8	8 12				
24 Parganas					5 12	6 —	6 12	8 —				
Midnapur	8 —	8 —			7 8	8 —	9 8	9 8				
Howrah					7 4	7 4	8 12	8 12				
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 2	6 2	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 8	9 8			7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12				
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 14	8 2	10 —	10 —	6 2	6 6	8 1	8 4				
Jessore			8 —	9 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 8				
Baridpur			15 —	15 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —				

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OF RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAPUN, ITANIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA CHOLA, KADALAI OR SUNAGA (<i>Lycopersicon</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAP, OR CHUI, CADJAN PUA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
				9 5	9 5			5 11	5 11	15 —	15 —	Tenasserim—
										17 12	17 12	Meigui
										14 —	14 —	Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst.
				11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	6 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
				8 10	8 —			6 10	6 4	17 10	17 12	Pegu
				9 13	9 13					13 5	13 5	Rangoon
										17 11	17 11	Thongwa
												Bassein
				10 9	10 9					14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
				7 6	7 6			4 —	4 5	15 8	15 12	Tharawadi
				7 14	5 5			8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	Henzada
				9 12	9 12					12 10	12 10	Prome
				5 —	5 —	28 3	25 —	8 10	8 10	11 9	11 9	Toungoo
												Thayetmyo
				7 5	7 8	11 8	15 8	7 6	7 6	14 6	14 6	Upper Burma—
				8 3	8 3			6 13	7 —	6 7	6 7	Mandalay
				9 3	9 3			6 —	6 —	15 6	11 15	Bamo
				11 5	11 5	14 3	14 3	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Pakokku
												Meiktila
				6 —	6 —					18 10	18 10	Arakan—
				9 —	9 —			6 —	6 —	27 —	27 —	Sandoway.
										13 —	13 —	Kyaukpypu
												Akyab
				6 8	8 —					8 8	9 8	Assam—
				8 —	8 6					9 1	9 1	Sima—
												Sylhet.
												Cachar
				5 8	6 8	10 —	12 —			4 —	7 —	Hill tracts—
				6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
								3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	Garohills
												Manipur
				8 —	8 —			6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Brahmaputra—
				8 —	8 —					10 —	9 9	Goalpara
				8 —	7 8			6 —	6 8	9 —	9 8	Kamrup
				6 8	6 8					8 —	8 —	Darrang
				8 —	8 —					8 8	8 6	Nowgong
				8 —	8 —	15 —	12 —			9 8	8 —	Sibsagar
												Lakhimpur
				4 —	4 —			4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
												Naga Hills.
				8 —	8 8					10 —	10 —	Eastern—
				8 —	8 —					8 —	8 —	Backerganj.
												Noakhali.
				7 8	8 —					9 —	9 —	Chittagong
				9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
				9 —	8 —			8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	Dacca
				8 —	8 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
				8 —	8 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Deltaic—
												Khulna
				9 —	9 —			7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	24 Parganas.
				9 8	9 —			*	13 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur.
												Howrah
				9 8	9 14			8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	Calcutta.
				9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 10	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
				8 —	8 —			7 —	7 —	9 6	9 6	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
				10 —	10 5			11 7	12 13	10 10	10 10	Jessore.
				9 —	9 —			10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Fardpur.
				12 —	12 —							

* Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —			7 8	7 8	9 4	9 10				...
Bardwan	9 2	9 2			7 8	7 8	8 8	9 —				...
Birbhum	8 4	8 4			6 12	6 12	7 8	8 4				...
Murshidabad	9 —	9 4	9 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 8			...	
Santhal Parganas	8 —	7 12			7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12				
Pabna	9 6	9 —	14 4	14 4	6 —	6 —	7 13	8 —				
Bogra	7 8	7 8			6 —	6 12	7 14	8 4				
Rajshahi	8 4	9 —			5 4	5 4	7 5	8 1				
Malda	9 —	9 8		11 —	6 12	6 12	7 —	7 4				...
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —			5 12	6 —	7 —	8 —				
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —			6 14	7 3	7 8	8 6				
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —			6 —	7 —	7 6	7 8				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	4 8	7 8	7 8				...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9			7 1	7 14	11 —	11 13				
Cuttack	7 14	7 14			8 8	8 8	10 13	11 8				...
Balasore	8 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8				...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —			7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —				...
Manbhum	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 4	7 8	8 —				12 —
Lohardaga	5 8	5 8	8 —	9 —	6 8	6 4	6 12	7 8				
Palamau	7 —	7 8	11 13	11 13	5 8	6 8	7 8	7 8				
Hazaribagh	8 4	8 8	9 —	10 —	5 —	6 —	7 8	8 —				...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	9 7 1/2	9 11		12 9	5 4	6 5	7 14	8 7				...
Gaya	9 —	8 12	11 4	11 12	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 12	8 —	9 4		...
Patna	10 8	10 —	12 8	13 —	7 12	8 —	8 4	8 8				...
Shahabad	9 6	9 8	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —				...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	11 —	12 —		7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —		11 —		...
Bhagalpur	9 3	9 8	12 10	12 10	6 15	6 12 1/2	8 14	8 7				...
Darbhanga	8 4	8 12	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 6	7 —	7 8				...
Muzaffarpur	9 4	9 8	10 12	12 —	5 4	5 —	7 8	7 8				...
Saran	9 14	10 —	11 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —				...
Champaran	8 8	9 4	12 8	13 4	6 4	6 8	7 12	7 12				...
N-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 10	9 5	10 3	10 12	5 3	6 4	6 8	6 6				
Benares	9 5	9 8	10 11	11 2	5 7	5 11	6 12	7 1	7 13	8 15	7 9	7 9
Ghazipur	8 12	9 —	10 4	11 4	4 12	5 —	7 4	8 —			7 8	8 —
Jaunpur	9 4	9 4	11 —	11 3	5 10	5 10	6 6	6 6				
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 4	5 —	5 —	7 12	8 —	10 12	10 12	8 —	
Central—												
Banda	8 8	9 4	10 —	10 8	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 8	10 —	9 12		
Fatehpur	8 8	8 8	9 4	10 8	5 4	5 12	7 4	7 8				
Hamirpur	8 7	9 —	9 11	10 10	6 —	6 —	6 12	7 —	9 10	10 2		...
Jaunpur	8 8	9 8	10 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 6	10 —	11 —	12 4	5 4	5 8	7 12	8 —				
Jhansi	9 —	9 12	10 12	11 12	5 4	5 8	6 8	7 —	10 4	10 12		
Etawah	9 12	10 2	11 2	11 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —				
Farukhabad	9 9	10 12	11 9	12 15	4 12	4 12	6 13	6 13			11 9 1/2	12 15
Mainpuri	10 6	11 2	11 9	13 2	4 8	4 8	7 8	8 —			11 10	13 5
Etah	10 14	11 6	12 12	14 2	5 4	5 4	7 2	7 14				
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	11 12	12 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —		
Agra	9 12	10 4	12 —	12 4	5 —	5 8	6 12	6 8	9 12	9 12		
Muttra	10 4	10 12	12 8	13 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —		
Aligarh	10 8	11 4	12 4	13 4	5 4	6 —	6 8	7 8			7 4	7 —
Bulandshahr	10 5	11 9	12 —	14 4	4 5	4 11	7 3	7 12	8 —	9 8	8 —	9 8
Submontane, east—												
Balga	9 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8				...
Azamgarh	8 14	8 8	11 —	11 8	4 7	4 7	7 7	7 7				...
Gorakhpur	9 —	9 7	10 13	11 11	4 15	4 15	6 12	7 3	7 3	9 —		...
Basti	10 4	10 10	13 —	14 12	6 2	6 4	7 8	7 13	12 6	12 6		...

represent the number of sers (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OP PAGI (Eleusine cor- cana)		KANGNI OR KAI UN ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Lycer aristinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		APHAR, OR THUR, GADIAN PEA (Cajanus marianus)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	9 —	9 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bengal—continued.
...	10 —	10 5	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	
...	9 12	10 —	...	...	12 —	7 8	10 8	10 8	Central—
...	11 —	11 4	...	...	12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	9 8	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Bardwan
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 12	9 12	Birbhum
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 4	8 4	Murshidabad
...	10 2	11 4	...	...	11 4	12 —	9 —	9 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	Pabna
...	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	Bogra
...	9 9	9 9	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 2	Rajshahi.
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Malda
...	Northern—
...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	Rangpur.
10 —	10 —	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	12 13	12 8	12 5	Dinajpur.
...	11 13	12 5	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	Jalpaiguri
...	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	Hills—
...	8 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Darjeeling
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 2	9 2	Orissa—
...	8 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	6 12	6 8	8 —	8 8	Puri
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 4	12 6	7 5	8 6	Cuttack
9 8	9 —	...	...	9 9	10 7	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Balasore
...	9 8	9 0	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	Chota-Nagpur—
...	11 4	10 8	12 1	13 10	9 15	9 15	...	Singhbhum
...	...	9 8	8 12	10 8	10 12	10 8	...	11 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	Manbhum.
...	...	11 8	13 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	12 8	14 —	11 —	10 —	Lohardaga.
...	10 8	11 12	...	...	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Palamau
...	11 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	Hazaribagh.
10 8	11 —	...	...	10 2	11 6	9 8	...	10 4	11 4	10 —	9 12	Bihar, south—
7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Monghyr
...	10 18	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	10 15	11 —	Gaya
...	10 12	11 4	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 12	10 15	11 —	Patna
...	Shahabad.
...	Bihar, north—
...	Purnea
...	Bhagalpur
...	Darbhanga
...	Muzaffarpur.
...	Saran
...	Champaran
...	N-W. Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Mirzapur
...	Benares
...	Ghazipur.
...	Jaunpur.
...	Allahabad
...	Central—
...	Banda
...	Fatehpur
...	Hamirpur
...	Jalaun
9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
...	Etawah
...	...	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad
...	Manpuri
...	...	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah
...	Western—
...	Meerut.
...	Agra
...	Muttra.
...	Aligarh.
...	Bulandshahr
...	Submontane, east—
...	Balha.
...	Azamgarh.
...	Gorakhpur.
9 —	9 —	7 3	7 3	8 9	8 14	8 2	9 —	8 0	8 12	9 13	9 13	Basti.
14 12	14 12	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 8	10 12	10 12	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1897—continued (The figure

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
N-W Provinces—contd												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 4	11 —	12 —	13 4	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	10 8	11 —	10 4	10 4
Budaun	10 7	11 1	11 12	12 10	5 11	5 11	7 5	7 5	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Pilibit	10 7	11 2	13 10	15 4	6 1	7 13	7 2	8 7	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Bareilly	9 2	10 6	12 —	13 3	4 2	4 7	5 14	6 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Moradabad	10 4	10 14	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Bijnor	9 9	11 —	11 —	13 8	6 8	6 12	7 12	7 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Muzaffarnagar	11 —	12 2	13 4	14 5	5 —	4 7	7 6	7 11	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Saharanpur	10 14	11 15	13 —	14 3	5 6	5 6	7 —	7 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Dehra-Dun	10 9	11 4	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	3 8	4 —	6 8	6 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Almora	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	8 —	7 12	8 8	8 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Sultanpur	9 8	10 —	10 12	11 4	5 4	5 12	6 —	8 4	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Rac-Bareilly	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 14	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Unao	9 —	10 4	10 12	11 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Lucknow	9 9	10 2	11 8	12 4	4 8	4 8	7 12	8 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Hardoi	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 4	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Northern—												
Fyzabad	10 —	7 8 to 10 8	10 10	12 8	6 12	6 12	8 4	8 4	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Barabanki	9 8	10 8	12 —	12 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Gonda	9 6	10 15	11 6	13 13	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Bahraich	9 8	10 12	12 8	14 —	5 —	5 6	7 8	7 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Sitapur	10 4	10 8	12 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Kheri	10 —	10 10	12 12	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 8	8 3	9 11	7 6	8 3
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 —	11 4	12 8	—	4 14	5 —	7 8	7 8	13 4	13 —	—	—
Banswara	14 6	15 —	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	13 4	13 —	—	—
Meywar (Udaipur)	11 5 1/2	11 5 1/2	14 7 1/2	14 13 1/2	8 3 1/2	7 13	8 9 1/2	8 9 1/2	12 8	11 11 1/2	9 6	7 9
Hilly tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Sirohi	10 8	10 —	15 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 —	10 —	14 5	14 5	6 2	6 2	7 3 1/2	7 3 1/2	13 4 1/2	13 4 1/2	13 2	13 2
Ajmere	9 8	9 4	12 12	12 6 1/2	4 8	4 8	6 2 1/2	6 2 1/2	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 8
Abu	8 15 1/2	8 14 1/2	12 8	12 6	5 7	5 2	6 7	6 5	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 8
Kishengarh	9 8	8 12	12 8	12 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 4	10 12	10 —	9 12
Bundi	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 12	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 8	—	—
Kotah	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	9 4	9 4
Jhalawar	9 2 1/2	9 2	9 9 1/2	9 13	5 6 1/2	5 10	6 14 1/2	7 3	10 6 1/2	10 7	7 8	7 12
Tonk	8 6	8 8	10 11	10 6	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 8	8 12	9 1	7 8	7 12
Jaipur	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	4 4	4 8	5 12	6 —	9 4	10 —	9 12	9 8
Kerauli	9 1	9 1	11 9	11 9	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	9 11	10 —	9 1	9 1
Dholpur	9 9 1/2	9 13 1/2	11 8 1/2	12 6 1/2	5 8 1/2	5 10	6 12	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 7	8 7
Bhartpur	10 11 1/2	10 15	12 15	13 15	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	10 6	10 12	7 14	7 14
Alwar	10 8 1/2	10 12 1/2	13 9 1/2	14 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	8 —	9 —	9 6 1/2	9 6 1/2
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	13 1 1/2	13 1 1/2	5 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 8	9 4	—	—	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Balmer	8 8	8 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —
Anadra	9 12 1/2	9 11 1/2	—	—	5 10	5 8	6 12	6 11	—	—	—	—
Shahpura	10 8	10 8	12 12	13 —	5 11	6 8	7 9	8 8	10 8	12 8	10 8	11 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 14	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	8 —	7 9	—	—	5 11	5 9	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 3	10 10	11 15
Bikaner	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	—	—	8 12	8 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 9	8 9	11 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 12	10 —	10 12	9 —	9 —
Nimach Cantonment	9 4	9 8	—	—	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 4	9 —	9 —
Gwalior	8 5	8 8	9 13 1/2	9 13 1/2	4 3 1/2	4 8 1/2	5 5	5 5	9 13 1/2	9 9 1/2	9 9	9 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 12	11 4	12 12	12 8	—	—	7 8	7 11	11 4	11 —	9 4	9 —
Ferozpur	11 4	11 12	13 4	12 12	—	—	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	8 12	8 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 12	12 —	14 8	12 8	—	—	6 14	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Cujranwala	12 4	11 14	15 —	16 —	—	—	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrat	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Jhelam	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema corymbosum</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA KADALAI OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUP CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	N-W Provinces—contd
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Submontane, west—
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Shahjahanpur
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Budaun
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Pilibhit
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Bareilly
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Moradabad
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Bijnor
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Muzaffarnagar
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Saharanpur
12	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	11	11	Dehra-Dun
13	13	13	13	7	8			6	6	8	8	Hills—
13	13	13	13	7	8			6	6	8	8	Naini Tal
13	13	13	13	7	8			6	6	8	8	Almora
13	13	13	13	7	8			6	6	8	8	Garhwal
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Oudh—
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Southern—
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Partabgarh
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Sultanpur
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Rae-Bareilly
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Unao
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Lucknow
9	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	7	7	10	10	Hardoi
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Northern—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Fyzabad
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Barabanki
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Gonda
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Bahraich
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Sitapur
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Kheri
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Rajputana—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Eastern—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Partabgarh
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Banswara
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Meywar (Udaipur)
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Sirohi
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Erinpura
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Ajmere
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Abu
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Kishengarh
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Bundi
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Kotah
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Jhalawar
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Tonk
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Jaipur
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Kerauli
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Dholpur
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Bhartpur
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Alwar
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Deoli Cantonment
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Nasirabad Cantonment
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Balmer
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Anadra
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Shahpura
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Western—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Jodhpur
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Jaisalmer
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Bikaner
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Central India—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Indore
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Nimach Cantonment
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Gwalior
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Panjab—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Southern—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Hissar
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Ferozpur
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Central—
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Lahore
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Gujranwala
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Gujrat
11	10	7	8	10	10			8	10	11	11	Jhelam

* Unhusked, † Husked, ‡ Not sold, § Not produced, ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month				
Panjab—continued												
South eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 12	11 4	13 4	14 4			6 8	7 —	9 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	10 4	10 14	12 —	13 8			7 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 8
Rohtak	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —			8 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	7 8	8 —
Karnal	11 —	12 —	13 —	14 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 4	12 —	13 —	14 —			7 8	8 —	8 4	9 —	7 8	8 —
Ludhiana	11 8	12 —	14 —	15 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8
Jalandhar	12 —	13 4	14 8	15 —			7 8	7 8	9 —	†	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	12 4	12 12	15 —	16 8			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Gurdaspur	13 —	13 4	17 8	17 8			7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	11 —	12 —	14 —	15 —			6 12	7 2	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 12
Sialkot	11 —	11 12	14 4	15 —			6 12	7 —	8 —	8 8	†	†
Hills—												
Simla	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —			7 4	7 8	8 —	9 —	6 8	6 4
Kangra	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —			8 —	8 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 4	11 —	13 12	13 12			6 4	6 4	9 12	10 12	8 4	8 8
Hazara	11 4	11 —	15 —	15 8		...	6 12	6 6	†	†	†	†
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —		...	7 —	6 14	8 7	9 —	7 3	7 —
Kohat	11 13	11 6	13 10	16 10		...	9 1	9 1	†	†	8 15	8 15
Bannu	12 10	13 9	16 8	18 —		...	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 3	7 —
Western—												
Shahpur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —		...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —
Jhang	12 4	11 8	15 4	15 —		...	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	†	5 —
Multan	11 8	11 —	14 —	14 —		...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 12
Montgomery	11 10	11 6	*	*		...	6 8	7 —	†	†	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	11 11	11 9	14 6	15 5		...	5 5	5 14	8 2	10 —	8 7	9 11
Muzaffargarh	12 12	12 4	14 —	16 —		...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	11 4	11 14	12 8		...	6 6	6 11	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 11
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Tihar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Shikarpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	8 12	9 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 12	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Kaiwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 1	8 1	8 9	8 9	7 15	7 15
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	9 4	9 2	...	...
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 —	9 —	9 7	9 7	...	...
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	9 13	9 13	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 9	9 1	10 2	9 9	12 4	12 4	10 4	10 4
Belgaum	6 9	7 10	...	...	5 10	8 10	9 7	8 15	11 7	11 7	9 12	9 4
Satara	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 4	8 7	8 7	8 —	8 —
Sholapur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 13	7 13	10 12	10 12	7 5	8 15
Bijapur	6 11	7 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	7 8	7 15
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	8 1	7 1
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	7 15	8 11	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	8 15	9 10	8 1	8 12
Nasik	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	8 6	8 12	7 12	7 12
Dhulia	7 —	7 7	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 10	6 9	8 3	8 3	7 13	7 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 8	6 8	8 5	8 5	7 14	7 14
Broach	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Kaira	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 —
Baroda Cantonment	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 8
Ahmadabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Disa Cantonment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 1	8 9	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 13	9 4	8 13	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	7 3	7 3	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 8
Khandwa	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 12	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 4	8 8	...	...	6 1	6 4	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 —	...	...
Betul	6 9	7 12	...	...	5 2	6 —	5 9	6 9	7 2	8 8	...	...
Chhindwara	7 10	9 8	...	...	4 11	5 —	5 11	6 2	8 —	9 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 13	8 2	9 3	9 13	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

I Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAFUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
†	†	†	†	10 8	11 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued
†	†	†	†	10 —	10 4	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	South-eastern—
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Gurgaon
												Delhi
												Rohtak
												Karnal
												Submontane—
												Ambala
												Ludhiana
												Jalandhar
												Hoshiarpur
												Gurdaspur
												Amritsar
												Sialkot
												Hills—
												Simla
												Kangra
												Northern—
												Rawalpindi.
												Hazara.
												Peshawar
												Kohat
												Bannu
												Western—
												Shahpur.
												Jhang
												Multan
												Montgomery
												Dera Ismael Khan
												Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
												Karachi
												Hyderabad
												Tihar and Parkar (Umarkot).
												Shukarpur
												Upper Sind Frontier.
												Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
												Karwar.
												Ratnagiri.
												Ahbag
												Bombay
												Tanna
												Deccan—
												Dharwar.
												Belgaum.
												Satara.
												Sholapur.
												Bijapur.
												Poona
												Khandesh—
												Ahmadnagar.
												Nasik.
												Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
												Surat.
												Bharuch.
												Kaira.
												Baroda Cantonment.
												Ahmadabad.
												Godhra.
												Disa Cantonment.
												Kathawar—
												Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
												Nimar.
												Khandwa.
												Hoshangabad.
												Betul.
												Chhindwara.
												Nagpur
												Wardha.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>)	
	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces—contd.												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 11	7 11	.	.	.	.	7 —	6 6	.	.	.	.
Saugor	8 4	7 2	.	.	6 1	6 1	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 —	.	.
Damoh	7 8	7 8	.	.	5 5	5 12	6 2	6 2	.	.	.	.
Jubbulpore	8 8	9 8	.	.	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	.	.	.	.
Mandla	7 4	8 —	.	.	.	.	7 —	7 —	.	.	.	.
Seoni	7 4	10 8	.	.	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	.	.	.	.
Balaghat	7 8	8 —	.	.	6 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	.	.	.	.
Bhandara	8 —	8 12	.	.	.	6 4	7 —	7 8	.	.	.	.
Chanda	8 —	8 4	.	.	.	.	7 7	7 7	9 15	10 6	.	.
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —	.	.	7 2	7 —	8 —	8 —	.	.	.	.
Raipur	8 12	9 12	.	.	7 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	.	.	.	.
Sambalpur	7 8	8 —	.	.	7 8	7 8	8 12	9 —	.	.	.	.
Berar—												
Buldana	7 8	7 8	.	.	5 8	5 8	6 12	7 —	8 10	10 —	8 —	8 —
Basim	8 —	8 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	9 12	10 4	.	.
Akola	7 4	7 4	.	.	4 8	4 14	6 12	6 —	9 8	10 4	.	.
Ellichpur	7 —	7 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	5 8	6 —	8 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Amraoti	7 —	7 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	7 —	7 —
Wun	6 4	6 4	.	.	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 4
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 3	6 3	*	*	5 6	5 6	6 3	6 13	11 8	12 3	12 3	11 12
Bolaram	5 13	5 13	*	*	4 10	5 4	6 4	6 2	12 —	12 13	.	.
Chadarghat	7 4	6 12	*	*	5 4	5 8	8 4	8 12	12 4	12 —	12 4	.
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 2	8 8	.	.	.	.
S Canara . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 2	10 2	.	.	.	.
South, Central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 8	10 6	14 5	14 13	14 5	15 14
Nilgiris . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 —	8 —	.	.	.	.
Salem . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 5	11 5	18 —	18 3	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 2	8 10	10 13	11 10	.	.
Anantapur . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 10	8 10	13 6	13 6	.	.
Cuddapah . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 10
Karnul . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 10	8 10	12 —	12 —	.	.
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 8	9 —	.	.	.	.
Vizagapatam . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 8	8 10	.	.	12 10	13 —
Godavari . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 8	9 —	14 6	14 6	.	.
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 5	8 5	13 8	13 11	*	*
Nellore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 11	10 10	14 6	13 6	*	12 3
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 10	10 3	11 8	10 2	.	.
Chingleput . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 13	9 2	.	.	.	.
N. Arcot . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 5	10 11	15 8	16 6	*	*
S. Arcot . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 6	11 6	.	.	16 14	16 14
Tanjore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 5	11 5	.	.	18 14	19 10
Trichinopoly . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 3	10 3	16 13	16 2	17 2	17 2
Southern—												
Innevelly . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 10	10 10	*	*	*	*
Madura . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 10	11 —	16 3	17 13	*	17 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 —	6 4	.	.	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	15 —	14 —	14 —	.
Bangalore	6 8	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 4	14 1	12 7	.	.
Kola	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	.	.	.
Hassan	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	.	.	.	.
Kadur	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	8 —	10 12	11 —	11 —	12 —	.	.
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	7 6	6 13	8 2	8 6	10 —	10 8	12 10	14 11	.	.
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	6 —	4 8	5 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	11 —	.	.	.	.
Aden												
Aden	6 4	6 4	.	.	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	10 3	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coro-cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHF. N ³ , CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		APHAR, OR RHUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Central Provinces— <i>contd</i>
												<i>Central—</i>
				8 —	8 12			7 2	8 —	9 14	9 14	Narsinghpur.
				8 4	8 4			6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
				7 8	8 12				5 13	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
				9 —	9 8			7 —	7 —	9 13	9 12	Jubbulpore.
				8 4	8 8					9 —	8 8	Mandla.
				8 13	9 4			6 8	6 8	8 12	9 —	Seoni.
				8 —	8 —			5 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Balaghat.
				8 12	8 12			6 4	6 4	9 —	9 8	Bhandara.
				8 —	8 6			6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												<i>Eastern—</i>
				7 2	7 13			5 5	5 5	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
				8 12	9 —			6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
				8 —	7 8			6 —	6 —	9 2	9 2	Sambalpur.
												<i>Berar—</i>
				8 4	8 4			6 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	Buldana.
				9 4	9 6			7 10	7 11	9 —	9 —	Basim.
				8 —	7 8			6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Akola.
				7 8	8 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
				8 —	8 —			6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	Amraoti.
				8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												<i>Nizam's Territories—</i>
13 8	13 8	*	*	9 2	10 —	*	*	8 1	8 4½	9 7	9 7	Secunderabad.
	*	*	*	8 14	9 7	*	*		*	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
		*	*	9 8	8 12	*	*		*	9 6	8 8	Chadarghat.
												<i>Madras—</i>
										11 3	12 —	<i>Malabar Coast—</i>
										11 14	11 14	Malabar.
												S. Canara.
18 —	18 —									10 11	10 11	<i>South, central—</i>
18 13	18 13									10 2	9 11	Coimbatore.
										11 5	11 5	Nilgiris.
												Salem.
16 8	16 8									11 5 & 12 11	11 5 & 12 11	<i>Central—</i>
15 8	15 8									11 8	11 8	Bellary.
18 —	18 —									12 3	12 3	Anantapur.
15 8	15 8									10 2	10 2	Cuddapah.
												Karnul.
10 8	*									11 —	11 —	<i>East Coast, north—</i>
11 11	12 6									12 10	12 10	Ganjam.
12 5	12 11									12 2	12 2	Vizagapatam.
												Godavari.
13 6	13 14									13 3	13 3	<i>East Coast, central—</i>
16 5	14 14									12 13	12 3	Kistna.
												Nellore.
16 6	16 6									12 8	12 8	<i>East Coast, south—</i>
15 2	15 2									13 5	13 5	Madras.
18 —	18 13									12 2	12 2	Chingleput.
18 5	18 5									12 13	12 13	N. Arcot.
21 8	22 11									12 14	12 14	S. Arcot.
19 11	19 —									11 10	11 10	Tanjore.
												Trichinopoly.
*	*									13 13	13 13	<i>Southern—</i>
17 2	18 10									12 11	13 2	Tinnevely.
												Madura.
												<i>Mysore—</i>
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 4			12 —	12 —	10 4	10 8	Mysore.
18 13	18 9			7 —	7 8			10 8	11 —	10 5	10 8	Bangalore.
23 —	24 —	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
23 —	23 —			6 —	8 —			12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
25 —	25 —			9 —	9 —			12 —	12 —	8 8	9 —	Hassan.
20 —	20 —			8 8	9 —			9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
17 14	17 14			8 6	8 6					10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —			10 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												<i>Coorg—</i>
18 8	16 8			11 8	12 8					8 8	9 —	Coorg.
*	*			5 10	5 10			6 4	*	32 —	32 —	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF AUTOMATIC VACUUM BRAKES IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST DECEMBER 1896

No. 306 R Stat., dated Simla, the 15th July 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R Stat., dated the 19th October 1891

Government of India letter No. 354 R. Stat., dated the 4th September 1894.

Government of India order No. 92 R. Stat., dated the 5th February 1897

Read also—

Endorsement by the Director General of Railways, No. 275 Stat., dated the 29th June 1897, forwarding tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling-stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 31st December 1896

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information,

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam

to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Further, that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling-stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 31st December 1896.

TABLE NO. I.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

Railways (including branch lines worked)	Period	LOCO-MOTIVES		VEHICLES *			Number of miles run by trains fitted	Total number of instances in which the brakes failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains	PROPORTION PER CENT		Number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted
		Fitted	Not fitted	Braked	Piped	Not fitted			Of vehicles braked or piped on total	Of mileage run by trains fitted or partially fitted on total train-mileage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STANDARD GAUGE											
<i>State lines worked by companies</i>											
East Indian .	1st-half, 1896	65	531	446	168	10,838	641,080	15	5.36	10.68	1 in 42,739
	2nd-half, 1896	75	521	533	165	10,868	787,696	32	6.03	13.12	1 in 24,615
Indian Midland .	1st-half 1896	46	65	102	25	2,417	191,100	6	4.99	23.99	1 in 31,850
	2nd-half, 1896	52	59	108	20	2,429	199,272	9	5.01	24.66	1 in 22,141
<i>State lines worked by the State</i>											
North Western	1st half, 1896	373	212	1,878	176	10,042	1,634,357	26	16.98	38.46	1 in 62,860
	2nd-half, 1896	385	217	1,989	182	10,216	1,687,956	32	17.53	41.87	1 in 52,749
<i>(a)</i>											
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1st-half, 1896	29	137	188	20	4,798	150,230	1	4.16	11.79	1 in 150,230
	2nd-half, 1896	29	(b) 137	207	20	4,779	212,336	1	4.53	18.23	...
Eastern Bengal	1st-half, 1896	27	82	205	71	2,363	356,902	9	10.46	38.41	1 in 39,656
	2nd half, 1896	35	82	207	75	2,357	381,577	2	10.69	31.34	1 in 127,192
East Coast .	1st-half, 1896	12	57	..	..	1,380	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd-half, 1896	12	45	..	3	1,507	..	..	0.20	..	..
<i>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula	1st-half, 1896	142	463	901	85	8,611	1,096,995	29	10.27	22.31	1 in 37,827
	2nd-half, 1896	165	440	1,165	30	8,407	1,277,290	33	12.45	31.28	1 in 38,706
Bombay, Baroda and Central Ind a	1st-half, 1896	94	73	421	54	4,282	530,436	9	9.99	39.64	1 in 58,937
	2nd-half, 1896	92	73	421	54	4,282	546,721	13	9.99	41.36	1 in 42,055
Madras .	1st-half, 1896	10	156	36	39	3,575	(c)	..	2.05	..	..
	2nd-half, 1896	22	144	66	31	3,638	53,617	6	2.60	4.21	1 in 8,936
<i>Line owned by native state and worked by company</i>											
The Nizam's Guaranteed state .	1st-half, 1896	..	50	..	..	981	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd-half, 1896	..	50	..	20	962	(c)	..	2.03	..	..
TOTAL OF all RAILWAYS (STANDARD GAUGE)											
	1st-half, 1896	786	1,949	4,177	638	52,282	4,601,109	95	8.29	20.33	1 in 48,433
	2nd-half, 1896	867	1,894	4,696	600	53,640	5,146,405	128	8.99	23.70	1 in 40,207
METRE GAUGE											
<i>State lines worked by companies.</i>											
South Indian	1st-half, 1896	20	184	87	38	4,155	227,045	2	2.92	13.66	1 in 113,972
	2nd-half, 1896	20	184	90	38	4,155	254,537	1	2.99	14.48	1 in 254,537
Assam-Bengal .	1st-half, 1896	25	10	104	..	759	(c)	..	..	..	..
	2nd-half, 1896	34	10	104	..	954	(c)	..	9.83	..	..
<i>State line worked by the State.</i>											
Eastern Bengal—Northern and Behar sections . . .	1st-half, 1896	12	60	99	25	2,055	113,835	..	5.69	15.99	..
	2nd-half, 1896	13	59	101	25	2,055	116,288	1	5.78	14.65	1 in 116,288
TOTAL OF all RAILWAYS (METRE GAUGE)											
	1st-half, 1896	57	1,278	275	63	32,306	341,780	2	1.04	3.22	1 in 170,890
	2nd-half, 1896	67	1,289	295	63	32,727	370,825	2	1.08	3.74	1 in 185,412

* Excluding cranes.

(a) Excluding 4 vehicles retained by the Mushkaf Bolán railway

(b) Including 17 locomotives fitted with Westinghouse brakes

(c) Brakes were not brought into use

N B—The detailed figures in columns 4 and 7 do not work up to the totals, as the latter represent the totals of all railways

TABLE No II.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE East Indian.	Vacuum automatic.	7th July 1896	(i) and (ii)—Nil (iii) Neglect of servant—No 2 down mail train detained 15 minutes at Barh station. The driver was unable to create vacuum, owing to a small nut on the bottom of drip trap having slackened back and dropped	See page 1828.
		13th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 36 down local train detained 3 minutes at Pandooah station and 1 minute each at Khan-yán and Magra stations, owing to the train pipe drawing air.	
		19th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 51 up local train detained 18 minutes at Hooghly station in disconnecting brake gear, due to the breakage of the hanger of a composite carriage	
		21st July 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 2 down mail train detained 3 minutes at Dinapore station as the driver could not create vacuum, owing to a defect in the train pipe	
		22nd July 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 1 up mail train detained 9 minutes at Delhi station in detaching a first class carriage, owing to leakage of the vacuum pipe	
		26th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No. 2 down mail train detained 9 minutes at Nawádih station in changing a defective hose coupling of a first class carriage.	
		28th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 2 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Mirzapur station, as the driver was unable to create vacuum, owing to the bursting of the vacuum hose pipe between the engine and tender	
		29th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 2 down mail train detained 8 minutes outside Háthras junction station. The driver was unable to create vacuum, owing to a defect in the vacuum indicator pipe	
		30th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 2 down mail train detained 9 minutes at Buxar station, owing to the failure of the hose coupling of a third class carriage	
		2nd August 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No. 2 down mail train detained 6 minutes at Asansol station, owing to the breakage of the lug on tender vacuum hose pipe	
		9th August 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 1 up mail train detained 24 minutes at Sitarám-pur station. The coupling between two carriages became uncoupled, owing to an India rubber ring missing.	

TABLE No. II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
SI AND RD GAUGE—contd				
East Indian—contd	Vacuum automatic	9th August 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 1 up mail train detained 11 minutes at Jamtara station. The coupling between two carriages became uncoupled on account of an India rubber ring missing.	
		30th August 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 2 down mail train lost 5 minutes between Ghaziabad and Tundla stations, owing to the breakage of vacuum gauge pipe on the engine.	
		2nd September 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 1 up mail train detained 4 minutes at Buxar station, owing to the leakage of the hose pipe of a post office van.	
		5th September 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 1 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Ganaur station, through disconnection of the coupling between two carriages, which were, presumably, not properly coupled up.	
		5th September 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 33 up local train detained 24 minutes at Khanyán station, through defective coupling on the brake-van.	
		6th September 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 1 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Mirzapur station, owing to a defect in the brake gear of a third class carriage.	See page 1828
		6th September 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 2 down mail train detained 6 minutes at Dinapore station, as the driver was unable to create vacuum, owing to a defect in the train pipe.	
		26th September 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 1 up mail train detained 8 minutes at Mokameh station, in detaching a carriage with a broken fork end of brake shaft arm.	
		14th October 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 22 down train detained 7 minutes at Ranee-gunge station, in destroying vacuum, owing to the breakage of the India rubber vacuum pipe.	
		17th October 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 133 up express train lost 25 minutes between Asansol and Madhupur stations, on account of the brake blocks on a Great Indian Peninsula Railway carriage rubbing.	
		26th October 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 10 down loop mail train lost 5 minutes at Bhagalpur station. The driver was unable to create vacuum, owing, it is assumed, to a temporary leak in the couplings between the carriages.	

TABLE NO II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE— contd East Indian— conold	Vacuum automatic	14th November 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 9 up loop mail train lost 1 hour and 55 minutes between Jamálpur and Mokameh stations. The driver was unable to create vacuum, owing to his inability to procure sufficient steam to keep the blocks off the wheels	787,696
		14th November 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 133 up express train lost 3 minutes between Dinapore and Bihta stations and 6 minutes at Arrah station in releasing the brakes and recreating vacuum. The hose coupling of the rear brake-van came off the plug	
		21st November 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 133 up express train lost 12 minutes between Asansol and Mokameh stations. The driver was unable to maintain full vacuum, due to the spring of the release valve being weak. Defect not remedied through inexperience of the driver	
		25th November 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 9 up loop train lost 5 minutes at Sahebgunge station, owing to the breakage of the catch on the pipe of an officer's carriage	
		4th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 9 up loop mail train worked non-automatic from Jamálpur to Mokameh stations, owing to the driver being unable to create vacuum, due to a piece of jute being jammed on the cone of the small ejector	
		11th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 134 down express train lost 6 minutes between Jamoore and Gidhaur stations, owing to the hose coupling between front brake and next carriage becoming uncoupled	
		13th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 134 down express train lost 13 minutes at Buxar station, driver being unable to create vacuum, owing to the hose coupling between carriages becoming uncoupled	
		24th December 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 31 up local train lost 15 minutes between Howrah and Serampore stations, as the driver was unable to create vacuum, owing to the defective hose coupling between the engine and tender	
		30th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 9 up mail train lost 5 minutes at Rampore Haut station, driver being unable to create vacuum, owing to the slackness of the ejector disc	
		31st December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 134 down express train lost 21 minutes at Buxar station, driver being unable to create vacuum, owing to a leakage in the pipes between a second class and an intermediate composite carriage.	

TABLE No II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE— contd Indian Midland	Vacuum automatic	18th July 1896	(i) and (ii)—Nil (iii) Failure of machinery—No 2 up mail train lost 15 minutes between Jhānsi and Babina stations, due to the leakage of the release valve of a second class carriage	199,272
		8th August 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No 6 up mail train lost 32 minutes between Orai and Chirgaon stations, due to the failure of diaphragm of the release valve of a third class carriage	
		7th September 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 1 down mail train lost 30 minutes between Jhānsi and Datia stations, due to a leakage in the pipe of a composite carriage.	
		9th September 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 1 down mail train lost 7 minutes at Hoshangabad station, due to the leakage of the release valve of the brake-van caused by the bolts having become slack	
		11th September 1896	(ii) Failure of machinery—No 2 up mail train lost 21 minutes between Talbahat and Jakhaura stations, due to the uncoupling of the piston of the vacuum cylinder.	
		6th October 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 2 up mail train lost 31 minutes between Bina and Gulgaon stations, due to a third class carriage drawing air from one of its flexible hose pipes	
		10th October 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 2 up mail train lost 10 minutes between Bina and Bamora stations, due to a leakage in the piston of a composite carriage	
		18th November 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 2 up mail train lost 35 minutes between Talbahat and Lalitpore stations, owing to a leakage in the train pipe	
		29th November 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 2 up mail train lost 35 minutes between Sonagir and Datia stations, due to a leakage in the train pipes of a carriage	See page 1832.
North Western State	Vacuum automatic.	2nd July 1896	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) Failure of material.—No. 17 up mixed train detained 5 minutes at Meerut City station, owing to a leak in the piston rod packing ring.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of ml run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brake
STANDARD GAUGE— <i>contd.</i>				
North Western State— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum automatic.	7th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 7 up mail train lost 15 minutes between Dadú and Radhan stations, owing to the vacuum piston on a postal van not working properly	See page 189
		20th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 7 up mail train lost 2 minutes between Montgomery and Lahore stations, owing to the vacuum piston on a second class carriage not working properly	
		31st July 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 6 down passenger train lost 15 minutes between Lahore and Phillour stations, owing to the asbestos packing between the ejector and train pipe working loose.	
		3rd August 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 7 up mail train detained 25 minutes at Ahmadpur station, on account of the guard's van valve remaining open owing to grit having got into the hinge.	
		9th August 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 17 up mixed train detained 20 minutes at Kartárpur station, owing to a rubber washer of the hose coupling being deficient on a first class carriage.	
		27th August 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No. 7 up mail train detained 20 minutes at mile 357 near Khánpur station, owing to the engine vacuum piston having jammed.	
		2nd September 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 17 up mixed train detained 16 minutes at Meerut station, owing to the hose coupling not being properly connected.	
		4th September 1896.	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 7 up mail train detained 6 minutes at Raéwind station, on account of the valve of the brake-van failing to close automatically owing to dust interfering with its action after the driver had detached the engine from the train.	
		13th September 1896.	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 1 up mail train detained 15 minutes at Lindsay station, owing to the rubber washer on the universal hose coupling of a water tank being displaced when coupling up. This led to the impression that a leak existed and the vacuum pipe was, therefore, disconnected and the train worked to destination without the vacuum brake.	
		30th September 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail train detained 16 minutes at Jhimpir station, owing to a leak in the vacuum hose pipe.	

TABLE No. II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE—contd. North Western State —contd	Vacuum automatic	1st October 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 33 down passenger train detained 8 minutes at Yusafwála station, owing to two hose coupling washers of the brake-van being deficient.	See page 1832.
		15th October 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 5 up mail train detained 2 minutes at Jagadhri station, owing to a leak in the vacuum hose pipe of an Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway first class carriage.	
		17th October 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 17 up mixed train detained 3 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station, owing to the vacuum pipes between two carriages not being properly coupled up.	
		24th October 1896	(iii) Inexperience of servants—No 1 up mail train detained 15 minutes at Sibi station, owing to the hose pipe of a first class carriage leaking.	
		29th October 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 22 down goods train lost 17 minutes between Bostán and Fuller's Camp stations, owing to the wire lapping of the hose pipe of a covered wagon drawing an.	
		30th October 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 20 down mixed train detained 14 minutes at Doráha station, owing to a portion of the vacuum brake gear of a third class carriage having worked loose.	
		3rd November 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Reti station, in order to release the brake blocks of front brake van, the piston of which would not drop	
		3rd November 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Railo station and 5 minutes at Petáro station, owing to the vacuum hose pipe not being properly connected between the tender of engine and the brake van.	
		14th November 1896.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down mixed train detained 8 minutes at Rájpura station, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of a first class carriage not being properly coupled.	
		19th November 1896.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 down mail train lost 4 minutes at Pano Akil station, in order to adjust the brake gear connecting rod of a third class carriage, the pin having fallen out.	
		25th November 1896.	(ii) Failure of material.—No 6 down passenger train lost 7 minutes between Sirhind and Rájpura stations, owing to the breakage of the wrought iron nipple connecting the chamber of engine.	

TABLE No. II—*contd*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or the working of trains—*contd*

1	2	3	4
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material
STANDARD GAUGE— <i>contd.</i> North Western State— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum automatic	27th November 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 22 down goods train, after starting from Bostan station, was brought to a stand twice in the station yard and detained 20 minutes, in order to close the release valve of a goods wagon which was found open
		28th November 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No 7 up mail train detained 16 minutes at Dadú station for disconnecting the brake gear of a third class carriage, owing to the vacuum piston not working properly
		28th November 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—An up troop special train lost 14 minutes at Rohri station in disconnecting and releasing brakes. A heavy leakage was found in the release valve of a wagon.
		28th November 1896.	(iii) Inexperience of servants—No. 8 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Badah station in releasing brake blocks of two third class carriages, a luggage van and combined postal and third class carriage which were in rear of the train, owing to a leak in the train pipe.
		1st December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 19 up mixed train detained 2 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station in coupling up the vacuum hose pipe
		2nd December 1896.	(iii) Inexperience of servants—No. 8 down mail train lost 7 minutes between Sukkur and Bágary stations, owing to the combination ejector not acting sufficiently to release the brakes on starting and failing to maintain 20" of vacuum on the road, thereby causing the brake blocks to touch
		9th December 1896	(iii) Inexperience of servants—No 12 down mixed train lost 15 minutes between Sānahwāl and Khanna stations through inexperience of the driver in managing the vacuum brakes.
		17th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—A special train was detained 5 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station in creating vacuum, owing to the hose pipes of the carriages not being connected properly.
		19th December 1896.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 8 down mail train lost 3 minutes after leaving Ruk station, owing to a sufficient vacuum not having been created to release all the brake blocks throughout the train.
		29th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 7 up mail train lost 12 minutes between Montgomery and Lahore stations, the ball valve diaphragm of a third class carriage having got out of order and piston rod packing ring of another third class carriage having been damaged.

TABLE No II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE—contd				
Eastern Bengal State	Vacuum automatic	2nd August 1896	(i) and (ii)—Nil (iii) Failure of material—No 36 down mail train detained 12 minutes at Rajtari station in cutting off the vacuum connection from half the train, in consequence of the train pipe leaking	381,577
		21st August 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 15 up passenger train lost 10 minutes on the run, owing to a leakage in the train pipe	
		16th November 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No 8 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Aranghata station in cutting off the engine pipe from the train pipe, on account of some defect in the latter.	
Great Indian Peninsula	Vacuum automatic.		(i)—Nil.	
		6th November 1896	(ii) The flexible hose pipe of a horse box attached to No 203 down passenger train perished and was drawing air on the journey from Igatpuri to Chalisgaon.	
		3rd July 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 59 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Victoria Terminus in creating vacuum on engine, owing to some dirt getting between the ejector clappet valve and the seating of engine	
		5th July 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 63 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Victoria Terminus in creating vacuum on engine, owing to dirt getting between the ejector clappet valve and the seating of engine.	See page 1837.
		8th July 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—The brake hanger bracket bolts of a second class carriage attached to No 152 up passenger train worked out on the journey allowing truss bar to become disconnected at Kalyan station resulting in 6 minutes delay in removing the truss bar hanger and block.	
		11th July 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 6 up mail train lost 15 minutes on the journey through the brakes partially applying themselves, due to the neglect of the driver to maintain a proper vacuum on a first class and a third class carriage	

TABLE No II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE—contd Great Indian Peninsula— contd	Vacuum automatic	21st July 1896	(ii) and (iii) Neglect of servants—A ball of cotton waste was jammed in the main pipe of a brake-van which was the rear brake from Bombay to Kalyán station. On engine coupling up at Kalyán station to return to Bombay station with No 196 up passenger train, the driver could not release brakes and as he recreated vacuum on engine and front brake only, the train overshot the platform at Dunauli station. The train was detained for 22 minutes	See page 183/
		21st July 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—A ball of cotton waste was jammed in the main pipe of a brake-van attached to No 226 up passenger train, and a delay of 25 minutes occurred at Kalyán station before starting in shunting this vehicle from front to rear in order to create vacuum in the train	
		28th July 1896	(iii) Failure of material—The brake hanger bracket of a third class carriage on No 2 up goods train broke on application of the brake while entering Karjat station. Truss bar and hangers became disconnected and dropped down causing derailment of the rear brake-van, and train was detained 30 minutes in re-railing the same	
		28th August 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 31 down passenger train started 3 minutes late from Bombay station on account of the driver being unable to create vacuum, owing to the ejector exhaust pipe stuffing box of the engine being choked with packing.	
		4th September 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—Owing to neglect to leak off brake of a third class carriage before shunting at Kurla station, the driver imagined piston had jammed and therefore uncoupled causing 21 minutes' delay to No. 228 up passenger train.	
		6th September 1896.	(iii) Neglect of servants—The flexible hose pipe of the rear brake-van attached to the express mail train became detached from the dummy plug on application of the brake at Páchora station. The driver could not recreate vacuum and lost 7 minutes in looking into the leakage	
		7th September 1896.	(iii) Failure of material—The flexible hose pipes and washers of couplings of five horse boxes on No 39 down passenger train perished through climate and caused 15 minutes' delay at Manmád station.	
		21st September 1896.	(iii) Failure of material—The horn of Clayton coupling of a third class carriage attached to No. 2 up goods train was found broken at Reversing station and the train was delayed for six minutes in fastening the coupling with wire.	

TABLE No. II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE—contd				
Great Indian Peninsula— M. I.	Vacuum automatic	28th September 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—The driver was unable to maintain steam on the express mail train on the journey from Nandgaon to Bhusával station, and 13 minutes were lost on the journey	See page 1837.
		30th September 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—A piece of waste was jammed in the main pipe under the carriage frame of a first class carriage attached to No 148 up passenger train, and the train lost 23 minutes between Poona and Lonavla stations and 13 minutes at Lonavla station through difficulty in maintaining vacuum.	
		7th October 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 111 down passenger train detained 24 minutes at Sion station in uncoupling the brake of a third class carriage, owing to rolling ring having jammed	
		13th October 1896.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 137 down passenger train started 16 minutes late from Lonavla station, on account of the breakage of a stuffing box of small ejector spindle of the engine	
		15th October 1896.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—The brake hanger pin of a third class carriage attached to No 178 up passenger train worked out at Kurla station, owing to the cotter not having been inserted. The train was delayed for 10 minutes in releasing the brake gear which had dropped down.	
		1st November 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 5 down passenger train lost 22 minutes at Karjat station, owing to dirt getting under the ejector clappet valve of the engine.	
		1st November 1896.	(iii) Neglect of servants—The washers of Clayton coupling of a horse box attached to No 30 up passenger train were missing, and the train was delayed for 10 minutes at Sonápur station in replacing washers.	
		3rd November 1896	(ii) Neglect of servants.—No. 10 up passenger train delayed for 30 minutes at Bágmar station, owing to defective piston packing leaking. The brake blocks of a brake-van, a postal and a third class carriage had also to be taken up.	
		6th November 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 106 up passenger train delayed for 10 minutes at Poona station, owing to the ejector of the engine being out of order.	

TABLE NO II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE — contd				
Great Indian Peninsula — contd	Vacuum automatic	7th November 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants — The truss bar pin of a Madras Railway second class carriage on No 6 up mail train fell out at Karjat station allowing the truss bar and push rod to drop down. The train was delayed for 5 minutes in fitting a new pin.	See page 12
		10th November 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery — No 138 up passenger train started 9 minutes late from Diksal station, on account of the ejector of the engine being out of order.	
		12th November 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants — No 235 down passenger train started 11 minutes late from Diksal station in releasing brake, on account of the brake of a third class carriage not having been leaked off for attachment to non-automatic train.	
		19th November 1896	(iii) Failure of material. — On account of the brake hanger bracket of a road van attached to No 30 up passenger train having broken at Bir station on application of the brake, the train was delayed for 10 minutes in removing broken gear.	
		9th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants — The push rod pin of a third class carriage attached to No 203 down passenger train dropped out at Pagdhāl station, and delayed the train for 5 minutes in securing the brake gear which had fallen down.	
		11th December 1896	(ii) Failure of material. No 30 up passenger train was delayed for 10 minutes at Khandwa station in reworking washer and uncoupling brake cylinder, on account of the washer and piston packing of a second class carriage being defective and drawing air.	
		11th December 1896	(ii) Failure of material. — Owing to the India rubber piston packing of a road van drawing air, No 30 up passenger train was delayed for 16 minutes at Lasalgaon station.	
		13th December 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery — No 203 down passenger train started 15 minutes late from Igatpuri station, owing to the tender brake cylinder of the engine drawing air.	
		16th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants — The small flexible hose pipe of a road van attached to No 30 up passenger train having been nearly severed with a knife, 13 minutes were lost on the journey and 59 minutes at Igatpuri station.	
		21st December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants — The brake blocks of a second class carriage attached to No 30 up passenger train having been too closely adjusted to wheels, 30 minutes were lost on the journey between Singāji and Khargāon stations, due partly to this cause and partly to heavy loads.	

TABLE NO II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—continued.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE—contd Great Indian Peninsula— concl'd	Vacuum automatic	29th December 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 31 down passenger train started 10 minutes late from Bombay station, owing to small flexible pipe leading to cylinder of engine having been burnt.	1,277,290
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Vacuum automatic	10th September 1896	(i)—Nil	
		17th September 1896	(ii) The driver of No 5 down ordinary train could not get sufficient vacuum, owing to a leakage in the cylinder of a third class carriage caused by the rubber packing ring of cylinder cover having perished	See page 1838.
		19th September 1896	(ii) The driver of No 8 up ordinary train could not get sufficient vacuum on account of the leakage of the train vacuum pipes having no washers	
		20th July 1896	(ii) The driver of No 8 up ordinary train could not get sufficient vacuum on account of the leakage of the train vacuum pipes, as some of the train vacuum pipes had no washers	
		2nd August 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up ordinary train detained 5 minutes at Uvāda station in releasing brakes, owing to the engine priming badly and causing water to get into the steam pipe of the brake	
		5th August 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 212 up local train detained 10 minutes at Bāndra station in releasing brakes as vacuum could not be obtained, on account of a rubber washer having been lost when uncoupling the hose pipes between the engine and brake-van.	
		20th August 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No. 1 down main train detained 5 minutes at Surat station, as the driver could not maintain sufficient vacuum on account of some dirt getting into the train pipes.	
		2nd September 1896	(iii) Failure of material—No. 2 up mail train detained 33 minutes at Bihmora station in releasing brakes, as the lug of automatic cylinder of the tender broke through a flaw in the metal	
		5th September 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—The brake blocks of two carriages on No 146 up local train got jammed and the train was detained 21 minutes at Boriv station in disconnecting the brake shaft rods as they touched the wheels badly	
		31st October 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The brake piston got uncoupled in the cylinder of the engine on No 1 down mail train, as the piston rod had unscrewed itself from the piston. The train was delayed 8 minutes at mile 143 in releasing brakes.	
			(iii) Neglect of servants.—The driver of No 2 up mail train could not maintain vacuum with small ejector, as the couplings were not properly closed. The train was delayed for 3 minutes at the Mehmabad station.	

TABLE No II—*concl'd*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st December 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*concl'd*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE—<i>concl'd</i>				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India— <i>concl'd</i>	Vacuum automatic.	8th November 1896	(iii) Failure of material—The vacuum hose pipe of engine came off from the pipe socket through the nut slacking back, which allowed the slip to come off No 204 up local train was delayed 6 minutes at Bāndra station in releasing the brakes	546,721
		29th December 1896.	(iii) Failure of machinery—The vacuum failed on No 1 down mail train, owing to dirt getting round the cone of the large ejector on the engine. The train lost 5 minutes at Boisar station in releasing brakes	
		30th December 1896.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 5 down ordinary train worked non-automatic from Pālgarh to Surat stations as the small ejector would not keep the blocks off the wheels owing to a piece of dirt getting into it	
Madras	Vacuum automatic	14th October 1896	(i)— <i>Nil</i> . (ii) The coupling on a vehicle attached to No 14 mail train broke at Tirmanacheila station, owing to a too sudden application of the brake	53,617
		21st October 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 18 mail train lost 34 minutes between Madras and Puttūr stations, in consequence of a defective pipe on a foreign railway vehicle causing the brake to leak	
		25th November 1896.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 81 mail train detained 5 minutes at mile $\frac{27}{15}$ owing to a defective pipe drawing air and the brake leaking.	
		25th November 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 14 mail train was delayed 20 minutes at Rāyalchelu station, owing to a joint on the steam pipe blowing badly	
		26th November 1896.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 81 mail train lost 30 minutes at Parambur station, in rectifying a defect in the brake rigging of a foreign railway vehicle.	
		16th December 1896.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 14 mail train lost 15 minutes at mile $\frac{7}{8}$ in releasing the brake which was leaking owing to a defective coupling on a foreign railway vehicle.	
METRE GAUGE.				
South Indian	Vacuum automatic.	21st September 1896.	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i> . (iii) Neglect of servants—No 51 mail train detained 5 minutes at Tanjore station, owing to the flexible pipe not being properly put on the dummy plug at the rear end of the train.	254,537
Eastern Bengal State	Vacuum automatic.	5th November 1896.	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i> . (iii) Failure of material—No 22 down mail train started 25 minutes late from Siliguri station, owing to the driver not being able to create vacuum in consequence of a leak in one of the nuts of the communication pipe of a third class carriage.	
				116,283

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 24th July 1897.	1st November 1896 to 24th July 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	184,405	9,482,042
	Exports . .	35,329 + 149,076	4,509,420 + 4,972,622
RANGOON	Imports . .	14,347	313,894
	Exports . .	596,226 — 581,879	26,096,879 — 25,782,985
MADRAS	Imports . .	49,100	1,002,500
	Exports . .	14,800 + 34,300	258,400 + 744,100
BOMBAY	Imports . .	160,300	8,108,400
	Exports . .	23,500 + 136,800	4,053,700 + 4,054,700
KARACHI	Imports . .	60,000	1,028,171
	Exports . .	149,300 — 89,300	2,999,476 — 1,971,305
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 24th July 1897.
PATNA	Imports . .	51,000	859,000
	Exports . .	20,000 + 31,000	704,100 + 154,900
GAYA	Imports . .	18,300	187,500
	Exports . .	400 + 17,900	93,800 + 93,700
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	11,400	226,800
	Exports . .	10,600 + 800	316,000 — 89,200
SARAN	Imports . .	49,300	1,041,700
	Exports . .	7,700 + 41,600	156,300 + 885,400
CHAMPARAN	Imports . .	6,380	438,500
	Exports . .	4,900 + 1,400	38,900 + 399,600
MUZAFFARPUR (incomplete)	Imports . .	36,500	789,800
	Exports . .	2,400 + 34,100	54,228 + 735,572
DARBHANGA (preceding week)	Imports . .	41,100	1,034,900
	Exports . .	1,900 + 39,200	96,200 + 938,700
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports . .	9,000	202,900
	Exports . .	19,000 — 10,000	961,700 — 758,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued
(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 24th July 1897	30th January to 24th July 1897
BENGAL—contd.			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports . .	300	288,862
	Exports . .	411 —111	839,755 —550,893
PURNEA	Imports . .	3,828	90,051
	Exports . .	2,108 + 1,720	152,109 —62,058
MALDA	Imports . .	100	400
	Exports . .	... + 100	1,000 —600
SANTHAL PARGANAS (incomplete) . .	Imports . .	11,200	167,894
	Exports . .	7,300 + 3,900	400,685 —232,791
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI	Imports . .	4,000	349,500
	Exports . .	600 + 3,400	49,798 + 299,702
DINAJPUR (incomplete)	Imports . .	1,200	29,100
	Exports . .	1,900 —700	401,700 —372,600
JALPAIGURI	Imports . .	11,500	282,903
	Exports . .	4,100 + 7,400	8,443 + 274,460
DARJEELING	Imports . .	9,900	133,300
	Exports . .	... + 9,900	3,800 + 129,500
RANGPUR	Imports . .	2,100	38,600
	Exports . .	5,000 —2,900	35,000 + 3,600
BOGRA	Imports . .	1,100*	5,400
	Exports . .	9,400* —8,300	293,100 —287,700
PABNA (incomplete)	Imports . .	1,200	262,300
	Exports . .	100 + 1,100	21,200 + 241,100
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . .	300	10,800
	Exports . .	600 —300	16,600 —5,800
NARÁINGANJ	Imports . .	2,400	30,800
	Exports . .	3,000 —600	162,100 —131,300
MAIMENSINGH	Imports . .	590	76,879
	Exports . .	312 + 278	9,528 + 67,351
FARIDPUR	Imports . .	3,800	173,200
	Exports . .	4,100 —300	117,400 + 55,800
BACKERGANJ	Imports . .	...	1,200
	Exports . .	2,400 —2,400	41,900 —40,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 24th July 1897	30th January to 24th July 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,600	38,704
	Exports	+ 1,600	38,663
			+ 41
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . . .	...	100
	Exports	100	6,300
		- 100	- 6,200
CHITTAGONG	Imports	49,300	476,754
	Exports	200	116,220
		+ 49,100	+ 360,534
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,600	149,700
	Exports	33,800	1,505,200
		- 30,200	- 1,355,500
BIRBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	400	29,000
	Exports	26,300	1,501,400
		- 25,900	- 1,472,400
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,200	74,800
	Exports	5,400	55,200
		- 3,200	+ 19,600
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	...	40,199
	Exports . . . . .	..	275,470
		..	- 235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	100	27,200
	Exports	100	25,400
		..	+ 1,800
NADIA	Imports	28,700	747,000
	Exports	24,700	753,300
		+ 4,000	- 6,300
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	5,700	29,800
	Exports	9,900	236,500
		- 4,200	- 206,700
JESSORE	Imports	12,400	258,900
	Exports	400	65,100
		+ 12,000	+ 193,800
KHULNA	Imports	700	13,900
	Exports . . . . .	...	33,300
		+ 700	- 19,400
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	2,100	180,600
	Exports . . . . .	...	2,000
		+ 2,100	+ 178,600
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	8,900	162,400
	Exports	200	6,700
		+ 8,700	+ 155,700
SINGHBHUM (,)	Imports	300	4,633
	Exports . . . . .	...	47,800
		+ 300	- 43,167
RANCHI	Imports	67	2,654
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,948
		+ 67	- 3,294

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 24th July 1897	30th January to 24th July 1897.
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ...	1,866 327,810 -325,944
BALASORE	Imports . . . Exports . . .	800 24,500 -23,700	16,500 927,500 -911,000
PURI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,663 -1,663	1,224 34,827 -33,603
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	5,396 5,104 +292	252,880 161,126 +91,754
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	200 6,000 -5,800	205,700 362,400 -156,700
MEERUT	Imports . . . Exports . . .	700 9,700 -9,000	304,940 442,359 -137,419
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	100 18,100 -18,000	41,300 542,700 -501,400
ALIGARH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,400 36,200 -33,800	138,900 552,600 -413,700
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	480 1,050 -570	77,204 113,062 -35,858
AGRA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,900 19,400 -17,500	481,400 388,800 +92,600
FARUKHABAD	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,100 100 +3,000	104,400 11,100 +93,300
MAINPURI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	.. ... ...	17,500 19,100 -1,600
ETAWAH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	300 500 -200	64,700 27,000 +37,700
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	300 9,500 -9,200	17,700 151,200 -133,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 24th July 1897	30th January to 24th July 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—contd			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (incomplete)	Imports	7,500	194,800
	Exports	300	9,000
		+7,200	+185,800
MORADABAD			
	Imports	900	183,600
	Exports	9,300	357,600
		—8,400	—174,000
SHAHJAHANPUR			
	Imports	5,693	82,164
	Exports	2,424	290,442
		+3,269	—208,278
BUDAUN			
	Imports	300	3,400
	Exports	400	18,500
		—100	—15,100
PILIBIT			
	Imports	...	50,475
	Exports	...	74,650
		..	—24,175
BAREILI			
	Imports	4,500	165,300
	Exports	2,100	188,700
		+2,400	—23,400
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	20,100	1,730,200
	Exports	22,300	489,400
		—2,200	+1,240,800
FATEHPUR			
	Imports	11,100	180,000
	Exports	...	2,737
		+11,000	+177,263
BANDA			
	Imports	16,500	574,900
	Exports	100	3,800
		+16,400	+571,100
HAMIRPUR			
	Imports	6,200	122,500
	Exports	600	3,900
		+5,600	+118,600
ALLAHABAD			
	Imports	31,800	1,092,900
	Exports	600	13,100
		+31,200	+1,079,800
JHANSI			
	Imports	8,200	403,200
	Exports	900	15,200
		+7,300	+388,000
JALAUN			
	Imports	8,900	209,600
	Exports	600	14,500
		+8,300	+195,100
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	12,500	541,700
	Exports	1,700	42,300
		+10,800	+499,400
MIRZAPUR			
	Imports	6,100	200,915
	Exports	21	10,963
		+6,079	+189,952
JAUNPUR			
	Imports	7,900	180,200
	Exports	200	41,200
		+7,700	+139,000
GHAZIPUR			
	Imports	900	117,400
	Exports	1,500	80,000
		—600	+37,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 24th July 1897.	30th January to 24th July 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—concd.</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	.	26,200
	Exports . . .	6,900	264,000
		—6,900	—237,800
BALLIA	Imports . . .	700	72,570
	Exports . . .	3,836	59,018
		—3,136	+13,552
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	7,200	107,900
	Exports . . .	16,100	492,700
		—8,900	—384,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	..	6,300
	Exports . . .	...	...
		..	+6,300
NAINI TAL (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	100	20,700
	Exports . . .	400	81,900
		—300	—61,200
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	13,800	408,600
	Exports . . .	1,600	71,100
		+12,200	+337,500
UNAO	Imports . . .	600	57,000
	Exports . . .	...	500
		+600	+56,500
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . .	9,900	220,200
	Exports . . .	...	8,800
		+9,900	+211,400
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	...	22,397
	Exports . . .	5,400	305,300
		—5,400	—282,903
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	...	143,800
		...	—131,100
HARDOI	Imports . . .	4,300	156,200
	Exports . . .	400	46,800
		+3,900	+109,400
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	3,000	226,500
	Exports . . .	7,100	312,100
		—4,100	—85,600
GONDA	Imports . . .	5,000	183,100
	Exports . . .	1,800	143,800
		+3,200	+39,300
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	..	8,710
	Exports . . .	3,300	189,800
		—3,300	—181,090
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	800	70,200
	Exports . . .	1,100	215,000
		—300	—144,800
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	443	16,270
	Exports . . .	552	92,590
		—109	—76,320
BIKANER	Imports . . .	5,890	143,410
	Exports . . .	...	...
		+5,890	+143,410

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

				Week ending 24th July 1897.	30th January to 24th July 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports . . .			3,200	204,700
	Exports . . .			2,900 + 300	69,155 + 135,545
PANJAB—					
Delhi Division—					
HISSAR	Imports . . .			14,200	954,900
	Exports . . .			2,400 + 11,800	39,600 + 915,300
ROHTAK	Imports . . .			100	5,400
	Exports . . .			... + 100	3,800 + 1,600
GURGAON	Imports . . .			500	94,100
	Exports . . .			900 — 400	143,200 — 49,100
DELHI	Imports . . .			5,600	749,200
	Exports . . .			11,700 — 6,100	288,900 + 460,300
KARNAL	Imports . . .			1,400	47,000
	Exports . . .			1,100 + 300	48,000 — 1,000
ANBALA	Imports . . .			8,800	335,400
	Exports . . .			2,800 + 6,000	58,000 + 277,400
SIMLA	Imports . . .			1,500	59,200
	Exports . . .			... + 1,500	200 + 59,000
Jalandhar Division—					
JALANDHAR	Imports . . .			1,000	86,300
	Exports . . .			7,800 — 6,800	732,600 — 646,300
LUDHIANA	Imports . . .			1,100	102,200
	Exports . . .			22,300 — 21,200	621,200 — 519,000
FEROZPUR	Imports . . .			15,000	248,300
	Exports . . .			10,000 + 5,000	615,100 — 366,800
Lahore Division—					
MULTAN	Imports . . .			2,400	173,400
	Exports . . .			5,800 — 3,400	159,800 + 13,600
JHANG	Imports . . .			...	25,600
	Exports . . .			600 — 600	126,300 — 100,700
MONTGOMERY	Imports . . .			1,100	95,100
	Exports . . .			4,800 — 3,700	18,200 + 76,900
LAHORE	Imports . . .			12,500	396,502
	Exports . . .			8,000 + 4,500	326,401 + 70,101
AMRITSAR	Imports . . .			6,400	250,700
	Exports . . .			11,400 — 5,000	482,600 — 231,900
GURDASPUR	Imports . . .			500	52,300
	Exports . . .			8,400 — 7,900	377,318 — 325,018

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 24th July 1897.	30th January to 24th July 1897
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIALKOT	Imports	3,700	107,700
	Exports	1,300	53,300
		+ 2,400	+ 54,400
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,300	117,600
	Exports	2,400	26,900
		— 100	+ 90,700
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	2,800	103,900
	Exports	14,800	450,600
		— 12,000	— 346,700
SHAHPUR	Imports	1,700	66,900
	Exports	800	60,800
		+ 900	+ 6,100
JHELAM	Imports	6,039	193,064
	Exports	980	23,000
		+ 5,059	+ 170,064
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	20,600	754,551
	Exports	1,900	69,000
		+ 18,700	+ 685,551
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	3,500	231,300
	Exports	15,700	238,000
		— 12,200	— 6,700
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	5,570
	Exports	1,100	97,557
		— 1,000	— 91,987
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	500	15,700
	Exports	12,100	168,300
		— 11,600	— 152,600
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	45	7,201
	Exports	4,500	127,900
		— 4,455	— 120,699
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	4,400	459,500
	Exports	6,200	291,500
		— 2,000	+ 168,000
KAIRA	Imports	2,100	175,200
	Exports	400	187,300
		+ 1,700	— 12,100
PANCH MAHÁLS (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	206	14,803
	Exports	4,862	612,628
		— 4,656	— 597,825

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 24th July 1897	30th January to 24th July 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd			
Guzerat Division—contd			
BROACH	Imports	500	324,631
	Exports	200	234,466
		+ 300	+ 90,165
SURAT	Imports	8,200	559,700
	Exports	3,900	177,600
		+ 4,300	+ 382,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	.	70,874
	Exports . . . . .	.	761
		...	+ 70,113
KATHIAWAR (preceding week)	Imports	1,320	178,220
	Exports	9	2,368
		+ 1,311	+ 175,852
Deccan—			
KHANDESH	Imports	9,200	729,500
	Exports	400	3,000
		+ 8,800	+ 726,500
NASIK	Imports	23,600	475,900
	Exports	900	77,300
		+ 22,700	+ 398,600
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	32,900	202,100
	Exports	700	69,500
		+ 32,200	+ 132,600
POONA	Imports	22,600	806,321
	Exports	600	18,500
		+ 22,000	+ 787,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports	27,100	198,400
	Exports	4,500	183,200
		+ 22,600	+ 15,200
SATARA (preceding week)	Imports	24,061	440,553
	Exports	2	9,435
		+ 24,059	+ 431,118
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (incomplete)	Imports	12,100	419,600
	Exports	1,100	169,500
		+ 11,000	+ 250,100
BIJAPUR	Imports	36,300	359,700
	Exports	200	10,200
		+ 36,100	+ 349,500
DHARWAR	Imports	18,000	113,633
	Exports	20,300	416,921
		— 2,300	— 303,288
TANNA	Imports	1,300	166,700
	Exports	500	284,900
		+ 800	— 118,200
KOLABA (preceding week)	Imports	1,000	111,567
	Exports	900	127,820
		+ 100	— 16,253
KOLHAPUR	Imports	27,335	652,375
	Exports	2,787	61,700
		+ 24,548	+ 590,675
KANARA (preceding week)	Imports	100	26,500
	Exports	200	124,700
		— 100	— 98,200
RATNAGIRI	Imports . . . . .	...	664,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	18,900
		...	+ 645,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 24th July 1897.	30th January to 24th July 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports . . .	4,059	131,609
	Exports . . .	57,127 —53,068	1,595,794 —1,464,185
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports . . .	9,900	267,700
	Exports . . .	8,300 + 1,600	311,400 —43,700
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	600	18,300
	Exports . . .	1,800 —1,200	242,100 —223,800
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	6,300	141,300
	Exports . . .	6,000 + 300	171,000 —29,700
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	15,000	269,600
	Exports . . .	. + 15,000	19,800 + 249,800
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	4,400	397,600
	Exports . . .	2,100 + 2,300	248,900 + 148,700
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	5,800	164,600
	Exports . . .	200 + 5,600	87,700 + 76,900
HOSHANGABAD	Imports . . .	9,500	221,600
	Exports . . .	700 + 8,800	36,600 + 185,000
NIMAR	Imports . . .	4,200	202,900
	Exports . . .	100 + 4,100	31,000 + 171,900
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports . . .	3 300	70,500
	Exports . . .	300 + 3,000	14,700 + 55,800
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	6,400	487,900
	Exports . . .	2,900 + 3,500	87,700 + 400,200
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	.	13,900
	Exports . . .	1,800 —1,800	64,800 —50,900
BHANDÁRA	Imports . . .	3,900	335,300
	Exports . . .	2,000 + 1,900	80,000 + 255,300
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	2,700	91,000
	Exports . . .	4,500 —1,800	458,600 —367,600
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	6,100	142,659
	Exports . . .	100 + 6,000	56,998 + 85,661
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	100	13,100
	Exports . . .	11,000 —10,900	502,900 —489,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian rupees).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 24th July 1897	30th January to 24th July 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . . .	4,200	228,300
	Exports . . .	100	20,200
		+4,100	+208,100
West—			
AROLA	Imports . . .	2,300	148,200
	Exports . . .	5,000	113,700
		-2,700	+34,500
BULDÁNA	Imports . . .	1,700	41,600
	Exports . . .	100	3,000
		+1,600	+38,600
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	5,800	64,100
	Exports . . .	2,100	129,000
		+3,700	-64,900
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	6,600	397,500
	Exports . . .	200	24,100
		+6,400	+373,400
GODÁVARI	Imports . . .	9,300	164,500
	Exports . . .	63,300	1,176,200
		-54,000	-1,011,700
KISTNA	Imports . . .	1,500	41,474
	Exports . . .	38,300	884,607
		-36,800	-843,133
NELLORE	Imports . . .	132	24,846
	Exports . . .	6,800	64,004
		-6,668	-39,158
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	14,200	97,500
	Exports . . .	400	31,700
		+13,800	+65,800
BELLARY	Imports . . .	48,200	368,100
	Exports . . .	6,700	98,300
		+41,500	+269,800
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	10,400	95,300
	Exports . . .	6,000	138,200
		+4,400	-42,900
CUDDAPAH	Imports . . .	8,800	109,700
	Exports . . .	1,900	90,600
		+6,900	+19,100
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	16,300	233,200
	Exports . . .	19,600	462,100
		-3,300	-228,900
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	1,200	23,200
	Exports . . .	11,800	202,700
		-10,600	-179,500
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	1,700	92,700
	Exports . . .	31,000	747,300
		-29,300	-654,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 24th July 1897	30th January to 24th July 1897
MADRAS—contd			
SALEM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	1,400	31,200
	Exports . . .	22,600 —21,200	298,800 —267,600
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	16,800	254,200
	Exports . . .	25,600 —3,800	712,900 —458,700
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,571	39,926
	Exports . . .	15,189 —13,618	185,431 —145,505
TANJORE	Imports . . .	7,500	117,900
	Exports . . .	115,000 —107,500	3,025,700 —2,907,800
MADURA	Imports . . .	2,000	73,500
	Exports . . .	22,200 —20,200	427,800 —354,300
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	37,000	628,300
	Exports . . .	13,800 +23,200	541,900 +86,400
MALABAR	Imports . . .	37,400	1,642,000
	Exports . . .	6,600 +30,800	348,900 +1,293,100
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	...	111,020
	Exports . . .	...	624,290 —513,270

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 24th, 1897.

The monsoon has been light throughout the week under review, and the rainfall, except along the west coast of the Peninsula, has been light and has generally fallen during short showers, the general weather being fair. Although, however, the weather has been only showery there has occurred an important extension in the rainfall area. During last week there was a marked absence of rain over the inland districts of Bombay and over the greater part of Madras and during the beginning of the present week over the Punjab, but as the week advanced rain became more general, and good falls were reported from the Deccan and parts of the Punjab. Two slight depressions were shown over India during the week. The first lay over the South Gangetic Plain on the 18th and was accompanied with good rain over the Central Provinces and Central India, while the second appeared over the west of the North-West Provinces on the 24th and gave a heavy local downpour to the station of Bareilly. Both depressions were feeble and of little more than local importance, and the general absence of important cyclonic storms has been one of the most marked features of the present monsoon period. Accompanying the general lightness of the rainfall was a slightly higher temperature than usual, the mean temperature of the whole country for the week being $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal average.

Daily Summary — *Sunday, July 18th* — The barometer had decreased briskly all over Western India, but had changed very slightly elsewhere. Readings were highest in Tenasserim. The main area of low pressure lay as usual over the Western desert, but a slight local depression was shown over the South Gangetic Plain. The winds blew from the normal monsoon directions and the force was about normal. Fair to good rain had been received, except over Oudh, the Punjab, Madras, Mysore, the Deccan, Khandesh, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana, where there had been no rain of importance. The mean temperature was excessive over North-West India and the southern half of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the heat was less than usual.

Monday, July 19th — Pressure had increased briskly over the central parts of India and the central parts of the Punjab, but had changed slightly elsewhere. The depression over the South Gangetic Plain had disappeared, but in other respects the distribution was practically unaltered. The winds continued to blow from about the normal directions and the force remained about normal. The rainfall had been generally similar to that reported on the preceding day, but in Madras there had been some scattered showers which, however, were of little importance, except at Hyderabad (Deccan), where nearly 1 inch had fallen. The mean temperature was slightly higher than usual in Lower Burma, part of the Peninsula and the extreme North-West of India.

Tuesday, July 20th. — The barometer had risen briskly over Rajputana and changed slightly only in other places. The pressure was slightly to considerably above the normal, except over the west of the Peninsula and in North Bombay, where it was lower than usual. The wind had shifted to south over the north of the Bombay Presidency, but continued to blow from about the normal directions elsewhere. The rainfall had been light, except along the west coast of the Peninsula, while over Upper Burma, Bihar, the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, Central India and Madras (south of Khamamet), there had been no rain of importance. The mean temperature had risen and was slightly higher than usual over a large part of the country.

Wednesday, July 21st — Pressure had increased briskly over Lower Sind and decreased briskly over the Central Punjab, but elsewhere the changes were again slight. The barometer was high in Malabar, Ceylon and Tenasserim and low over the Western desert. Pressure remained higher than usual, except in the west. Abnormal southerly winds continued in Sind and the direction was south-westerly in parts of the Gangetic Plain. The weather was showery only, and, except along the West Coast, the amounts were generally small. In Madras there had been some extension of rainfall. The mean temperature was very generally excessive.

Thursday, July 22nd — Pressure had increased everywhere—briskly in the north-east and north-west. Readings were highest in the south-east and lowest in the north-west, but gradients were slighter than usual, and there was a considerable to large excess of pressure over Northern India. The wind directions, with a few local exceptions, were fairly normal. Showery weather continued, and over Madras these showers had become more general and heavier. The mean temperature was relatively low along the foot of the Himalayas and relatively high elsewhere.

Friday, July 23rd — The barometric changes were everywhere slight, and the general conditions of pressure were practically unchanged. The monsoon on the Arabian Sea coasts was lighter than usual, and the wind was abnormally southerly. General light rainfall had occurred with a few moderately heavy falls—as for example—3·77 inches at Hyderabad (Deccan). The mean temperature was low along the line of the Himalayas and on both coasts of the Peninsula.

Saturday, July 24th — The pressure changes continued generally slight, but were almost everywhere downward. The general distribution was unchanged, but a small shallow depression had appeared over the west of the North-West Provinces. The winds were very irregular and light along the Bombay Coast and were practically unchanged elsewhere. Showery weather continued to prevail generally, a local heavy fall being reported from Bareilly. The mean temperature remained low along the west coast and the line of the Himalayas.

Temperature — The temperature conditions of the week under review call for little remark. There has been, owing to the general lightness of the rainfall, a slight excess of temperature over the greater part of the country, but the variations from the normal have been generally small.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	JULY 1897							Mean variation of week
	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma .	−1·1	+0·4	+1·3	+1·1	+1·9	+3·2	+1·7	+1·2
Bengal and Assam	−2·2	−1·5	+0·2	+0·9	+0·6	+0·8	+1·6	+0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−2·8	−1·3	0	+1·2	−0·5	−2·0	−3·2	−1·2
Punjab .	+0·4	+1·9	+1·4	+0·3	−2·0	−3·4	−3·7	−0·7
Bombay	+1·2	+0·3	+0·5	+0·5	+1·6	+1·6	+0·6	+0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	−4·0	−1·0	+0·7	+1·9	+4·0	+3·2	+3·0	+1·1
Central India and Gujarat .	−0·3	−1·5	−0·7	+1·2	+2·8	+2·6	+2·3	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana .	+0·1	+1·6	+1·6	+2·3	+0·5	−0·8	+0·9	+0·9
Madras	+2·4	+0·2	−0·5	+1·8	+1·5	+0·1	−0·7	+0·7
Mean for whole of India	−0·7	−0·1	+0·5	+1·2	+1·2	+0·6	+0·3	+0·4

The above shows that there was a considerable deficiency of temperature over Upper India at the close of the week, and that the general temperature of India for the whole week was 0·4° above the normal.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

July 18th	111.3	at Jacobabad
" 19th	111.3	" "
" 20th	110.3	" "
" 21st	110.8	" "
" 22nd	110.8	" "
" 23rd	104.4	" "
" 24th	108.9	" "

Rain—No rain has fallen during the week under review in Sind and Baluchistan and perhaps not in the East Coast [North (a)]. In all the remaining divisions effective rain has been received. Along the West Coast rain has fallen uninterruptedly throughout the week, and, as the weather off the North Bombay coasts was unsettled and disturbed, the rainfall in this region was at times very heavy. During the first half of the week the rainfall was mainly confined to the coast districts, but on Thursday, the 22nd, there occurred an extension of rainfall inland, and from that date onward the Deccan and Madras received fair to heavy showers. In the central parts of the country there was fair general rain on the first day of the week, but both the amount and extent of the rainfall decreased as the week advanced, and at the close fair weather prevailed over the greater part of this area. In Burma and Bengal the rainfall was light and scattered throughout the week, but particularly so towards the close when hardly any important rainfall was recorded. In the Gangetic Plain the rainfall was at first light and scattered, but increased as the week advanced and was heavy and general on the last two days. In the Punjab there were showers mainly in the latter half of the week.

The rainfall table at the close shows that the average actual rainfall of the week ranged from 16.96 inches in the Konkan, 8.46 inches in the hills of the North-West Provinces, 7.21 inches in the Bengal Hills and 7.05 inches in Malabar to 0.38 inch in the West Punjab, 0.12 inch in Madras (South) and 0.67 inch in Kathiawar. This distribution was irregular, as ordinarily the heaviest fall is reported from Arakan and Tenasserim, a difference which emphasises the lightness of the rainfall in North-East India. The third column of the table shows that the actual average rainfall of the week exceeded the normal average in twenty-six divisions and was below the normal in thirty-one divisions. The region of excessive rainfall included the following divisions:—Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal and Bengal Hills, North Bihar, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the South-East, South and Central Punjab, Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central) and the East Coast (Central and South). In all the other divisions the rainfall of the week was short of the normal. The principal cases of excess were 5.58 inches in the North-West Provinces (Hills) and 7.82 inches in the Konkan and 4.08 inches in Hyderabad (South), while the principal cases of deficiency were 5.09 inches in Tenasserim, 7.53 inches in Arakan, 3.62 inches in Coorg and 5.14 inches in the East Coast [North (a)] which is doubtful.

The three concluding columns show the state of the seasonal rainfall. From the 30th May to date the monsoon rainfall has been excessive, *i.e.*, has exceeded the normal by 20 per cent. or more in the following divisions:—South Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East), the North-West Provinces (West), the North-West Provinces (West Submontane), the North-West Provinces (Hills), the North Punjab, Sind and Madras (South), it has been normal, that is, has departed from the average by less than 20 per cent. in all the Burma divisions, except Upper Burma, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, South Oudh, the North-West Provinces (Central), the North-West Provinces (East Submontane), the South-East Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces (East), Central India (East), the East Coast (North and South), Hyderabad (South) and Madras

(Central), while in all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been in defect by amounts of 20 per cent or more. The most marked deficiency is in Upper Burma, Assam (Suima and Hills), North Bengal, the South Punjab, Berar Central Provinces (West), Gujarat, Kathiawar and Baluchistan.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	Thaton	. 7.35 inches
Assam	Sibsagar . . .	. 5.66 "
Bengal	Falakota (Jalpaiguri) . . .	. 16.51 "
	Siliguri (Darjeeling)	10.76 "
Bihar .	Kishanganj (Purnea) .	6.72 "
North-West Provinces	Puranpur (Pilibhit)	19.08 "
	Champawat (Almora)	29.70 "
Punjab .	Nuh (Gurgaon)	7.95 "
	Gurdaspur	6.55 "
Malabar	Karkal (Mangalore) .	21.99 "
Konkan	Khed (Ratnagiri)	34.62 "
Deccan	Chandgad (Belgaum) .	. 15.22 "
	Secunderabad .	. 6.47 "
Berar .	Umerkhed (Basim) .	. 9.07 "
Central Provinces	Tikaria (Mandla)	9.49 "
Central India	Maksoodangarh (Bhopal) .	. 9.28 "
Rajputana . .	Kathumar (Ulwar) .	. 6.41 "
East Coast .	Ramagiri (Ganjam) . . .	. 5.66 "
	Conjeevarum (Chingleput)	. 6.56 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	PARTIAL DATA FOR REFERENCE JULY 24th, 1897			REMAINDER DATA FROM MAY 30th TO JULY 24th, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or deficit in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to July 24th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	1.91	10.00	- 5.09	65.89	78.46	- 16
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	2.77	5.68	- 2.91	36.99	38.73	- 4
	3 Central do	2.46	2.91	- 0.45	18.18	20.30	- 10
	4 Upper do	0.85	1.88	- 1.03	10.40	17.68	- 41
	5 Arakan	5.07	12.60	- 7.53	79.24	94.94	- 17
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	1.33	4.03	- 2.75	28.57	34.05	- 16
	7 Assam Surnia	3.67	4.58	- 0.91	23.07	44.45	- 48
	8 Do Hills	2.87	5.52	- 2.65	25.01	58.96	- 58
	9 Do Brahmaputra	3.56	3.04	+ 0.52	22.58	28.16	- 20
	10 Deltaic Bengal	1.23	2.45	- 1.22	22.52	19.27	+ 17
	11 Central do	0.69	2.34	- 1.65	14.82	19.55	- 24
	12 North do	4.52	3.77	+ 0.75	23.53	39.27	- 40
	13 Bengal Hills	7.21	6.09	+ 1.12	38.45	56.87	- 32
	14 Orissa	1.25	2.06	- 1.71	16.96	18.14	- 7
	15 Chota Nagpur	0.96	2.87	- 1.91	16.45	17.04	- 4
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	16 South Bihar	1.42	2.15	- 0.73	23.19	13.72	+ 69
	17 North do	2.39	2.29	+ 0.10	15.31	18.01	- 15
	18 N-W P East	3.19	2.42	+ 0.77	14.27	11.84	+ 20
	19 South Oudh	4.05	1.71	+ 2.34	11.10	11.17	- 2
	20 North do	2.27	1.98	+ 0.29	10.03	13.34	- 25
	21 N-W P Central	3.79	2.09	+ 1.70	11.81	10.11	+ 17
	22 Do West	3.51	1.90	+ 1.61	14.60	7.96	+ 83
	23 Do East Submontane	3.00	2.19	+ 0.81	14.81	13.78	+ 8
PUNJAB	24 Do West do	6.06	2.90	+ 3.16	15.60	14.37	+ 29
	25 Do Hills	8.46	2.88	+ 5.58	22.79	15.66	+ 46
	26 South-East Punjab	1.81	1.42	+ 0.39	8.95	7.49	+ 19
	27 South do	1.31	1.09	+ 0.22	2.87	4.94	- 42
	28 Central do	1.34	1.05	+ 0.29	3.73	4.64	- 20
	29 Punjab Submontane	1.84	2.10	- 0.26	6.72	8.68	- 23
	30 Do Hills	4.23	5.01	- 0.78	13.38	20.62	- 35
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	31 North Punjab	1.06	1.21	- 0.15	5.03	4.11	+ 22
	32 West do	0.38	0.57	- 0.19	1.88	2.41	- 22
	33 Malabar	7.05	6.85	+ 0.20	69.15	60.41	+ 14
	34 Madras South-Central	1.08	1.36	- 0.28	10.18	9.99	+ 2
	35 Coorg	5.97	9.59	- 3.62	65.36	56.42	+ 16
	36 Mysore	1.12	1.76	- 0.64	9.84	10.75	- 8
	37 Konkan	16.96	9.14	+ 7.82	59.25	60.45	- 2
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	38 Bombay Deccan	2.54	1.91	+ 0.63	11.33	11.31	0
	39 Hyderabad North						
	40 Khandesh	1.37	1.11	+ 0.26	6.24	9.23	- 32
	41 Berar	3.90	2.79	+ 1.11	8.76	14.93	- 41
	42 Central Provinces West	2.71	3.23	- 0.52	12.32	20.43	- 40
	43 Do do Central	3.84	4.54	- 0.70	13.45	20.57	- 35
	44 Do do East	2.20	4.04	- 1.84	16.03	19.61	- 18
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	2.90	4.84	- 1.94	10.99	20.23	- 46
	46 Kathiawar	0.67	2.00	- 1.33	4.71	9.39	- 50
	47 Sind	0	0.63	- 0.63	2.43	1.97	+ 23
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0.40	- 0.40	0.36	0.77	- 53
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49 Central India East	2.68	2.75	- 0.07	13.99	16.30	- 14
	50 Rajputana East, Central	3.10	2.18	+ 0.92	8.73	11.35	- 23
	51 West Rajputana	0.71	0.74	- 0.03	3.52	4.52	- 22
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	1.46	1.36	+ 0.10	8.38	9.76	- 14
	52-A Do do	0	5.14	- 5.14	11.50	22.54	- 49
	53 Hyderabad South	5.03	0.95	+ 4.08	7.58	8.78	- 14
	54 Madras Central	1.42	0.61	+ 0.81	5.11	5.55	- 8
	55 East Coast Central	1.36	0.78	+ 0.58	4.39	5.94	- 26
	56 Do. South	1.22	0.47	+ 0.75	3.93	4.24	- 7
	57 Madras South	0.12	0.20	- 0.08	2.43	1.99	+ 22

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SIMLA, 29th July, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 24th July.*—There were only local showers and storms and little or no rain in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevely, but this is normal. In the Northern Circars rainfall normal. In the Deccan—heavy rain in the greater part of Kurnool and a small part of Anantapur, but generally in Bellary and Cuddapah, elsewhere generally normal or slightly in excess. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, for irrigation it is generally insufficient, except under the Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Periyar irrigation systems. Agricultural operations stimulated by recent rainfall, but rain is still wanted in the greater part of Anantapur and in parts of other Deccan Districts. Harvests are very limited, *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in Ganjam with fair to middling outturn. Pasture is generally scarce, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam south and west, but is improving. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; elsewhere generally available, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, deaths from starvation being reported from Anantapur, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are very high and are slightly fluctuating, but a downward tendency preponderates. Prospects are generally brighter, but more rain is still required. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—175,761 men, 281,401 women, 98,367 children, total 555,530 in the Deccan and Circars. Weavers—21,406 men, 18,538 women, 1,868 children, total 41,812 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 597,342. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—337 men, 684 women, 21,067 children with 87 unspecified, total 22,175. Others—4,497 men, 9,352 women, 24,029 children, total 37,878. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—27,703 men, 70,776 women, 74,812 children; total 173,291. Total on gratuitous relief 233,344. Grand total on Government relief 830,686. There were also 4,990 persons employed on zamindari works in Ganjam. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Kurnool $8\frac{1}{2}$, Ganjam 9, Bellary $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bhadrachalam $10\frac{1}{2}$, Vizagapatam 11, and Anantapur and Cuddapah $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since commencement of distress Rs. 11,40,967.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain good in Gujarat and the Konkan, slight in the Deccan and Karnatak, more is urgently wanted in Bijapur and parts of Shikarpur, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Poona, Satara, and Dharwar. Sowing operations are in progress. Rice transplanting continues in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Surat, Konkan, and Baroda. Locusts have caused damage in parts of Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkat, slight in parts of Hyderabad. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, and in parts of Karachi and Surat. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in two talukas of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Surat, Nasik, and Thana and are stationary in Kolaba. Prices in affected

districts are—Belgaum 9, Bijapur $7\frac{3}{5}$, Sholapur $7\frac{1}{3}$, Ahmednagar $7\frac{1}{4}$, Poona $7\frac{2}{3}$, Nasik $7\frac{1}{10}$, Satara $7\frac{1}{2}$, Khandesh $7\frac{1}{4}$, and Dharwar $9\frac{1}{5}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 101,009, Sholapur 98,263, Ahmednagar 83,855, Poona 10,274, Nasik 14,035, Satara 11,431, Khandesh 13,757, Belgaum 14,789, and Dharwar 1,674, total 349,087, of whom 281,144 are relief workers and 67,943 dependants. Of relief workers—89,540 are men, 121,900 women, and 69,704 children. Of dependants—571 are men, 5,659 women, and 61,713 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 13,188, including 679 in poor-houses, Sholapur 10,886, including 139 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 13,928, including 962 in poor-houses, Poona 11,877, Nasik 1,406, Satara 1,681, including 150 in poor-houses, Belgaum 741 and Dharwar 988; total 54,695, of whom 25,176 are men, 16,555 women, and 12,964 children. Total number on relief 403,782.

Bengal—*For week ending 26th July*—There has been general but light rain during the week, more rain is generally required for the transplantation of winter rice which is going on in all parts of the Province. In Champaran good rain has fallen and prospects have improved. The harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Autumn and other standing crops are doing well. Prices continue generally stationary, but still show a tendency to rise in some places. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{16}$ seers, Nadia, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 seers, Murshidabad, common rice 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Rajshahi, common rice 7 seers, Shahabad, common rice 8 seers and peas $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers, Champaran, Burmah rice $8\frac{2}{5}$ seers and gram $9\frac{7}{8}$ seers, Muzaffarpur, barley 10 seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Darbhanga, common rice 7 seers and indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 seers and *marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) 11 to 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice 7 to 8 seers and indian-corn 9 to 11 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 7 seers, Lohardaga, rice $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 24th July, were—Bankura 9,358, Nadia 84,763, Murshidabad 4,103, Jessore 703, Khulna 8,802, Rajshahi 205, Pabna 452, Patna 220, Shahabad 24,280, Saran 66,313, Champaran 77,068, Muzaffarpur 97,748, Darbhanga 172,421, Bhagalpur 5,961, Sonthal Parganas 5,028, Puri 3,723, Hazaribagh 4,755, Lohardaga 1,016, Palamau 3,667, Manbhum 11,907, total 582,493 against 626,808 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 2,787, Nadia 1,754, Murshidabad 3,696, Khulna 157, Rajshahi 10,780, Saran 10,492, Champaran 7,553, Muzaffarpur 3,674, Darbhanga 21,000 approximately, Bhagalpur 2,705, Cuttack 3,750, Hazaribagh 960, and Lohardaga 1,594, total 70,902. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 94,777, women 70,246, children 21,435, total 186,458. Dependants—men 608, women 19, children 6,532, total 7,159. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,934, women 3,320, children 15,904, total 22,158. Otherwise relieved—men 59,389, women 195,349, children 109,862, total 364,600. Test-workers—men 1,407, women 420, children 291, total 2,118. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—the sex of 22,782 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported—men 7,198, women 27,503, children 13,419, total 48,120. Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,234, women 986, children 287; total 3,507. Hatwa—men 347, women 217, children 126;

total 690 Jamtara—men 239, women 366, children 40, total 645 Deoghur—men 26, women 35, children 3, total 64 Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,815, women 6,411, children 5,160, total 14,386 Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 33, women 161, children 152, total 346 Hatwa—men 186, women 216, children 291, total 693 Manjha—men 41, women 22, children 13, total 76 Cuttack—Wards Estates—men 129, women 487, children 142, total 758. Total on private relief 21,165 against 21,258 in the preceding week

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 28th July*—Rain fell in all districts during the week, in parts of Almora the fall was heavy, 29 inches having been recorded, Pilibhit and Bareilly recorded 19 and 10 inches, respectively, in almost all the remaining districts the fall varied from 3 to 6 inches. Autumn sowings and weeding of crops continue. The standing crops are doing well. Rice is being transplanted in places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 24th July, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows—Agra 16,473, Etawah 3,349, Cawnpore 11,729, Fatehpur 10,187, Banda 130,384, Hamirpur 24,456, Allahabad 81,264, Jhansi 26,200, Jalaun 32,301, Muzapur 19,783, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 6,253, Jaunpur 25,149, Gorakhpur 16,612, Azamgarh 16,449, Lucknow 48,528, Unao 20,709, Rae Bareilly 20,269, Hardoi 58,267, total 568,362. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works 116,820, relieved as dependants 23,348, relieved in poor-houses 34,836, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 53,176 from Charitable Fund, 393,358, total 568,362. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test-works 342, relieved in poor-houses 9,600; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 13,311 from Charitable Fund, 49,632, total 59,574. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 627,936. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain has fallen nearly all over the Province, averaging about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. Sowings for autumn crops are in progress, ploughing for spring crops commenced in Amritsar. More rain is still wanted in some districts. The condition of standing crops is generally reported good; recent rain has much benefited the standing crops and improved the prospects. Autumn crops are being sown on lands favored by the recent rains in most districts. Rain and floods have improved the condition of crops in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food-grains has been exhausted in Hissar where grain is being imported from other parts of the Punjab to meet present requirements. Locusts appeared in parts of Karnal but caused no damage; insects are said to have damaged maize in parts of Umballa and sugarcane in Gujranwala. Cattle are still in poor condition owing to want of green fodder in most districts, 13 cattle died of starvation in Rohtak. Fodder is still scarce, but grass will now spring up in districts, where rain has fallen. The average number of

relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—Relief workers—9,578 men, 9,293 women, 3,583 children. Dependants—28 men, 43 women, 3,036 children. Relieved in poor-houses—127 men, 112 women, 219 children. Otherwise relieved—2,413 men, 4,227 women, 2,880 children. Details not given for 784 persons relieved in poor-houses in Delhi and 224 persons put on test works in Rawal Pindi. The total number of persons under famine relief was 36,547 against 60,502 last week. Out of the persons employed this week 31,000 were in the Hissar district. There is a decrease in almost all districts. Prices are generally still high, the price of wheat is rising in Karnal, Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Sialkot, but it is showing a tendency to fall owing to recent rain in most districts. The figures are said to be unchanged in Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore, and Gujranwala. The autumn grains are rising slightly in prices, owing to demand for seed. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13, great millet 9 to 10, barley $12\frac{3}{4}$ to 13, gram $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, maize $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 12, bulrush-millet $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, and rice $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—North Ghaggar, maize flour $9\frac{3}{16}$, Bir Ditch, barley flour 10, Rohtak, barley 12, and Ferozepore barley and gram 11 seers per rupee. In Karnal the wages are paid on the piece-work system.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with occasional showers somewhat local in character. Seoni and Wardha have received heavy rain and there is no complaint of insufficiency in eight other districts, but in the rice growing tracts of Bhandara, Balaghat, and Chanda and the three Chhattisgarh districts more rain is required for transplantation of rice and other agricultural operations, which are retarded in consequence. In Damoh and the Murwara tahsil of Jubbulpore more rain is likewise required to complete summer sowings. The need is reported greatest in parts of Bhandara where rice seedlings are said to be 'withering'. Weeding of summer crops and preparation of land for winter sowings are in progress in most districts. Fodder is still scarce in Nagpur, Bhandara, and Raipur. Prices are stationary in five districts, but fluctuate elsewhere with a slight tendency to fall in most places. The numbers on relief works have decreased somewhat in the northern districts and Raipur, and have risen in Chhindwara, Bhandara, Nagpur, and Bilaspur, the net result being a fall of 2,000. The total number on gratuitous relief remained almost the same; there is a marked decline in Jubbulpore, Balaghat, and Raipur, but a considerable increase in Bilaspur. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 23,931, Damoh 35,991, Jubbulpore 25,672, Mandla 10,655, Seoni 4,617, Narsinghpur 20,315, Hoshangabad 30,674, Nimar 519, Betul 9,945, Chhindwara 15,457, Wardha 2,066, Nagpur 14,031, Chanda 76, Bhandara 25,720, Balaghat 38,345, Raipur 42,003, Bilaspur 41,931, Sambalpur 1,418, total 343,266. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,433, Damoh 19,789, Jubbulpore 27,760, Mandla 5,910, Seoni 4,335, Narsinghpur 13,410, Hoshangabad 10,102, Nimar 1,122, Betul 2,601, Chhindwara 3,860, Wardha 444, Nagpur 6,909, Chanda 186, Bhandara 12,223, Balaghat 17,125, Raipur 24,799, Bilaspur 61,163, Sambalpur 269; total 228,440. Total number on relief 571,706. There were also 46,215 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 101,379, women 165,334, and children 76,553. Dependants—men 2,193, women 3,102, and children 47,002 with 564 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 8,102, women 9,542, and children 1,467. Otherwise relieved—men 23,015, women 4,639, and children 39,635 with 34,220 unclassified. Wage

prices—Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, and Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh $6\frac{1}{2}$, Mandla, Nimar, Chhindwara and Bhandara 8, Seoni $7\frac{1}{2}$, Narsinghpur, Chanda, and Bilaspur 9, Etel and Balaghat 7, and Wardha $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee

Burma—*For week ending 24th July*—In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting in general progress, but ploughing is retarded in Yelanung Township, Amherst district, for want of rain. Prospects are favourable. In Upper Burma little or no rain has fallen during the week in Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan. Thayetmyo and Magwe received over two inches, Minbu over one inch, and Pakokku $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. In Mandalay standing crops are in fair condition, in Shwebo standing crops are withering in places, cotton plants are backward in Sagaing, standing crops in the Lower Chindwin are in good condition as yet, more rain is wanted in a few circles of the Myede Township, Thayetmyo district, standing crops in Pakokku are good, except in the Pauk sub-division where they are withering. Standing crops in Minbu sub-division are in good condition, but more rain is wanted in Salin sub-division, Minbu district, and the rise of the Irrawaddy is slow and late, in Magwe maize is being gathered in some parts and standing crops are fair, except in Myingun Township where the dry weather paddy is withering, prospects in Nwadet and Kunze tracts, Kyaukse district, are bad, the sessamum crop in Thazi sub-division, Meiktila district, has withered, but it is progressing favourably in the Wundwin sub-division, in the Yamethin sub-division crops on highlands are withering and more rain is generally wanted in the Pynmana sub-division, though standing crops are fair, sowing of the main paddy crop is retarded from want of rain in Myingyan sub-division, crops are fair but rain is urgently wanted, except in Natogyi, while crops in all parts of Pagan sub-division are withering from drought and are also being destroyed by insects. Generally prospects in the precarious tracts are unfavourable. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu and Mandalay and slightly in Rangoon, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 7,829 and Myingyan 16,795. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,555, Yamethin 332, and Myingyan 4,339. Total number on relief 30,850. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks and Myingyan 9 seers 3 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th July*.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Prospects of rice are fair in Nowgong district and in Sunamganj and Karimganj Sub-divisions of Sylhet, elsewhere good. Prospects of tea are generally good. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Tezpur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet, Gauhati, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th July*—**MYSORE**.—One inch 13 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Prospects are fair. Prices have risen in five districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) sown in parts of six districts.

COORG.—Rainfall 5 inches 18 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th July*.—**BERAR**.—Weather continues warm and cloudy with plentiful rainfall during the week.

Monsoon crops are in good condition. Sowings well advanced. Weeding has commenced in places. Water-supply is insufficient in most districts and cattle are suffering severely from want of fodder. Prices are fluctuating in Akola and Wun, have fallen in Ellichpur, and are stationary elsewhere. Relief workers—Akola 4,800, Amraoti 5,688, Basim 1,176, Buldana 1,010, Ellichpur 1,542, and Wun 5,503. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,333, Amraoti 266, Basim 201, Buldana 421, and Ellichpur 802. On gratuitous relief—Akola 1,549, Amraoti 1,613, Basim 250, Ellichpur 2,025, and Wun 1,315. Total number on relief 29,494. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim 9, Buldana 8, Ellichpur 7, and Wun 11 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 2 inches 26 cents. Prospects have materially improved by recent rainfall, which has been general in most districts. Autumn sowings in progress. Scarcity of fodder, pasture, and, in a few districts, of water also continues. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulburga, Lingsagar, Raichur, Hyderabad, Naldurg, and Mahbubnagar was 11,981. Prices in affected districts— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in Lingsagar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in Naldurg, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in Gulburga and Raichur, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in Mahbubnagar, and 8 seers per rupee in Hyderabad. 1,000 persons on gratuitous relief in Raichur, 602 in Lingsagar, 916 in Naldurg, and 15 in Mahbubnagar. Total number on relief 14,514. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{6}$, coarse rice $5\frac{2}{3}$, and *jowar* $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 26th July*—Good rain fell in all agencies during the week, but more rain is still required in Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in fairly good condition, except in Bhopawar. Prices are above normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, have fallen slightly in Malwa and Bhopawar, are steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was—13,135 Gwalior, 21,371 Bundelkhand, and 22,943 Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—7,752 Gwalior, 6,941 Bundelkhand, and 4,872 Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 77,014. Prices—9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Gwalior, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th July*—Rainfall—Aba 1.69 inches, over $6\frac{3}{4}$ in Deoli, 6 in Ajmere, over $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Tonk and Shahpura, over 4 inches in Pertabgarh, over $3\frac{1}{4}$ in Kherwara and Ulwar, over 3 in Dholepore, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Meywar and Karauli, over $1\frac{3}{4}$ in Kotah and Kishengarh, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ in Bikanir, over $1\frac{1}{4}$ in Bhurtpore, over 1 inch in Jeypore, Jhallawar, and Marwar, 46 cents in Jaisalmere and 36 in Serohi. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Ploughing and sowing are going on everywhere. Prospects are generally favourable. Agricultural stock fair to good, but in poor condition in Kherwara and one tehsil of Jhallawar; improving in Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder is still insufficient in Kherwara and three or four tehsils of Jhallawar. Prices are rising in Pertabgarh, Jhallawar, and slightly in Jeypore; falling in Marwar, Tonk, Shahpura, Dholepore, and Bikanir, fluctuating in Serohi, steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was—Marwar *nil*, Tonk 1,432, Bundi no report, Sironj 1,060, Dholepore 1,342, Bikanir 4,502, and Jaisalmere 125. On ordinary works—Tonk 175, Bhurtpore 2,618, Dholepore 1,419, Bikanir 786, and Jaisalmere 43. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,255 on 17th, Tonk 2,565, Chabra 62, Sironj 835, Bundi 298, Deoli 8, Dholepore 1,270, Bhurtpore 412,

Bikanir 306, and Jaisalmer 207 Total number on relief 15,679 Prices—Tonk $11\frac{1}{2}$, Deoli 12, Bundi 12, Dholepore $12\frac{1}{2}$, Bhurtpore $11\frac{3}{8}$, Bikanir 9 and $8\frac{1}{2}$, and Jaisalmer $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee

Kashmir.—*For week ending 27th July*—Slight rain has fallen. Weather now fine Wheat and barley crop threshing commenced Rice and maize crops are in good condition Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 27th July*—No rain Prices are stationary Fodder is scanty Autumn sowings are in progress

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th July.*—A short but sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at Katmandu at 6-55 A.M. on the 21st instant.

Generally speaking a very fair quantity of rain has fallen throughout Nepal both in the hills and terai, and the reports of the crops are favourable, but in the valley around Katmandu rain is urgently needed for the rice crop Price— $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	
Madras .	554,948	241,802	796,750	577,705	252,981	830,686	+ 33,936
Bombay .	332,034	52,779	384,863	349,087	54,695	403,782	+ 18,919
Bengal .	224,864	401,944	626,808	195,735	386,758	582,493 ⁽¹⁾	— 44,315
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	365,606	471,359	836,965	140,510	487,426	627,936 ⁽²⁾	— 209,029
Punjab .	47,450	13,052	60,502	25,785	10,762	36,547	— 23,955
Central Provinces	345,110	229,232	574,342	343,266	228,440	571,706	— 2,636
Burma .	20,258	5,342	25,600	24,624	6,226	30,850	+ 5,250
Berar .	22,734	11,054	33,788	19,719	9,775	29,494	— 4,294
Hyderabad .	11,561	1,366	12,927	11,981	2,533	14,514	+ 1,587
Central India .	73,175	20,519	93,694	57,449	19,565	77,014	— 16,680
Rajputana .	9,466	6,646	16,112	8,461	7,218	15,679	— 433
TOTAL .	2,007,256	1,455,095	3,462,351	1,754,322	1,466,379	3,220,701	— 241,650

(1) Exclusive of 70,902 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(2) Includes 66,487 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are computed from the Local Gazette and given by the Director of the Princes' Survey published weekly in the *Crop and Soil Summary in the Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of rich workers of the class I also have to work, even at long distance in the hope return from us gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH JULY 1897		
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
<i>Madræs</i>												
Cuddalore	75,200	26,010	101,210	84,667	25,628	110,295	89,819	26,016	115,835	100,423	21,163	124,588
Kurnool	111,120	31,115	142,235	121,958	40,190	162,148	113,302	47,031	160,333	169,516	62,234	231,750
Bellary	111,339	19,871	131,210	120,830	20,766	141,596	133,308	22,684	156,192	152,372	26,255	178,627
Anantapur	58,663	9,741	68,404	59,100	9,808	68,908	63,610	10,121	73,731	69,185	10,415	79,600
Ganjam	35,641	19,615	55,256	36,129	51,867	87,996	36,912	81,805	121,717	36,500	87,118	123,618
Vizagapatnam	18,657	6,439	25,096	25,236	17,626	42,862	24,183	22,658	46,841	24,780	29,898	54,678
Goavari		268	268		(not reported)		9,739	4,238	13,977			
TOTAL MADRAS	512,610	114,139	626,749	551,220	168,885	720,105	501,573	117,059	618,632	552,776	140,115	692,891
<i>Bombay</i>												
Bijapur	61,879	12,175	74,054	67,397	13,787	81,184	82,731	15,257	97,988	90,957	13,453	104,410
Sholapur	97,981	8,749	106,730	93,160	8,935	102,095	88,467	9,357	97,824	89,451	10,133	99,587
Ahmednagar	13,101	8,156	21,257	52,117	9,417	61,534	70,331	11,312	81,643	81,563	12,870	94,433
Poona	18,915	10,172	29,087	11,359	10,472	21,831	8,617	10,950	19,567	8,887	11,411	20,301
Nasik	15,401	1,122	16,523	15,225	1,635	16,860	17,140	1,500	18,640	17,698	1,796	19,494
Satara	9,091	504	9,595	10,713	658	11,371	12,521	1,130	13,651	11,992	1,401	13,393
Khandesh	12,011		12,011	10,830		10,830	15,222		15,222	16,627		16,627
Belgaum	7,275	772	8,047	9,201	820	10,021	12,116	723	12,839	13,964	776	14,740
Dharwar	82	1,018	1,100	365	1,116	1,481	652	780	1,352	991	936	1,927
TOTAL BOMBAY	269,105	42,668	311,773	270,400	46,813	317,213	307,803	50,989	358,792	332,133	52,779	384,912
<i>Bengal.</i>												
Champanan	61,903	85,513	147,416	56,350	85,321	141,671	41,640	77,117	118,787	35,308	69,767	105,075
Shahabad	3,197	18,897	22,094	2,158	19,161	21,319	2,714	20,633	23,347	1,646	23,477	25,123
Nadua	37,852	68,878	106,730	21,502	68,426	92,928	25,802	65,141	90,943	27,285	58,803	86,088
Patna		187	187		188	188		224	224		240	240
Khulna	741	9,523	10,264	1,018	10,431	11,452	857	11,212	12,069	414	10,122	10,536
Saran	18,238	47,375	65,613	14,515	47,705	62,250	17,618	50,298	67,916	17,745	59,070	76,815
Darbhanga	123,775	90,793	214,568	115,056	96,759	211,815	129,780	96,183	225,963	88,834	94,732	183,566
Muzaffarpur	32,453	70,387	102,840	33,410	71,974	110,384	49,094	79,117	119,511	34,438	54,180	88,618
Rajshahi	341		341	405		405		6,901	6,901		6,674	6,674
Bhagulpur	1,193	9,989	11,182	718	9,098	9,816	311	10,012	10,353		11,234	11,234
Palamau	1,654	2,066	3,720	1,726	2,002	3,728	1,735	2,359	4,091	1,050	2,252	3,302
Manbhum	6,187	10,031	16,518	7,524	6,781	14,305	8,328	7,379	15,707	4,959	6,875	11,834
Pabna	1,328	2,649	3,977	1,522	1,883	3,405	1,815	605	2,420	1,213	76	1,319
Murshidabad	2,149	3,722	5,871	2,281	4,604	6,885	4,331	3,757	8,088	3,122	3,748	6,870
Hazaribagh	2,315	6,147	8,462	2,586	3,915	6,531	2,357	5,033	7,390	2,369	4,470	6,839
Puri	285	629	914	3,727	1,182	5,209	3,211	796	4,007*	3,396	2,035	5,371
Sonthal Parganas	2,362	4,681	7,043	2,422	3,980	6,402	2,021	865	2,886	1,375	6,328	6,703
Bankura	1,872	9,166	11,038	1,355	8,986	10,341	1,510	10,121	11,631	371	10,405	10,776
Singhbhum	108		108	82		82		29		10		10
Lohardaga	460	503	963				623	948	1,571	762	1,023	1,785
TOTAL BENGAL	298,413	441,436	739,879	276,387	412,729	719,116	281,776	449,061	733,837	224,267	424,511	648,778
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>												
Agra	19,971	7,995	27,966	23,913	8,110	32,023	31,548	7,237	38,785	13,702	7,385	21,087
Etawah	717	3,095	3,812	972	3,511	4,483	1,398	3,730	5,128	1,516	3,377	4,893
Banda	153,921	52,170	206,091	161,147	54,251	215,398	172,942	46,591	219,533	146,986	54,520	201,506
Cawnpur		566	9,764	503	8,947	9,450	555	10,553	11,108	948	11,364	13,312
Hamirpur	38,070	22,736	60,806	7,937	21,636	29,573	27,794	21,670	49,464	11,474	21,323	32,797
Allahabad	41,370	59,768	101,138	38,059	60,436	98,495	45,242	60,861	106,103	21,838	61,004	82,842
Jhansi	9,366	30,849	30,205	7,244	22,140	29,384	8,394	22,824	31,218	6,371	23,171	29,542
Jalaun	924	18,700	19,624*	8,733	21,150	29,883	38,144	32,124	61,268	36,085	24,436	60,521
Jaunpur	311	16,342	16,653	2,649	16,769	19,418	16,484	19,051	35,535	8,003	20,075	28,078
Gorakhpur	12,605	16,250	27,855	11,597	17,462	29,059	12,439	17,046	29,485	10,798	14,350	25,048
Lucknow	30,580	25,333	55,913	32,475	25,280	57,755	32,871	25,131	58,002	26,855	25,392	52,247
Unao	14,491	15,340	29,831	12,375	16,556	28,931	14,435	17,069	31,504	6,102	18,194	24,296
Rai Bareilly	11,981	15,701	27,682	12,511	15,806	28,317	16,231	16,610	32,841	2,718	18,016	20,734
Sitapur	864	5,200	6,064	242	5,502	5,744*	269	5,587	5,856		5,491	5,491
Hardoi	69,366	44,529	113,895	67,420	46,072	113,492	67,195	48,081	115,276	56,441	48,935	105,376
Bara Banki		1,361	1,361		1,269	1,299		1,564	1,564		1,591	1,591
Mirzapur	11,885	20,949	32,834	7,397	20,626	28,023	14,571	21,644	36,215	6,798	19,832	26,630

(*) Includes 29,348 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(a)	32,171	29	39	19	39	32	29
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(*) Including 38,280 weavers relieved at their own trade.

* Incomplete.

† Besides 6,118 on zemindari works and 147 in private kitchens.

‡ Includes 40,755 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No.	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31 ST JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10 TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17 TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24 TH JULY 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total
North-West Provinces and Oudh—contd.													
25	Etah	80	1,160	1,240	816	1,282	2,128	711	1,163	2,177	4	1,506	1,510
26	Muzaffarnagar	1,776	2,786	4,562	2,362	2,891	5,253	2,719	3,119	5,838	515	2,204	2,719
27	Lahore	1,871	1,351	3,222	1,713	1,593	3,306	1,839	1,637	3,476	1,575	1,736	3,311
28	Muzaffarnagar	2,593	17,12	7,335	3,119	1,651	7,770	3,221	1,693	7,917	385	4,143	4,528
29	Etah		1,880	1,880		2,183	2,183		2,021	2,021		1,944	1,944
30	Muzaffarnagar		1,401	1,401		170	470		893	893		1,428	1,428
31	Faizabad	25	3,711	3,739	38	3,608	3,646	32	3,622	3,654	7	3,717	3,724
32	Bahawalpur		164	164		175	175		270	270		301	301
33	Shahjahanpur	337	1,250	1,587	231	4,291	1,522	213	5,179	5,422	29	4,459	4,488
34	Pilibhit	1,005	2,787	3,792	1,605	3,534	5,139	1,776	3,561	5,337	1,019	3,549	4,568
35	Kanun	419	206	625	1,253	281	1,534	2,041	148	2,189		220	220
36	Sultanpur	275	1,950	2,225	269	2,394	2,663	657	2,768	3,425	388	3,136	3,524
37	Patna	20	3,795	3,815	318	3,772	4,090	174	4,889	5,063	60	5,363	5,423
38	Fyzabad		1,615	4,615		4,700	1,700		4,650	1,650		3,628	3,628
39	Lahore	2,639	8,108	10,747	2,787	8,690	11,477	2,812	9,022	11,834	1,170	10,535	11,705
40	Azamgarh	1,612	14,358	19,000	3,114	17,257	20,371	6,015	19,555	25,570	3,413	23,126	26,539
41	Banars	150	12,112	12,262		12,033	12,033		12,078	12,078	...	11,018	11,018
42	Gonda		481	481		568	568		1,120	1,120		2,163	2,163
43	Basti	171	1,939	2,110	170	2,110	2,280	202	3,219	3,421	26	2,730	2,756
TOTAL FOR N W P & O		133,599	120,554	300,153	412,999	412,039	855,038	522,990	452,280	975,270	365,606	165,642	531,248
Punjab													
1	Hissar	65,063	8,103	73,166	69,058	7,783	76,841	60,864	8,075	68,939	10,358	7,905	76,844
2	Rohitak	9,210	2,126	11,336	8,223	2,135	10,358	6,985	2,248	9,233	3,508	2,165	11,398
3	Delhi	1,174	165	1,339	1,528	915	2,443	1,731	916	2,647	2,065	892	3,537
4	Karnal	3,018	1,573	4,591	4,826	1,370	6,196	2,774	1,330	4,104	696	1,429	5,533
5	Umballa	492	2,007	2,589	460	634	1,094	421	709	1,130	91	661	1,221
6	Ferozpur	416		416	535		535	690		690	723		1,413
7	Rawalpindi	24		24	143	...	113	58	..	58	9		67
TOTAL PUNJAB		79,397	14,064	93,461	84,773	12,867	97,640	73,023	13,308	86,331	47,450	13,052	99,383
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	18,873	16,198	35,071	20,662	14,882	35,544	26,413	13,710	40,123	26,123	13,753	39,876
2	Damoh	27,296	12,751	40,047	37,999	13,108	51,107	47,367	13,329	60,696	44,708	13,696	74,404
3	Jabalpur	23,415	21,718	45,133	27,437	22,491	49,931	34,202	24,525	58,727	33,416	27,418	86,144
4	Mandla	23,496	3,622	27,118	13,648	3,746	17,394	11,706	3,854	15,560	11,974	3,976	15,950
5	Seoni	7,118	2,825	10,243	7,390	3,168	10,558	8,381	3,254	11,635	6,332	3,092	14,727
6	Narsimhpur	24,122	4,854	28,976	16,521	5,835	22,356	27,603	7,373	34,976	25,375	8,203	43,178
7	Hoshangabad	23,739	3,816	27,555	28,061	3,909	31,970	33,180	4,188	37,368	36,074	4,702	41,776
8	Nimna	151	624	775	75	838	913	127	910	1,037	869	1,034	1,901
9	Betal	7,553	2,240	9,793	7,808	2,258	10,066	10,949	2,047	12,996	10,036	2,266	12,302
10	Chundwara	11,968	2,151	14,119	13,581	2,425	16,006	16,900	2,599	19,499	16,289	2,643	18,932
11	Nagpur	13,805	1,632	15,437	15,462	2,527	17,989	15,610	2,691	18,301	14,539	2,546	16,845
12	Chanda												
13	Bhandara	20,787	5,971	26,758	18,849	6,245	25,094	23,038	7,146	30,184	25,181	7,857	33,038
14	Balaghat	36,092	9,651	45,743	34,406	10,061	44,467	44,826	10,166	54,992	46,499	11,441	65,940
15	Raipur	51,789	14,370	66,159	46,230	15,179	61,409	45,231	15,361	60,592	61,621	14,184	75,805
16	Bilaspur	30,274	34,283	64,557	37,950	44,021	81,971	43,222	49,092	92,314	42,404	53,879	96,283
17	Sambalpur	289	..	289	113	..	143	896	..	896	564	..	1,460
18	Wardha	2,095	..	2,095	3,054	..	3,054	3,208	..	3,208	2,047	..	5,255
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		323,162	136,706	459,868	329,276	150,696	479,972	392,866	160,254	553,120	403,560	170,780	673,940
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	7,200	1,410	8,610	7,604	1,551	9,155	8,168	1,704	9,872	76,834	1,385	78,219
2	Mingyan	8,570	2,532	11,102	10,744	2,766	13,510	11,763	3,312	15,075	13,424	3,628	17,052
3	Yamethan	..	297	297	..	304	304	..	305	305	..	329	634
TOTAL BURMA		15,770	4,239	20,009	18,348	4,611	22,959	19,931	5,321	25,252	20,258	5,342	25,600

* Includes 84,481 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† Exclusive of 5,117 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 38,509 persons employed on railway and other private work

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts of India, 1897—concluded

No.	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH JULY 1897		
		Relief works	Grants-in-aid	Total	Relief works	Grants-in-aid	Total	Relief works	Grants-in-aid	Total	Relief works	Grants-in-aid	Total
Bengal													
1	Akola	853	1835	10,432	9874	333	11,257	12,000	1,444	10,451	11,108	1718	15,886
2	Basim	866	122	1288	965	189	1,114	628	102	1,100	1,181	500	1,681
3	Ellichpur	1792	1,949	3711	1,592	3,966	5,558	(Not reported)			2,013	2,587	1,500
4	Amraoti	1491	1,501	2,992	2892	1,654	4,546				2,762	1485	1,247
5	Buldana	2,013	1198	2211	3355	1,916	5,301	2,244	1,584	3,817	259	600	958
6	Wun	5,551	.	5,551	2,314	.	2,314	6,221	1,118	7,639	5,121	1095	6,516
TOTAL BENGAL		20,253	6,965	27,215	20,982	11,438	32,420	21,160	7,847	29,007	22,731	11,051	33,788
Hyderabad													
1	Ranchi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Naldurg	17,579	202	17,781	13,033	169	13,502	12,193	845	13,338	11,561	800	12,361
3	Gulbarga	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Lingsagar	...	118	118	.	179	179	.	516	516	.	566	566
5	Bir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Mahbubnagar	.	71	71	.	82	82	.	102	102	.	.	.
TOTAL HYDERABAD		17,579	721	18,300	13,033	1,030	14,063	12,193	1,463	13,956	11,561	1,366	12,927
Central India													
1	Bundelkhand	47,446	7,528	54,974	39,720	7,006	46,726	26,606	6,018	32,624	21,877	5,884	30,761
2	Baghelkhand	61,414	4,720	66,134	31,881	4,671	38,555	31,373	4,984	39,356	30,851	5,094	35,945
3	Gwalior	30,500	10,497	40,997	27,277	11,262	38,539	19,008	11,068	30,076	17,417	9,541	26,988
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		139,360	22,745	162,105	100,881	22,939	123,820	79,987	22,069	102,056	73,175	20,519	93,694
Rajputana													
1	Marwar	5,932	1312	7,274	6,161	1,336	7,500	5,689	1311	7,000	(not reported)		
2	Dholpur	1,517	1,179	2,696	2,088	1,283	3,371	1,955	1,457	3,412	1,879	1,439	3,318
3	Bikaner	4,890	2,341	7,231	4,079	2,019	6,098	4,595	1,808	6,401	5,505	1,621	7,126
4	Jaisalmer	1,502	409	1,911	1,579	409	1,988	1,259	353	1,612	424	210	634
5	Bharatpur	.	367	367	.	366	366	.	302	302	.	458	458
6	Tonk	1,924	2,227	4,151	1,775	2,280	4,055	1,944	2,603	4,547	1,595	2,612	4,207
7	Deoli	.	8	8	..	8	8	.	8	8	.	8	8
8	Bundi	.	307	307	.	307	307	.	307	307	63	298	361
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		15,765	8180	23,945	16,585	8,008	24,593	15,442	8,237	24,679	9,466	6,646	16,112†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		2,025,073	1,250,417	3,275,490	1,994,884	1,312,085	3,306,969	2,232,014	1,388,885	3,620,129	2,062,986	1,411,806	3,474,792

Includes Gulbarga, Ranchi, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir and Mahbubnagar

† Besides 6,287 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 31st July 1897

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and by sea to 31st May 1897, compared with the corresponding years.

Articles and places of origin		IMPORTS IN MAY										
		Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL	
		1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	9,697	10,309	18,013			12				10,697	10,309	18,013
N-W P & Oudh	28,240	17,369	20,824	14,900	16,569	33,512				43,149	33,938	63,311
Panjab	11,067	6,219	13,470	11,170	5,835	9,561	23,461	29,049	35,167	46,598	41,103	58,199
Cent Provs	87	165	976	7,489	9,099	10,823				7,576	9,867	11,711
Bombay		35	5	506,266	460,798	351,470				506,266	460,833	351,470
Sind							48,532	30,564	41,920	48,532	30,564	41,920
Madras				12,308	18,691	9,184				12,308	18,691	9,184
Berar	1,656	10,067	7,779	57,127	103,903	47,816				58,783	114,870	55,600
Assam	4,283	1,578	862							4,283	1,578	862
Raj. & C I	3,059	2,791	6,545	112,442	82,247	172,813				115,501	85,038	179,211
Nizam's Terr				2,138	6,097	11,005				2,138	6,097	11,005
Mysore					12	79					12	79
TOTAL	59,989	49,436	77,474	723,849	703,851	646,275	71,993	59,613	77,087	855,831	812,900	800,558
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	621	1,914	*	*	2,165	*			*	621	4,091
Bombay	*	10,181	3,812	*	18,320	14,134	*			*	28,510	17,024
Sind	*			*	36,983	16,090	*			*	36,983	16,090
Madras	*	1,127	215	*		282	*			*	1,127	491
Burma	*	373	1,691	*	1,206		*			*	1,579	1,691
Non Br Ports in India	*			*	220,862	167,023	*	1		*	220,863	167,023
Foreign countries	*	628	166	*	4,801	3,738	*			*	5,429	3,994
TOTAL	*	12,930	7,798	*	282,181	203,432	*	1		*	295,112	211,230
TOTAL OF IMPORTS												
	59,989	62,366	85,272	723,849	986,032	849,707	71,993	59,614	77,087	855,831	1,108,012	1,012,068
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	119,110	57,000	5,173							119,110	57,000	5,173
N-W P & Oudh	357,102	110,739	245,999	169,029	8,018	65,078				526,131	187,757	311,077
Panjab	7,057	8,819	4,688	76,935	1,212	13,541	839,759	182,723	176,186	923,751	192,754	194,415
Cent Provs	6,309	3,543		315,700	277,920	383				322,009	281,463	383
Bombay				246,236	208,308	23,758				246,236	208,308	23,758
Sind							268,916	60,669	78,644	268,916	60,669	78,644
Madras												
Berar				23,472	11,237					23,472	11,237	
Assam												
Raj & C I				139,087	309,090	14,103				139,087	309,090	14,103
Nizam's Terr				587	4					587	4	
Mysore												
TOTAL	489,578	180,101	255,860	971,046	815,789	116,863	1,108,675	243,392	254,830	2,569,299	1,239,282	627,553
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	46		*			*			*	46	
Bombay	*			*	116	3,834	*			*		
Sind	*			*	41,736	35,102	*	501		*	617	3,834
Madras	*			*			*			*		
Burma	*			*			*			*	41,736	35,102
Non Br Ports in India	*			*			*			*		
Foreign countries	*			*	5,438	21,861	*			*		
TOTAL	*	46	*	*	47,290	63,410	*	501	149	*	47,837	63,559
TOTAL OF IMPORTS												
	489,578	180,147	255,860	971,046	863,079	180,273	1,108,675	243,893	254,979	2,569,299	1,287,119	691,112

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river and to 31st May 1897, compared with the corresponding period

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN MAY											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	377,618	253,983	254,286	11,165	1,900	9,249	1,710	837		377,618	253,983	254,286
N.W.P. & Oudh	234,875	89,990	99,388	456	24		5,666	4,936	1,239	247,750	92,727	108,657
Panjab				57,713	90,662	35,660				6,122	4,960	1,739
Cent. Provs.	10,259	1,373		162,592	293,610	29,117				67,972	101,035	35,660
Bombay										162,592	293,610	29,117
Sind												
Madras				5,463	19,489	48				5,463	19,489	48
Berar				65,579	92,698	14,649				65,579	92,698	14,649
Assam	662	6,309	4,997							662	6,309	4,997
Raj & C. I.	41			62,325	83,345	45,742				62,367	83,345	45,742
Nizam's Terr.				46,263	99,807	7,069				46,263	99,807	7,069
Mysore					39						39	
TOTAL	623,455	351,655	358,671	411,557	690,574	141,534	7,376	5,773	1,239	1,042,388	1,048,002	501,444
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	336	*	*	125	*	*			*	511	*
Bombay	*		*	*	63	471	*	7	7	*	75	476
Sind	*		*	*	1,400		*			*	1,400	
Madras	*		*	*			*			*		
Burma	*		*	*			*			*		
Non-Br. Ports in India	*		*	*	310	3,428	*			*	310	3,428
Foreign countries	*	4	*	*	229	17	*			*	233	17
TOTAL	*	340	*	*	2,182	3,916	*	7	7	*	2,529	3,923
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	623,455	351,995	358,671	411,557	692,756	145,450	7,376	5,780	1,246	1,042,388	1,050,531	505,367
INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	21	27	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	27	6
N.W.P. & Oudh	*	21	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	38
Panjab	*	*	*	*	*	26	*	183	1,044	183	1,044	741
Cent. Provs.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	715	*	*	*
Bombay	*	*	*	19	77	114	*	*	*	19	77	114
Sind	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	209	649	209	649	102
Madras	*	*	*	132	35	15	*	*	*	132	35	15
Berar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Assam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Raj & C. I.	*	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	*	*	26
Nizam's Terr.	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*
Mysore	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	21	48	44	158	112	181	392	1,693	817	571	1,853	1,042
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	14	*
Bombay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sind	*	*	*	*	351	311	*	*	*	*	351	311
Madras	*	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	*	*	25
Burma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Foreign countries	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	*	*	*	*	365	336	*	*	*	*	365	336
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	21	48	44	158	477	517	392	1,693	817	571	2,218	1,378

* Figures not available
NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of May 1897, and from 1st January to the end of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO MAY, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported
Calcutta.			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL			
1895	1896.	1897	1895	1896	1897.	1895	1896	1897	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
788,528	773,886	593,057	26,105	3,188	9,796	1,710	837		788,528	773,886	593,057	Bengal
321,023	175,021	165,641	450	24		5,726	6,341	1,239	348,538	179,042	175,437	N-W P & Oudh
26,923	81,546	1,439	276,415	250,416	61,890				6,182	6,814	1,239	Panjab
	194		1,000,690	1,251,940	60,259				30,338	111,064	63,329	Cent Provs
			54,603	93,532	48		215	18	1,000,690	1,252,134	60,259	Bombay
			400,542	592,562	22,906					215	18	Sind
	61,755	2,210							54,603	93,32	48	Madras
3,647	10,170	6,351	124,747	146,896	60,022				406,542	650,317	25,116	Beitar
3,318		7	333,523	493,090	24,659				3,647	10,170	6,351	Assam
			416	161					128,065	146,846	60,029	Raj & C I
									333,523	493,090	24,659	Nizam's Terr.
									416	161		Mysore
1,143,439	1,105,043	768,705	2,223,497	2,831,809	239,580	7,436	7,393	1,237	3,374,372	3,944,245	1,009,542	TOTAL
By Sea—												
	336			175				16		511		Bengal
				1,093	1,591		70			1,163	1,607	Bombay
	208			1,642						1,642		Sind
										208		Madras
				19,609	3,852							Burma
	4			915	4,244					19,609	3,852	Non-Br Ports in India
										919	4,244	Foreign countries
	548			23,434	9,687		70	16		24,052	9,703	TOTAL
1,143,439	1,105,591	768,705	2,223,497	2,855,243	249,267	7,436	7,463	1,273	3,374,372	3,968,297	1,019,245	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
16,056	13,186	16,070	3	6					16,059	13,186	16,070	Bengal
5,273	2,036	2,931	2	3	62	2,556	4,127	946	5,275	2,042	2,931	N W P & Oudh
1,427		308	4						3,937	4,130	1,316	Panjab
												Cent Provs
			314	1,433	277	2,107	3,328	972	314	1,433	277	Bombay
									2,107	3,328	972	Sind
			531	292	30				531	292	30	Madras
												Beitar
												Assam
17			260	142	59				277	142	59	Raj & C I
	2		10						10	2		Nizam's Terr.
												Mysore
22,773	15,224	19,309	1,124	1,876	428	4,663	7,455	1,918	28,550	24,555	21,655	TOTAL
By Sea—												
	11			22				172		33		Bengal
				2,262	499		42			42	172	Bombay
					25					2,262	499	Sind
	3									3	25	Madras
												Burma
							3					Non-Br Ports in India
				240						3		Foreign countries
										240		
	14			2,524	524		45	172		2,583	696	TOTAL
22,773	15,238	19,309	1,124	4,400	952	4,663	7,500	2,090	28,560	27,138	22,351	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 29th July 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 18TH JULY 1896,
AND FROM 1ST TO 17TH JULY 1897

A B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st July 1897, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 18TH JULY 1896				WEEK ENDING 17TH JULY 1897				Earnings from 1st to 18th July 1896	Earnings from 1st to 17th July 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East India	583	1,735	8,35,476	482	1,736	10,00,000	576	22,07,101	25,12,000	3,04,899			
Bengal Central (a)	155	125	12,314	98	125	15,100	121	33,639	39,700	6,061			
Bombay Baroda	118	502	74,479	80	862	70,000	92	2,08,844	2,15,000	6,106			
Indian Midland (a)	15	752	88,056	116	752	1,17,000	156	2,10,171	2,86,000	75,829			
East India (1st Coast State)	110	21	2,768	132	21	3,400	102	7,746	7,600		148		
Madras (Bezawada-Mad)	167	9	1,615	179	9	1,400	155	4,912	3,600		1,912		
Metre gauge—													
Kanpur-Mathura (c)	191	1,815	2,74,336	151	1,815	2,93,000	161	7,11,084	8,22,000	1,10,916			
Palampur Dehra	45	17	506	30	17	500	29	1,477	1,400		77		
South Indian	101	1,042	1,67,147	160	1,042	1,74,000	167	4,59,352	4,32,000		24,352		
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	5,378	100	54	5,900	109	15,641	14,300		1,341		
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,25,341	108	1,165	1,76,000	151	2,97,756	4,32,000	1,34,244			
Bombay and North-Western (e)	125	750	93,385	124	815	1,11,000	136	2,47,050	2,77,000	29,950			
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	9,928	50	200	10,500	53	25,871	27,000	1,129			
Assam Bengal	57	159	10,135	64	156	8,500	56	25,774	24,000		1,774		
Burma (f)	145	804	1,10,038	132	886	1,15,000	133	2,69,574	3,01,000	31,426			
TOTAL	222	9,546	18,12,400	190	9,655	21,13,600	219	47,23,044	53,94,700	6,71,656			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (g)	198	2,656	4,79,140	180	2,883	5,45,000	189	12,32,075	13,86,000	1,53,925			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,29,501	162	875	1,40,000	160	3,27,523	3,57,000	29,477			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	813	1,92,933	217	814	1,96,000	241	4,79,304	4,64,000		15,304		
East Coast	89	488	34,565	71	538	50,300	93	69,263	1,28,000	38,737			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	1,048	78	25	1,600	64	4,840	4,700		140		
Cherra-Companyganj	60												
TOTAL	291	4,779	8,38,087	175	5,135	9,32,900	182	21,33,005	23,39,700	2,06,695			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	348	1,490	4,44,238	298	1,401	4,06,000	272	11,60,189	11,21,000	44,680		39,189	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,14,123	464	461	2,16,000	469	5,45,311	5,90,000	59,689			
Madras	248	840	1,99,041	237	840	2,35,000	280	5,19,339	5,79,000	59,661			
TOTAL	350	2,791	8,57,402	307	2,742	8,57,000	307	22,24,839	22,90,000	65,111			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	242	17,116	35,07,889	205	17,582	39,03,500	222	90,80,938	1,00,24,400	9,43,462			
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	20,771	130	160	22,400	140	53,701	56,700	2,999			
Tarapur	242	22	5,651	257	22	5,400	245	14,328	15,000	672			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	10,000	152	66	6,600	100	21,711	15,400		6,311		
Bengal Doars	176	36	4,883	136	36	5,600	156	10,523	16,000	6,077			
Dibrui-Sadiya	161	78	10,807	139	78	13,600	200	27,876	36,800	8,924			
Ahmedabad Parantj					41	1,300	32		3,500	3,500			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,267	339	51	16,000	314	32,782	37,000	4,218			
TOTAL	174	413	69,379	168	454	72,900	161	1,60,921	1,81,000	20,079			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina Gooma	27	74	1,437	19	74	1,100	15	3,101	2,900		203		
Bhopal Ujjain	80	114	7,525	66	114	5,900	52	17,556	17,300		256		
Nagda-Ujjain	49	20	(j) 321	16	35	1,100	31	(j) 321	3,000	2,679			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	55,954	168	334	63,700	197	1,43,416	1,63,000	19,584			
The Gekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,255	97	13	600	46	3,669	2,200		1,469		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	21,720	201	108	9,600	89	55,874	23,300		32,574		
Wolar Gold fields	327	10	3,063	306	10	3,700	370	7,679	9,000	1,321			
Metre gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (k)	98	362	35,182	97	362	45,500	126	79,171	1,11,000	31,829			
The Gekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,250	56	93	5,900	63	12,053	15,900	3,847			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,279	78	29	2,500	86	5,854	6,000	146			
Special gauges—													
The Gekwar's Dabhol	49	72	2,822	39	79	2,400	30	7,095	6,400		695		
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)					19	200	11		700				
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,054	48	22	200	9	2,606	400		2,206		
TOTAL	112	1,250	1,37,871	110	1,292	1,44,400	112	3,38,397	3,61,100	22,703			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagarh Porbandar	84	334	22,645	62	334	19,000	60	57,613	56,500		1,113		
Jetalpur-Nykot	76	46	2,856	62	46	2,900	57	7,242	7,200		42		
Amnagar					51	1,500	29		4,300	4,300			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	18,296	50	364	15,000	41	39,728	49,300	9,572			
Udaipur-Chitor (l)	43	60	2,695	45	60	2,000	33	6,278	5,700		578		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	5,614	60	94	5,200	55	14,224	15,800	1,576			
TOTAL	70	898	52,106	58	949	46,200	49	1,25,085	1,38,800	13,715			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,677	37,67,245	191	20,772	41,67,000	206	97,05,141	1,07,05,100	9,90,059			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadr-palli railways.

(h) Information not received.

(i) Includes the Wardha (oal), the Dhond Manmad, the Khamsaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(j) Total earnings from the 15th to the 18th July 1896.

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(l) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XIV OF 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April to 7th June 1897* have been estimated as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY 1896				WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 14th July 1897	Earnings from 1st April to 17th July 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mileage worked	Earnings		Mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile		Total	Per mile						
State lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles	R.	As.	Miles	R.	As.	Miles	R.	As.			
Standard gauge—													
Fast Indian	605	1,735	2,54,416	4.2	1,715	10,00,000	1.0	1,500	1,50,000	1.0	1,50,000	2,00,000	
Bengal Central (a)	119	1.5	1,314	0.5	1.5	1,316	1.1	1.5	1,316	1.1	1,316	1,316	
Bengal-Nagpur	137	292	74,471	8	292	1,00,000	12	292	1,00,000	12	1,00,000	1,00,000	
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	58,051	118	752	1,17,000	56	752	1,17,000	56	1,17,000	1,17,000	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,005	1.2	21	3,400	102	21	3,400	102	3,400	3,400	
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	103	9	1,013	179	9	1,400	155	9	1,400	155	1,400	1,400	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	2,74,330	1.1	1,815	7,00,000	101	1,815	7,00,000	101	7,00,000	7,00,000	
Palanpur-Decsa	58	17	500	30	17	500	29	17	500	29	500	500	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,07,147	100	1,042	1,74,000	107	1,042	1,74,000	107	1,74,000	1,74,000	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	5,378	100	54	5,000	100	54	5,000	100	5,000	5,000	
Southern Mahratta (d)	110	1,105	1,27,044	100	1,105	1,70,000	151	1,105	1,70,000	151	1,70,000	1,70,000	
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	780	93,388	1.4	780	1,11,000	1.3	780	1,11,000	1.3	1,11,000	1,11,000	
Lucknow-Banailly	70	200	9,908	5.0	200	10,500	5.3	200	10,500	5.3	10,500	10,500	
Assam-Bengal	61	1.9	10,135	1.4	1.9	8,500	56	1.9	8,500	56	8,500	8,500	
Burma (f)	170	831	1,10,037	1.2	831	1,18,000	1.3	831	1,18,000	1.3	1,18,000	1,18,000	
TOTAL	230	9,540	15,14,400	1.0	9,540	15,15,500	1.0	9,540	15,15,500	1.0	15,15,500	15,15,500	
State lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (g)	211	2,136	4,79,140	1.50	2,136	5,45,000	1.59	2,136	5,45,000	1.59	5,45,000	5,45,000	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,99,501	162	797	1,10,000	160	797	1,10,000	160	1,10,000	1,10,000	
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	813	1,92,033	23.7	813	1,90,000	241	813	1,90,000	241	1,90,000	1,90,000	
East Coast	91	488	3,35,055	71	488	50,000	9.0	488	50,000	9.0	50,000	50,000	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	1,940	7.0	25	1,600	64	25	1,600	64	1,600	1,600	
Cheria-Companyganj	61	25	1,940	7.0	25	1,600	64	25	1,600	64	1,600	1,600	
TOTAL	219	4,779	8,38,087	175	4,779	9,35,000	175	4,779	9,35,000	175	9,35,000	9,35,000	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	407	1,100	4,11,251	29.5	1,100	4,06,000	27.2	1,100	4,06,000	27.2	4,06,000	4,06,000	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,11,113	4.4	461	2,16,000	46.1	461	2,16,000	46.1	2,16,000	2,16,000	
Madras	253	840	1,00,041	2.7	840	1,35,000	2.5	840	1,35,000	2.5	1,35,000	1,35,000	
TOTAL	397	2,711	6,22,402	39.7	2,711	6,57,000	39.7	2,711	6,57,000	39.7	6,57,000	6,57,000	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	257	17,116	35,07,589	205	17,116	39,03,500	222	17,116	39,03,500	222	39,03,500	39,03,500	
Assisted companies													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	100	20,771	1.30	100	22,100	1.40	100	22,100	1.40	22,100	22,100	
Jalkessur	273	22	5,651	2.57	22	3,400	2.45	22	3,400	2.45	3,400	3,400	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	10,000	1.52	66	6,600	1.00	66	6,600	1.00	6,600	6,600	
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	4,883	1.36	36	5,000	1.56	36	5,000	1.56	5,000	5,000	
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	10,807	1.39	78	15,000	2.00	78	15,000	2.00	15,000	15,000	
Ahmedabad-Parantij													
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	17,567	3.9	51	10,000	3.14	51	10,000	3.14	10,000	10,000	
TOTAL	176	413	69,379	168	413	72,900	161	413	72,900	161	72,900	72,900	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Gooner	28	71	1,437	1.9	71	1,100	1.5	71	1,100	1.5	1,100	1,100	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,525	60	114	5,000	52	114	5,000	52	5,000	5,000	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	20	(m) 321	16	20	1,100	34	20	1,100	34	1,100	1,100	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	332	55,054	168	332	65,700	167	332	65,700	167	65,700	65,700	
The Gaekwar's Pellad	159	13	1,255	97	13	600	46	13	600	46	600	600	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	21,729	201	108	9,000	80	108	9,000	80	9,000	9,000	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,063	3.06	10	3,700	3.70	10	3,700	3.70	3,700	3,700	
Metre gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(n)	68	362	35,180	97	362	45,500	126	362	45,500	126	45,500	45,500	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,250	56	93	5,000	63	93	5,000	63	5,000	5,000	
Kolhapur	70	29	2,279	78	29	2,500	86	29	2,500	86	2,500	2,500	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	2,822	39	72	2,400	30	72	2,400	30	2,400	2,400	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)													
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,054	48	22	200	9	22	200	9	200	200	
TOTAL	120	1,250	1,37,871	110	1,250	1,44,400	112	1,250	1,44,400	112	1,44,400	1,44,400	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	22,645	68	334	10,900	60	334	10,900	60	10,900	10,900	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,856	62	46	2,600	57	46	2,600	57	2,600	2,600	
Jamnagar													
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	18,295	50	364	15,000	41	364	15,000	41	15,000	15,000	
Odeypore-Chitor (q)	42	60	2,695	45	60	2,000	33	60	2,000	33	2,000	2,000	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	5,614	60	94	5,200	55	94	5,200	55	5,200	5,200	
TOTAL	82	898	52,106	58	898	46,200	49	898	46,200	49	46,200	46,200	
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,617	37,67,245	191	19,617	41,67,000	206	19,617	41,67,000	206	41,67,000	41,67,000	

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Irrood state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Information not received.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.

(j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.

(k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsang, and the Amraoti railways.

(l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 17th July 1897.

(m) Total earnings from the 15th to the 18th July 1896.

(n) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(o) Total earnings from the 1st to the 17th July 1897.

(p) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 17th July 1897.

(q) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5										
Iavoy	22 1	42 5										
Moulmein and Amherst	25 5	68										
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	23 9	60 35	93 5							57 8		
Thongwa	25 5	68										
Bassien	23 8	68	...									
<i>Lesser (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	23 29	54 4										
Toungoo	19 55	54 4										
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	22 75	61 71	67 83							57 29		
Bimo			..							..
Pakokku	25 5	65 45				19 55				..		
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	21 25	42 5								...	...
Akyab	22 95	46 07								..		
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	32 5	60	..		..			..		..
Gauhati		45 62	...					...		..
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong		45	60							51 25		370
Dacca		46 25	47 5					..		43 75	50	330
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur		37 5	..			..			..			292'5 to 345
Calcutta		52 5	45		36 25	37 5	45		40	37 5	35	300
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan		46 25								40	52 5	270
Fabna		50	42 5							40	46 56	270
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur		52 5	55						40	40	50	300
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack		37'10	48 12					...		32 97	35 94	305
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna	...	38 75	36 56		30'78					35	30 78	22
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur		48 44	42 19	...	33 28				42 19	39 37	34 37	255
Muzaffarpur		57 19	41 87	..	36 25				40	40	50	255 94
N-W Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	38 59	57 71	41'56	49'53	36'09	51 2	55'16		..	41 41	53 54	266 67
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	37 19	50	42'08	48'49	34 79				..	42 66	47 08	255'90
Jhansi	..	59'22	43'44	44 37	36 35	38 59			40	39 37	..	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	..	...	38 12		33'28					38 12	...	265 62
Agra		60	42 03		34 06	40	..		40	42 03	50	266 72
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur		...	40		33'33			..		..	...	270
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	33'33	52 5	42 08	46 35	35 52				..	43'33	...	260
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	..		41 04	...	35 52	..		...	...	41 04	..	235

JUNE 1897 (in rupees and decimals per ten maunds).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	District
											Burma—
											Tientsin—
											Mergui
											Yavon
											Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (Ithaw)—
											Rangoon
											Tibon-wa
											Ba-sia
											Pegu (nland)—
											Henrad
											Loungoo
											Upper Burma—
											Mandalay
											Bamo
											Pakolli.
											Aralon—
											Kyaulpyu.
											Akyab
											Assam—
											Brinmu putra—
											Goilpara
											Gauhati
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
											Chittagong.
											Dacca
											Deltai—
											Midnapur.
											Calcutta.
											Central—
											Bardwan.
											Pabna
											Northern—
											Rangpur
											Orissa—
											Cuttack
											Bihari, south—
											Patna
											Bihar, north—
											Bhagalpur
											Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W Provinces—
											Eastern—
											Benares
											Central—
											Cawnpore.
											Jhansi
											Western—
											Meerut.
											Agra.
											Submontane, west—
											Shahjahanpur
											Oudh—
											Southern—
											Lucknow.
											Northern—
											Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize	Gram.	Arhar dal	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmere	33 33		43'75		32 97	42 13	44 43		34 74	44'43		278 23
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	33 33	80	35 57	39 01	28 54	40	47 08	.	39 01	38 02	57 13	320
Central— Lahore	37'29	65 68	33 12	36'35	25 99	39'01	50		50	37'03	58 18	305
Southeastern— Delhi	38 07	53 33	39 01	43 33	32 08	42 08	48 49		44 43	39'01	50	290 88
Southern— Amritsar	38 07	61 56	34'06	35 57	27'08	41'98			..	36 35		320
Northern— Rawalpindi	30	55 78	34 06	38'12	25	40	47'03		25	36'35	41 87	278 12
Western— Multan	29 63	48 59	34 79	40	27 76	44 37	44 37	.	44 37	37'24		320
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		52 5	38 75		30 94	36'25	45 62	..		43'75	65	365
Shikarpur			45	65	25 62	35 62		.	50	37'5		335
Quetta . . . .										..
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . .		..				43 12	..	.		..	.
Sholapur						43 96						
Poona			57 34					34'79	.	49 27		
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar			59'74			53 33	52 4	.		55'21		..
Dhulia			59 54				..					
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . .	..	48 75	48 75	..	.	..	40		..	40		
Ahmadabad . . . .	..			..	.	..			..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		52	48	56	.	45				48	55 62	319
Central—												
Jubbulpore		48 5	43 25	48 5	.	.	..	..		40	53 31	240
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . .	..	53	45 62	..			..	..	.	45 62	65	270
Berar—												
Basim			54'63			44'44		.	.			
Ellichpur		80	61 54	66 67		57 14	66'67	.	.	57 14	66 67	320
Amraoti		66 25	61'56	66'25		50	61 56		..	61 56	61 56	320
Madras—												
Southern—												
Coimbatore . . . .			..		.	28 75	22'5			45'62		456 87
Salem								25 52		..		359 95
Central—												
Bellary . . . .			..		..	36'56		.	.	36 35 & 45 73		380'42
Luddapah	33 33	49 48	..	..		33 33	32'76	..				316 67
Karnul . . . .						..
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . .	..				.	..	..	22 29	.	28 85		
East Coast, south—												
Madras	24 9	42 19								45'83		329'17
Tanjore								20 21	.	..		
Trichinopoly												
Mysore—												
Mysore	25'71	41'14	62'69	63'08	..	23 77	.	19'59	..	26'03	63 08	339 25
Bangalore	23'5	49	61'25	53'5	..	35	..	23'5		31	35	411

JUNE 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*)—continued

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw.	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullock, per pair	DISTRICTS
50	...	..		5	5	5		140		80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
		70	100	3 33	5 73			50		75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
		57 13	88 96	13 28	5 73			100		86	Central— Lahore.
		80	114 27	7 29	7 29			60		125	South-eastern— Delhi
				4 01	4 43			70	..		Submontane— Amritsar.
		40	89 48	4 43	6 87			55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
		100	106 56	3 12	4 69			50		70	Western— Multan
93 75		130	90 62	4 01		4 01		40 to 140			Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
							9 37				Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur. Poona
..			...								Kharadsh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
..											Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
	39	80	110				11	60		70	Central— Jubbulpore.
	42	170	85					40		30	Eastern— Raipur
											Berar— Básim Ellichpur Amraoti
		228 200	76 25 110	1 75 (a)		11 1 (a)		60 55		50 80	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem.
65 62		102 76	57 5 69 53		6 87			80 80	80 80	60	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Karnul.
47 55			..			...		80	80	105	East Coast, central— Nellore
		83 33	33 33 46 15		..						East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore Trichinopoly
47 71		131 67	57 6	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	Southern— Madura
		118 28						..			Mysore— Mysore.
..	...	89 69		..	5 36		...			40	Bangalore.
45 62		374	77 92	10 71	7 14	3 62		100		50	
68 5	..	308 25	68 5	13	21 62	..	..	200	...	50 to 70	

(a) Per 100 pulies.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. E. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common.		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Lower Burma—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .			..		12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	.	...	...	..
Iavoy	7 —	7 —	.		11 3	11 3	11 13	11 13	.	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .			.		6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3	.	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu	7 —	6 12	.		10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	.	...	...	..
Rangoon . . . . .			.		8 4	8 —	10 6	10 4	.	...	...	..
Thongwa . . . . .			.		10 —	10 —	11 3	11 3	.	...	...	..
Bassein . . . . .			.		8 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	.	...	...	..
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	..	...	...	.	9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3	..	...	..	...
Henzada . . . . .			...	.	8 5	7 7	8 5	7 7	..	...	..	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	.	.	8 1	8 1	9 7	10 9	.	...	..	...
Toungoo . . . . .			...	.	9 1	8 8	9 14	9 4	..	...	..	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	.	.	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	.	...	..	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	13 3	13 3	..	..	9 1	9 1	10 12	10 12	.	..	...	..
Bamo . . . . .		..	...	...	9 9	7 —	11 10	9 14	.	..	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .		...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	39 —	39 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	..	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	..	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway . . . . .	..	.	..	.	9 13	10 8	10 4	11 5	..	...	...	...
Kyaukpau . . . . .	...	...	..	.	9 —	9 1	10 —	10 2	..	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	.	..	.	.	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	.	..	..	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet	6 10 1	6 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar . . . . .			...	...	5 —	5 4 1/2	6 14	7 13	...	..	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	.	..	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Mamur . . . . .	...	...	..	...	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	5 8	5 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	..	.	5 11	5 11	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	..	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	.	...	...	..
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	..	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong—</i>												
Chittagong	6 —	6 4	...	...	7 4	7 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Fipera	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 8	8 —	7 15	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 4	8 4	...	.	7 4	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	...	..	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . . .	...	..	...	...	6 12	7 —	7 6	7 8	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	..	...	...	..	6 8	5 12	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	.	..	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 12	8 12	..	.	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 10	6 2	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12	..	..	..	..
Nadia (Krishnagar)	9 4	8 14	...	10 —	6 2	6 2	7 10	8 1	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	.	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	10 4	...	5 4	5 4	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pericillaria spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —			7 6	7 8	9 6	9 4				
Bardwan		9 2			7 8	7 8	8 7	8 8				
Birbhum	8 —	8 4			6 12	6 12	7 14	7 8				
Murshidabad	8 4	9 —	9 8	9 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	8 —				
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	10 —		7 —	7 —	8 2	7 12				
Pabna	9 6	9 6	14 4	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 13				
Bogra	7 8	7 8			6 —	6 —	7 2	7 14				
Rajshahi	9 —	8 4	11 8		6 —	5 4	7 5	7 5				
Malda	9 —	9 —			6 8	6 12	7 —	7 —				
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —			6 —	5 12	7 8	7 —				
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —			6 4	6 14	7 11	7 8				
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —			5 4	6 —	7 —	7 8				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	5 —	7 —	7 8				
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9			6 9	7 1	11 —	11 —				
Cuttack	7 14	7 14			8 8	8 8	10 8	10 13				
Balasore	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8				
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —				
Mánbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	12 —	7 8	6 8 to 7 —	8 —	7 8 to 8 —	12 —			
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 5	5 8 to 7 —	9 —	8 —	6 — to 6 8	6 — to 6 8	7 — to 7 8	6 12 to 7 8				
Palamau	7 5	7 —	10 12	11 13	6 12	6 8	7 8	7 8				
Hazaribagh	8 —	8 4	8 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8				
Bihar, south—												
Monghye	9 5	9 7 1/2			4 15 1/2	5 4	7 7	7 14				
Gaya	8 8	9 —	11 4	11 4	6 8	6 4	7 8	8 —	11 4	8 —		
Patna	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	8 —	7 12	9 —	8 4				
Shahabad	9 5 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 8 and 7 12	7 12 and 8 8	8 — and 8 8				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —				
Bhágálpur	9 6	9 3	12 —	12 10	6 8	6 15	7 10	8 14				
Darbhanga	8 —	8 4	10 4	10 —	6 8	6 4	8 4	7 —				
Muzaffarpur	9 4	9 4	11 —	10 12	5 —	5 4	7 —	7 8				
Saran	9 12	9 12	12 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	6 8			
Champaran	8 5 1/2	8 8	12 4	12 8	6 —	6 4	7 12	7 12				
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 3	8 10	9 12	10 3	4 13	5 3	6 15	6 8				
Benares	9 5	9 5	10 13 1/2	10 11	5 7	5 7	6 12	6 12	8 1 1/2	7 13	7 5	7 9
Ghazipur	9 11	8 12	10 8	10 4	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	6 8	7 12	7 8	
Jaunpur	9 —	9 4	11 3	11 —	5 10	5 10	6 6	6 6				
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 2	4 8	5 —	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 12		8 —
Central—												
Banda	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	5 12	7 12	7 4	9 12	10 —		
Fatehpur	9 —	8 8	10 4	9 4	5 12	5 4	7 4	7 4				
Hamirpur	8 4	8 7	9 10	9 11	5 —	6 —	6 10	6 12	8 10	9 10		
Jalaun	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —		
Cawnpore	9 12	9 6	11 8	11 —	4 12	5 4	7 12	7 12				
Etawah	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 12	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4		
Fatehabad	8 13	9 12	10 10	11 2	4 8	4 —	7 —	8 —				
Mainpuri	9 11 1/2	9 9	12 4	11 9 1/2	4 12	4 12	6 2	6 13	7 8			
Etah	10 6	10 6	12 —	11 9	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8				
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —		
Agra	9 8	9 12	11 12	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	10 —	9 12		
Muttra	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —		
Aligarh	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	5 —	5 4	6 8	6 8	10 —	7 —		
Bulandshahr	10 5	10 5	12 5	12 —	4 8	4 5	7 5	7 3	8 5	8 —		
Submontane, east—												
Balua	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	5 4	5 —	7 12	7 —				
Azamgarh	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 —	4 7	4 7	7 7	7 7				
Gorakhpur	9 —	9 —	10 13	10 13	4 15	4 15	7 3	6 12	7 3	7 3		
Basti	10 4	10 4	12 8	13 —	6 —	6 2	7 8	7 8	11 —	12 6		

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OF RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOIA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer ariselinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAP, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus sinensis</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Bengal—continued
				8 8	9 —			8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Central—
				10 —	10 —			11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Bankura.
				9 12	9 12			10 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Bardwan
												Birbhum
				10 8	11 —			13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
				9 —	9 8	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
				10 —	10 —			8 10 and 13 8	8 10 and 13 8	9 12	9 12	Pubna
				8 10	9 —					8 4	8 4	Bogra
				11 8	10 2			11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi
										9 8 and 10 —	9 8	Malda
				9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	Northern—
				9 2	9 9			10 12	12 —	10 —	10 2	Rangpur
				10 —	10 —			8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Dinajpur
										7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Jalpaiguri.
10 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	11 8	5 8	5 8			Hills—
				11 —	11 13			10 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Darjeeling.
				11 13*	11 13*			10 8	11 13	10 12	10 12	Orissa—
				8 8	8 12			7 —	7 —	10 10	10 5	Puri
												Cuttack.
				8 —	8 —			8 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Balasore
				9 8	9 8	10 —		11 —	12 —	9 2	9 2	Chota-Nagpur—
				7 8 to 8 —	8 — to 8 8	5 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	Singbhum.
11 —	11 —			9 —	9 9	7 14		11 4	11 4	6 12	7 5	Mánbbum
9 8	9 8			9 8	9 8	9 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	8 —	8 —	Lohardaga.
				10 8				11 4½	12 1½	10 1½	9 15½	Palámau.
				10 8	10 8		10 8	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —	Hazáribágh
		9 4	9 8	11 —	11 —			12 8	12 8	10 8	11 —	Bihár, south—
		10 —	11 8	10 4 and 10 6	10 8			11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
				11 —	11 —			10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Gaya
				10 2	10 2	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Patna.
				9 4	9 8	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
				10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Bihár, north—
11 8	10 8			10 8	10 8	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 4	10 15	10 15	Purnea
10 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	10 6	10 12	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4			Bhagalpur.
												Darbhanga.
												Muzaffarpur.
												Sáran
												Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
		6 —	7 8	8 12	9 6			7 3	7 10	9 9	9 8	Mirzapur.
		8 15	9 3	9 8	9 1			7 9	7 5	10 6½	10 2	Benares.
		11 —	10 —	10 —	9 4			8 12	8 12	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
				9 8	9 8			9 —	8 8	10 4	10 4	Jaunpur.
		6 —	8 —	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 12	10 8	10 10	Allahabad.
				9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	10 12	9 12	Central—
				8 12	8 8	9 8	9 10	7 12	7 8	10 8	10 8	Bánda
				8 8	8 10	9 8	9 10	7 1	7 5	10 4	10 4	Fatehpur.
				8 8†	8 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Hamirpur
9 —†	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	9 12		11 —	10 12	11 12	11 12	Jalaun
				8 12	9 —			8 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	Cawnpore.
	12 —			8 9	9 2			7 8	8 —	10 8	11 —	Jhansi
		6 13	6 13	9 9	9 3			10 3½	10 9	11 12	11 12	Etáwah
				8 14	9 2			8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	Farukhabad
				9 10	9 10			8 2	8 2	11 8	11 2	Mainpuri.
												Etah
				10 8	10 —	7 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Western—
				9 8	9 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Meerut.
				10 8	10 8			11 12	11 12	12 —	12 —	Agra.
		10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	13 —	8 8	9 —	11 12	12 —	Muttra.
		9 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	10 8	8 1	8 7	11 4	11 3	Algarh.
		11 —	11 —	10 2	10 2							Bulandshahr.
				10 8	10 8			11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Submontane, east—
				8 14	8 14	7 3	8 2	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	Balla.
				9 —	8 9			8 6	8 6	9 10	9 10	Azamgarh.
9 —	9 —	7 3	7 3	9 8	9 12	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
14 —	14 12	9 8	9 8									Basti.

* Kalai.

† Unbaked.

C

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OF CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
N.-W. Provinces—contd												
Subdivisions—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	10 4	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4				
Budaun	9 9 & 13	10 7	10 11 & 11 10	11 12	5 10	5 11	7 5	7 5	8 11	10 8	8 5	10 4
Pilibit	10 3 1/2	10 7	13 10	13 10	6 1	6 1	7 2	7 2				
Lahore	9 11	9 2	12 6	12 —	4 2	4 2	5 14	5 14	8 8	8 3	7 6	7 6
Moradabad	10 2	10 4	12 4	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —				
Bijnor	9 9	9 9	11 5	11 —	6 12	6 8	7 1/2	6 12				
Muzaffarnagar	10 10	11 —	13 3	13 4	5 —	5 —	7 6	7 6				
Saranpur	10 14	10 14	13 —	13 —	5 6	5 6	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 9	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	10 4	10 9	12 —	12 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Hill—												
Naini Tal	8 —	9 —	9 8	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	6 8			4 —	4 —
Almora	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	...			
Garhwal	11 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...			
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	9 —	9 4	10 12	10 8	5 12	6 —	7 —	7 —				
Sultanpur	9 8	9 8	11 —	10 12	5 8	5 4	7 8	8 —	5 —			
Rae Bareilly	9 12	9 8	11 8	11 —	4 8	5 —	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 12	5 —	7 8
Unao	9 8	9 —	11 —	10 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	10 —		6 12 &	7 —
Lucknow	9 6 & 8	9 9	11 4 &	11 8	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12			7 —	7 —
Hardoi	10 —	10 —	10 4	11 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —				
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 13	10 —	11 1	10 10	6 8	6 12	8 2	8 4				
Barabanki	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	6 —			
Gonda	9 8	9 6	11 6	11 6	6 4	6 6	7 8	7 8			7 —	7 4
Bahraich	9 4	9 8	12 6	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Sitapur	10 —	10 4	11 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8				
Kheri	10 4	10 —	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	10 —			
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 4	11 —	13 4	12 8	4 12	4 14	6 12	7 8	11 8	13 4		
Banswara	13 12	14 6	16 4	17 8	6 10	6 4	12 8	12 8				
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 15	11 5 1/2	14 1	14 7 1/2	7 13	8 3 1/2	8 9 1/2	8 9 1/2	12 8	12 8	8 15 1/2	9 6
Hilly tracts of Mewar	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —			10 8	10 8				
Sironi	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 4 1/2	10 —	14 9	14 5	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 3 1/2	13 2	13 4 1/2	13 2	13 2
Ajmere	9 4	9 8	12 4	12 12	4 8	4 8	6 2 1/2	6 2 1/2	9 12	9 12	9 5	9 8
Abu	9 4 & 10 11	9 8	12 6 1/2	12 8	5 4	5 7	6 4	6 7			9 8	9 4
Kishengarh	9 4	9 8	11 12	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 4	9 8	10 —
Bundi	10 8	11 —	12 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —				
Kotah	10 4	10 —	11 10	11 —	6 10	7 —	7 2	7 8	11 10	11 4	9 4	9 4
Jhalawar	9 4 1/2	9 2 1/2	9 7 1/2	9 9 1/2	5 3	5 6 1/2	6 7 1/2	6 14 1/2	10 4 1/2	10 6 1/2		
Tonk	8 3	8 6	10 5	10 11	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 4	7 12	8 12	6 8	7 8
Jaipur	9 4	9 8	12 4	12 12	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 12	9 4	9 12	9 12
Keroli	8 7	9 1	10 10	11 9	6 4	6 8	6 14	7 8	8 12	9 11	8 12	9 1
Dholpur	9 5 1/2	9 9 1/2	11 7 1/2	11 8 1/2	5 5 1/2	5 8 1/2	6 12	6 12	10 2	10 2	7 14 1/2	8 7
Bhartpur	10 4 1/2	10 11 1/2	12 0	12 15	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	8 14 1/2	10 6	7 14	7 14
Alwar	10 7	10 8 1/2	13 3 1/2	13 9 1/2	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	8 —	8 —	9 2 1/2	9 —
Deoli Cantonment	10 4	10 —	13 13	13 1 1/2	4 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 8			5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Balmer	8 8	8 8			5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8			13 —	13 —
Anand	9 11 1/2 & 11 9	9 12 & 11 8			5 8	5 10	6 10	6 12				
Shahpura	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	5 10	5 11	7 8	7 9	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 12 & 9 —	8 12 & 9 6	11 14	11 4	3 12	5 —	5 —	6 4	8 12	8 12	10 — & 10 4	10 — & 10 10
Jaislmer	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 12	5 9	5 11	6 12	7 3	8 12	9 6	8 4	8 0
Bikaner	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 12	3 12	3 12	4 8	5 —	...		8 6	8 12
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 9	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 —	8 8	9 —
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	9 4			5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	9 8	11 —	8 8	9 —
Gwalior	8 2 1/2	8 8	9 12	9 13 1/2	4 8 1/2	4 3 1/2	5 5	5 5	9 1/2	9 13 1/2	7 15 1/2	9 9
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 12	10 12	12 12	12 12			7 5	7 8	11 —	11 4	8 12	9 4
Ferozpur	11 —	11 4	13 12	13 4			6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	8 4	8 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 13	11 12	14 14	14 8			6 14	6 14	10 —	10 8	7 12	8 8
Cyranwala	11 14	12 4	15 8	15 —			8 4	8 4	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cyran	11 8	12 —	14 —	15 —			7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Jhalam	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elen-sine core-cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHH. NA CHOLA KADALA OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvensis</i> um)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAP, OR THUP, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cit. arvensis</i> nathus)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
7 8	12 —	7 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	10 8	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 4	N-W Provinces—contd
"	"	9 6	9 6	9 10	10 6	"	"	8 1	8 6	10 9	10 8	Submontane, west—
"	"	7 4	7 4	9 11	10 1	7 10	9 2	8 12	9 2	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur
10 12	10 12	8 9	8 9	10 1	10 1	"	"	8 —	8 —	10 9	10 9	Budaun
8 —	8 —	"	"	10 9	10 9	"	"	5 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
14 —	13 8	13 —	13 —	10 4	10 3	"	"	6 13	7 5	10 3	11 —	Bareilly
8 —	8 —	"	"	10 7	10 7	9 11	9 11	7 10	7 0	11 —	11 4	Moradabad
"	"	"	"	9 —	9 6	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 5	11 4	11 4	Bijnor
"	"	"	"	7 8	7 —	"	"	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarnagar
"	"	"	"	5 —	5 4*	"	"	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Saharanpur
"	"	"	"	7 —	7 —	"	"	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Dehra-Dun
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Hill—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Naini Tal
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Almora
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Garhwal
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Oudh—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Southern—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Partabgarh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sultanpur
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Rae-Bareilly
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Unao
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Lucknow
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Hardoi
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Northern—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Fyzabad
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Barabanki
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gonda
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bahraich
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sitapur
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Kheri
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Rajputana—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Eastern—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Partabgarh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Banswara
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Meywar (Udaipur)
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sirohi
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Erinpura
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ajmere
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Abu
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Kshengarh.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bundi
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Kotah
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jhailwar
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tonk
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jaipur
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Kerauli
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dholpur
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bharatpur
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Alwar
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deoli Cantonment
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nasirabad Cantonment.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Balmer
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Anadra
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Shahpura.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Western—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jodhpur
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jaisalmer
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bikaner
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Central India—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indore
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nimach Cantonment.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gwalior.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Panjab—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Southern—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Hissar
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ferozpur
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Central—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Lahore.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gujranwala.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gujrat
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.				
Panjab—continued.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 12	12 12	13 4	.	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	10 —	10 4	12 —	12 —	.	...	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Rohtak	9 10	10 —	11 —	12 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8
Karnal	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	.	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 —	11 4	12 12	13 —	.	...	7 7	7 8	8 8	8 4	8 8	7 8
Luciana	11 8	11 8	13 8	14 —	.	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	8 8
Jalandhar	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	.	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	12 —	12 4	15 —	15 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Gurdaspur	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 8	.	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	.	...	6 4	6 12	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 12
Sialkot	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 4	..	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	†	†
Hills—												
Simla	8 6	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 6	7 4	7 —	8 —	7 —	6 8
Kangra	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 8	10 4	15 12	13 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 12	9 12	8 4	8 4
Hazara	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 —	..	...	5 15	6 12	†	†	†	†
Peshawar	12 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 7	7 3	7 3
Kohat	9 13	11 13	14 10	13 10	...	...	8 10	9 1	†	†	10 3	8 15
Bannu	10 15	12 10	15 8	16 8	...	...	7 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 3	7 3
Western—												
Shahpur	12 8	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —
Jhang	12 8	12 4	15 —	15 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	†	†
Multan	11 4	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	10 —
Montgomery	11 12	11 10	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 2	6 8	†	†	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	10 3	11 11	13 12	14 6	...	...	5 —	5 5	8 2	8 2	8 7	8 7
Muzaffargarh	12 4	12 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 15	11 14	11 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	8 3	9 8
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	9 8	10 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	11 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Shikarpur	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	...
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	9 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	11 —
Quetta	9 —	8 12	13 14	14 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 1	8 1	9 8	8 9	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	7 13	9 2	7 4	7 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 5	...
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	8 9	9 13	7 15	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	*	*	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 5	8 4	...	...	9 1	9 9	9 9	10 2	11 5	12 4	10 4	10 4
Belgaum	7 1	6 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 15	9 7	10 14	11 7	9 4	9 12
Satara	6 11	7 7	...	...	5 14	6 4	6 3	7 4	7 7	8 7	7 5	8 —
Sholapur	7 7	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 13	7 13	8 15	10 12	7 2	7 5
Bijapur	6 5	6 11	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 2	7 1	7 8
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 3	7 3	8 13	9 6	8 1	8 1
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 15	...	...	5 14	6 10	6 13	7 9	7 9	8 15	7 5	8 1
Nasik	7 3	7 14	...	...	5 14	6 10	6 9	7 5	8 1	8 6	7 12	7 12
Dhulia	6 9	7 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 2	6 10	7 5	8 3	6 14	7 13
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 12	6 —	6 4	6 8	7 14	8 5	7 14	7 14
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	8 8	8 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 8	8 8	9 —
Ahmadabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 4	8 —
Godhra	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 12
Disa Cantonment	10 8	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 9	9 1	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 8	9 13	9 13	8 13	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 5	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	7 3	8 3	9 1	...	...
Khandwa	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 —
Hoshangabad	7 5	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 1	7 —	6 12	7 15	8 4	...	...
Betul	6 4	6 9	...	...	5 2	5 2	5 8	5 9	6 6	7 2	...	...
Chhindwara	6 15	7 10	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 7	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 13	8 10	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 4	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	10 —	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elen-sine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Lycer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OP THUR, CADJAN PKA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
†	†	†	†	10 —	10 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued
†	†	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	South-eastern—
10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgaon
		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Delhi
										10 8	10 8	Rohtak
												Karnal
10 —	†	†	†	10 5	11 —	11 —	11 8	†	†	12 4	12 8	Submontane—
†	†	12 —	8 —	11 3	11 —	12 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Ambala
†	†	12 —	10 —	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Ludmiana
†	†	8 —	10 —	11 12	12 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Jalandhar
14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Hoshiarpur
†	†	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	6 12	9 8	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur
†	†	†	†	10 8	10 4	†	†	†	†	13 12	13 12	Amritsar
												Sialkot
10 —	†	7 —	7 —	8 2	9 —	10 —	10 8	5 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	Hills—
20 —	20 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Simla
												Kangra
*	*	9 12	9 12	10 12	10 4	15 12	15 12	14 6	14 6	13 12	13 12	Northern—
†	†	†	†	9 6	9 14	10 8	10 —	†	†	11 8	11 8	Rawalpindi
†	†	12 —	10 —	9 9	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	Hazara
†	†	†	†	10 5	12 12	12 12	13 10	†	†	17 5	18 —	Peshawar.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	14 —	11 8	13 5	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Kohat
												Bannu
16 —	6 —	16 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Western—
10 —	10 —	9 —	6 —	10 12	10 12	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Shahpur
†	†	*	*	10 8	10 12	8 8	8 5	†	†	12 8	12 8	Jhang
†	†	†	†	11 —	11 4	*	*	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Multan
†	†	4 —	4 —	10 15	12 13	8 2	8 2	5 —	5 —	15 8	15 8	Montgomery
†	†	†	†	11 8	11 8	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Dera Ismael Khan
†	†	†	†	9 11	11 4	†	†	†	†	13 2	13 2	Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
†	†	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	5 4	3 12	12 —	11 8	Karachi
†	†	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
†	†	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	Lhar and Parkar (Umarkot).
†	†	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Shikarpur
...	†	4 —	4 —	9 2	9 6	8 —	7 8	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
												Quetta
12 10	12 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 6	6 1	10 10	11 8	Bombay—
9 6	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 11	5 11	11 11	11 11	Konkan—
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 3	10 3	Karwar.
7 14	9 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 9	11 9	Ratnagiri
		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Alibag
												Bombay
												Tanna
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 4	8 3	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 4	12 —	Deccan—
*	*	...	...	7 5	8 4	...	...	6 13	7 5	9 14	10 12	Dharwar.
*	*	...	...	6 13	7 7	...	...	5 12	7 —	11 —	11 13	Belgaum.
*	*	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	8 5	8 12	11 —	11 —	Satara
10 14	10 14	...	...	7 2	7 10	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 9	11 6	Sholapur.
		...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	7 1	10 12	11 5	Byapur
												Poona
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 10	...	...	7 —	8 1	11 11	11 11	Khandesh—
9 3	9 3	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 11	12 11	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	6 10	7 7	...	...	6 —	6 7	8 8	10 2	Nasik
												Dhula.
*	*	...	...	7 6	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Gujarat—
9 12	9 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	Surat
9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Broach
11 —	11 8	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Kaira
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Baroda Cantonment
		...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Ahmadabad
												Godhra.
												Disa Cantonment
...	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	68 —	64 —	Kathiawar—
												Rajkot
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 1	11 6	11 6	Central Provinces—
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Western—
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Nimar.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 14	...	...	5 8	5 9	8 —	8 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	6 15	8 7	...	...	4 8	5 2	8 —	8 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	...	6 14	7 3	10 —	10 4	Betul.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 7	8 —	10 11	10 11	Chhindwara.
												Nagpur.
												Wardha.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

D

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum spicatum).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Central Provinces—contd												
Central—												
Narsingpur	7 11	7 11					7 6	7 —	8 11			
Sauar	5 4	5 4			5 13	6 1	6 —	6 9	10 —			
Damoh	6 11	7 5			5 5	5 5	5 12	6 2				
Jubbulpore	8 12	8 8			5 12	5 8	7 8	7 8				
Mandla	7 12	7 4			5 —		7 —	7 —				
Seoni	5 8	7 4			5 —	6 —	7 —	7 8				
Bilghat	7 8	7 8			5 —	6 —	7 —	7 8				
Bhandara	8 —	8 —					7 8	7 —				
Chanda	7 5	8 —					7 7	7 7	7 10	9 15		
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —			7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —				
Raipur	8 8	8 12			6 4	7 8	7 8	8 —				
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8			7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12				
Berar—												
Buldana	7 6	7 8			5 8	5 8	6 8	6 12	8 4	8 10	7 8	8 —
Basim	7 8	8 —			5 12	6 —	6 12	6 12	8 9	9 12		
Akola	7 6	7 4			4 6	4 8	6 —	6 12	8 0	9 8		
Ellichpur	6 8	7 —			5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 8	6 —	8 —
Amraoti	6 5	7 —			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	6 8	7 —
Wun	6 —	6 4			3 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	8 —	10 —	6 —	7 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 1	6 3	*	*	5 6	5 6	6 3	6 3	11 13	11 8	11 15	12 3
Bolarum	5 13	5 13	*	*	5 6	4 10	6 2	6 4	10 8	12 —	*	
Chadarghat	6 4	7 4	*	*	5 8	5 4	7 6	8 4	9 12	12 4	10 —	12 4
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar							8 2	8 2				
S Canara							9 10	10 2				
South, Central—												
Coimbatore							10 —	9 8	13 14	14 5	15 14	14 5
Nilgiris							8 —	8 —				
Salem							9 14	10 5	14 13	18 —	15 10	18 —
Central—												
Bellary							8 2	8 2	10 10	10 13		
Anantapur							8 10	8 10	12 6	13 6		
Cuddapah							7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 10
Karnul							8 10	8 10	11 2	12 —		
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam							8 8	8 8				
Vizagapatam							8 8	8 8			7 6	12 10
Godavari							7 3	8 8	11 —	14 6		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna							8 5	8 5	13 8	13 8	*	*
Nellore							11 11	11 11	14 6	14 6	*	*
East Coast, south—												
Madras							9 10	10 10	11 8	11 8		
Chingleput							9 13	9 13				
N. Arcot							9 13	10 5	13 11	15 8	*	*
S. Arcot							11 6	11 6			16 14	16 14
Janjore							11 5	11 5			18 14	18 14
Erchinopoly							10 5	10 3	16 13	16 13	16 8	17
Southern—												
Innevelly							10 10	10 10	*	*	*	*
Madura							11 —	10 10	16 3	16 3	14 11	*
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 —			8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Bangalore	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 12	7 —	6 12	8 —	7 3	11 —	14 1		
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	6 —	8 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	10 —	11 8		
Hassan	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Kadur	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 12	13 —	11 —		
Shimoga	6 13	6 5	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 2	10 8	10 —	12 10	12 10		
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 12	5 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 8				
Aden												
Aden	6 4	6 4			4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADAIAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Caranum indicum</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	Central Provinces—cont'd
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	
...	...	...	...	9 11	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 14	9 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 13	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 12	8 12	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	6 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 1	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	5 5	9 2	9 2	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	5 —	8 —	Chanda
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 6	9 2	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	7 6	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 10	8 12	9 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	7 11	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 8	11 8	11 8	Basim
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	11 —	11 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun
12 15	13 8	*	*	8 6	9 2	*	*	7 2	8 1	9 7	9 7	Nizam's Territories—
*	*	*	*	5 7	8 14	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad
*	*	*	*	8 12	9 8	*	*	*	*	9 —	9 6	Bolarum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadarghat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Canara.
16 6	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	South, central—
15 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Coimbatore.
13 10	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	Nigiris.
14 10	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5 & 12 11	11 5 & 12 11	Central—
14 3	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Anantapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Cuddapah
10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
11 10	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	East Coast, north—
10 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Ganjam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Vizagapatam.
13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
17 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
15 13	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south—
14 0	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
14 14	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Chingleput.
17 8	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	N. Arcot
20 6	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	S. Arcot
17 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Southern—
15 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	Tinnevely.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura.
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Mysore—
13 —	18 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	11 —	10 5	Mysore
19 —	23 —	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore
18 —	23 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 8	Kolar.
25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	1. umkur.
20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	Hassan.
17 14	17 14	...	...	8 14	8 6	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	Kadur
18 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Shimoga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug.
17 8	18 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897.	1st November 1896 to 31st July 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	260,818	9,742,860
	Exports . .	37,809	4,547,229
		+223,009	+5,195,631
RANGOON	Imports . .	6,697	320,591
	Exports . .	445,922	26,542,801
		—439,225	—26,222,210
MADRAS	Imports . .	51,800	1,054,300
	Exports . .	8,200	266,000
		+43,600	+787,700
BOMBAY	Imports . .	253,600	8,362,000
	Exports . .	55,100	4,108,800
		+198,500	+4,253,200
KARACHI	Imports . .	65,400	1,093,571
	Exports . .	186,000	3,185,476
		—120,600	—2,091,905
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 31st July 1897.
PATNA	Imports . .	72,500	931,500
	Exports . .	17,300	721,400
		+55,200	+210,100
GAYA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	18,300	187,500
	Exports . .	400	93,800
		+17,900	+93,700
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	9,400	236,200
	Exports . .	7,800	323,800
		+1,600	—87,600
SARAN	Imports . .	59,000	1,100,700
	Exports . .	4,100	160,400
		+54,900	+940,300
CHAMPARAN	Imports . .	12,300	450,800
	Exports . .	4,200	43,100
		+8,100	+407,700
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	42,800	835,639
	Exports . .	1,000	55,900
		+41,800	+779,739
DARBHANGA (")	Imports . .	52,500	1,142,500
	Exports . .	2,900	103,300
		+49,600	+1,039,200
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	9,700	212,600
	Exports . .	39,500	1,001,200
		—29,800	—788,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued
(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	30th January to 31st July 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHAGALPUR	Imports . .	3,326	300,288
	Exports . .	27,423	882,278
		—24,097	—581,990
PURNEA	Imports . .	7,600	97,651
	Exports . .	2,300	154,409
		+ 5,300	—56,758
MALDA	Imports . .	300	700
	Exports . .	300	1,300
		.	—600
SANTHAL PARGANAS (incomplete) . .	Imports . .	14,100	181,994
	Exports . .	11,300	411,985
		+ 2,800	—229,991
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI	Imports . .	2,600	352,100
	Exports . .	2,000	51,798
		+ 600	+ 300,302
DINAJPUR (incomplete)	Imports . .	12,300	41,400
	Exports . .	800	402,500
		+ 11,500	—361,100
JALPAIGURI	Imports . .	7,000	289,903
	Exports . .	400	8,914
		+ 6,600	+ 280,989
DARJEELING	Imports . .	4,200	137,500
	Exports . .	200	4,000
		+ 4,000	+ 133,500
RANGPUR	Imports . .	1,500	40,100
	Exports . .	10,600	45,600
		—9,100	—5,500
BOGRA	Imports . .	12 200*	17,600
	Exports . .	1,300*	294,400
		+ 10,900	—276,800
PABNA (incomplete)	Imports . .	2,800	265,100
	Exports . .	100	21,300
		+ 2,700	+ 243,800
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . .	100	10,900
	Exports . .	400	17,000
		—300	—6,100
NARAYNGANGI	Imports . .	...	30,800
	Exports . .	...	162,100
		..	—131,300
MAIMENSINGH (preceding week) . .	Imports . .	590	76,879
	Exports . .	312	9,528
		+ 278	+ 67,351
FARIDPUR	Imports . .	4,700	177,900
	Exports . .	4,300	121,700
		+ 400	+ 56,200
BACKERGANGJ	Imports . .	...	1,200
	Exports . .	100	42,000
		—100	—40,800

* 17th to 31st July.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	30th January to 31st July 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	3,400	42,104
	Exports	300	38,903
		+ 3,100	+ 3,141
NOAKHALI	Imports	100	200
	Exports . . . . .	...	6,300
		+ 100	- 6,100
CHITTAGONG	Imports	19,200	495,954
	Exports	200	110,420
		+ 19,000	+ 379,534
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	6,000	155,700
	Exports	12,400	1,547,600
		- 36,400	- 1,391,900
BIRBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	900	29,900
	Exports	14,800	1,510,200
		- 13,900	- 1,486,300
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	3,000	77,800
	Exports	7,000	62,200
		- 4,000	+ 15,600
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	..	40,199
	Exports . . . . .	..	275,470
		..	- 235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	1,100	28,300
	Exports . . . . .	..	25,400
		+ 1,100	+ 2,900
NADIA	Imports	23,100	770,100
	Exports	29,800	783,100
		- 6,700	- 13,000
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	13,300	43,100
	Exports	13,500	250,000
		- 200	- 206,900
JESSORE	Imports	2,000	261,800
	Exports	800	65,900
		+ 2,100	+ 195,900
KHULNA	Imports	400	14,300
	Exports	600	33,900
		- 200	- 19,600
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	6,400	187,000
	Exports	100	2,100
		+ 6,300	+ 184,900
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	11,800	174,200
	Exports	400	7,100
		+ 11,400	+ 167,100
SINGHBHUM (,)	Imports	1,400	6,033
	Exports	400	48,200
		+ 1,000	- 42,167
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	67	2,654
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,948
		+ 67	- 3,294

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	30th January to 31st July 1897.
BENGAL—concl'd			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports . . . . .	..	328,173
			—326,043
BALASORE	Imports	300	16,800
	Exports	41,700	969,200
		—41,400	—952,400
PURI	Imports	233	1,457
	Exports	4,501	39,328
		—4,268	—37,871
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	2,677	255,557
	Exports	3,792	164,918
		—1,115	+90,639
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	1,600	207,300
	Exports	10,300	372,700
		—8,700	—165,400
MEERUT	Imports	900	305,840
	Exports	16,200	458,559
		—15,300	—152,719
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . . .	...	41,300
	Exports	38,800	581,500
		—38,800	—540,200
ALIGARH	Imports	2,900	141,800
	Exports	42,700	595,300
		—39,800	—453,500
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	104	77,308
	Exports	3,437	116,499
		—3,333	—39,191
AGRA	Imports	4,000	485,400
	Exports	25,500	414,300
		—21,500	+71,100
FAIRHABAD	Imports	1,200	105,600
	Exports	400	11,500
		+800	+94,100
MAINPURI	Imports . . . . .	..	17,500
	Exports	500	19,600
		—500	—2,100
ETAWAH	Imports	1,400	66,100
	Exports	1,000	28,000
		+400	+38,100
ETAH (incomplete)	Imports	200	17,900
	Exports	11,200	162,400
		—11,000	—144,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	30th January to 31st July 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports . . .	10,300	205,100
	Exports . . .	...	9,000
		+ 10,300	+ 196,100
MORADABAD (preceding week)			
	Imports . . .	900	183,600
	Exports . . .	9,300	357,600
		— 8,400	— 174,000
SHAHJAHANPUR			
	Imports . . .	1,100	83,264
	Exports . . .	1,200	291,642
		— 100	— 208,378
BUDAUN			
	Imports . . .	500	3,900
	Exports . . .	200	18,700
		+ 300	— 14,800
PILIBIT			
	Imports . . .	400	50,875
	Exports . . .	500	75,150
		— 100	— 24,275
BAREIL			
	Imports . . .	400	165,700
	Exports . . .	1,300	190,000
		— 900	— 24,300
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports . . .	19,200	1,749,400
	Exports . . .	34,400	523,800
		— 15,200	+ 1,225,600
FATEHPUR			
	Imports . . .	8,700	188,700
	Exports . . .	...	2,737
		+ 8,700	+ 185,963
BANDA			
	Imports . . .	17,700	592,600
	Exports . . .	...	3,800
		+ 17,700	+ 588,800
HAMIRPUR			
	Imports . . .	6,700	129,200
	Exports . . .	600	4,500
		+ 6,100	+ 124,700
ALLAHABAD (incomplete)			
	Imports . . .	21,100	1,114,000
	Exports . . .	200	13,300
		+ 20,900	+ 1,100,700
JHANSI			
	Imports . . .	12,100	415,300
	Exports . . .	1,500	16,700
		+ 10,600	+ 398,600
JALAUN			
	Imports . . .	12,800	222,400
	Exports . . .	...	14,500
		+ 12,800	+ 207,900
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports . . .	12,800	554,500
	Exports . . .	1,400	43,700
		+ 11,400	+ 510,800
MIRZAPUR			
	Imports . . .	4,900	205,815
	Exports . . .	...	10,963
		+ 4,900	+ 194,852
JAUNPUR			
	Imports . . .	5,500	185,700
	Exports . . .	...	41,200
		+ 5,500	+ 144,500
GHAZIPUR			
	Imports . . .	2,500	119,900
	Exports . . .	3,000	83,000
		— 500	+ 36,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 31st July 1897.	30th January to 31st July 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—incld.</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .	200	26,400
	Exports . .	31,800	295,800
		—31,600	—269,400
BALLIA	Imports . .	2,479	75,049
	Exports . .	2,245	61,263
		+ 234	+ 13,786
GOPAKHPUR	Imports . .	1,200	109,100
	Exports . .	4,700	497,400
		—3,500	—388,300
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . .	..	6,300
	Exports . .	...	...
		...	+ 6,300
NAINI TAL	Imports . .	600	21,300
	Exports . .	300	82,200
		+ 300	—60,900
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . .	10,800	419,400
	Exports . .	1,700	72,800
		+ 9,100	+ 346,600
UNAO	Imports . .	1,600	58,600
	Exports . .	...	500
		+ 1,600	+ 58,100
RAE-BARELI	Imports . .	10,500	230,700
	Exports . .	400	9,200
		+ 10,100	+ 221,500
SITAPUR	Imports . .	99	22,496
	Exports . .	25,100	330,400
		—25,001	—307,904
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	...	12,700
	Exports . .	1,800	145,600
		—1,800	—132,900
HARDOI	Imports . .	2,000	158,200
	Exports . .	200	47,000
		+ 1,800	+ 111,200
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	3,000	226,500
	Exports . .	7,100	312,100
		—4,100	—85,600
GONDA	Imports . .	32	183,132
	Exports . .	10,400	154,200
		—10,368	+ 28,932
BAHRAICH	Imports . .	...	8,710
	Exports . .	900	190,700
		—900	—181,990
BARABANKI	Imports . .	...	70,200
	Exports . .	11,800	226,800
		—11,800	—156,600
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . .	40	16,310
	Exports . .	1,807	94,397
		—1,767	—78,087
BIKANER	Imports . .	1,361	44,771
	Exports . .	5	...
		+ 1,356	+ 144,766

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897.	30th January to 31st July 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	3,100	257,800
	Exports	7,300 —4,200	76,455 + 131,345
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	16,000	970,900
	Exports	6,600 + 9,400	46,200 + 924,700
ROHTAK	Imports	100	5,500
	Exports . . . . .	... + 100	3,800 + 1,700
GURGAON (incomplete)	Imports	1,700	95,800
	Exports	3,700 —2,000	146,900 —51,100
DELHI	Imports	9,000	758,200
	Exports	22,300 —13,300	311,200 + 447,000
KARNAL	Imports	1,600	48,600
	Exports	2,300 —700	50,300 —1,700
AMBALA	Imports	15,200	350,600
	Exports	1,000 + 14,200	59,000 + 291,600
SIMLA	Imports	1,300	60,500
	Exports . . . . .	... + 1,300	200 + 60,300
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	2,900	89,200
	Exports	20,000 —17,100	752,600 —663,400
LUDHIANA	Imports	1,300	103,500
	Exports	19,500 —18,200	640,700 —537,200
FEROZPUR	Imports	14,100	262,400
	Exports	8,900 + 5,200	624,000 —361,600
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	800	174,200
	Exports	1,800 —1,000	161,600 + 12,600
JHANG	Imports . . . . .	...	25,600
	Exports	400 —400	126,700 —101,100
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,100	96,200
	Exports	1,100 ...	19,300 + 76,900
LAHORE	Imports	4,500	401,002
	Exports	18,600 —14,100	345,001 + 56,001
AMRITSAR	Imports	6,400	257,100
	Exports	8,700 —2,300	491,300 —234,200
GURDASPUR	Imports	600	52,900
	Exports	11,000 —10,400	388,318 —335,418

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	30th January to 31st July 1897.
PANJAB—<i>contd.</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . . .	2,900	110,600
	Exports . . .	300	53,600
		+ 2,600	+ 57,000
GUJRÁT	Imports . . .	4,100	121,700
	Exports . . .	400	27,300
		+ 3,700	+ 94,400
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . . .	5,300	109,200
	Exports . . .	14,700	465,300
		— 9,400	— 356,100
SHAHPUK	Imports . . .	1,200	68,100
	Exports . . .	800	61,600
		+ 400	+ 6,500
JHELAM	Imports . . .	3,386	196,450
	Exports . . .	407	23,407
		+ 2,979	+ 173,043
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . .	17,400	771,951
	Exports . . .	3,300	72,300
		+ 14,100	+ 699,651
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . .	1,600	232,900
	Exports . . .	11,200	249,200
		— 9,600	— 16,300
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	300	5,870
	Exports . . .	3,100	100,657
		— 2,800	— 94,787
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	800	16,500
	Exports . . .	11,000	179,300
		— 10,200	— 162,800
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	200	7,401
	Exports . . .	4,600	132,500
		— 4,400	— 125,099
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	6,100	465,600
	Exports . . .	8,300	299,800
		— 2,200	+ 165,800
KAIRA	Imports . . .	7,700	182,900
	Exports . . .	2,200	189,500
		+ 5,500	— 6,600
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . . .	343	15,346
	Exports . . .	5,150	620,322
		— 4,807	— 604,976

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 3rd July 1897	30th January 1897 31st July 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd</i>			
BROACH	Imports	4,700	338 831
	Exports	1,800	244,366
		+ 2,900	+ 94,465
SURAT	Imports	7,800	567,500
	Exports	2,000	179 800
		+ 5,800	+ 387,700
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	..	70,374
	Exports . . . . .	..	701
		...	+ 70 113
KÁTHIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,950	180,200
	Exports	32	2,450
		+ 1,948	+ 177,000
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	19,100	748 600
	Exports	200	3,200
		+ 18,900	+ 745 400
NÁSÍK	Imports	23,200	499,100
	Exports	1,100	78,400
		+ 22,100	+ 420,700
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	4,800	200 100
	Exports	900	7- 100
		+ 3,900	+ 130,500
POONA	Imports	35,200	841,521
	Exports	400	18,900
		+ 34,800	+ 822,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	33,700	232,100
	Exports	2,400	185,600
		+ 31,300	+ 46,500
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	19,024	459 577
	Exports	100	4,535
		+ 18,924	+ 450,042
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	12,100	419,600
	Exports	1,100	169,500
		+ 11,000	+ 250,100
BIJÁPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	36,700	396,400
	Exports	100	10,300
		+ 36,600	+ 386,100
DHARWAR	Imports	22,100	135,733
	Exports	24,600	441,521
		— 2,500	— 395,788
TANNA	Imports	3,000	173,500
	Exports	600	289,900
		+ 2,400	— 116,400
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	800	112,367
	Exports	500	128,320
		+ 300	— 15,953
KOLHAPUR	Imports	26,464	678,839
	Exports	2,564	64,264
		+ 23,900	+ 614,575
KANARA	Imports . . . . .	...	26,500
	Exports . . . . .	...	124,900
		...	— 98,400
RATNAGIRI	Imports . . . . .	...	664,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	18,900
		...	+ 645,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	30th January to 31st July 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKARPUR	Imports	1,318	132,927
	Exports	41,680	1,637,474
		—40,362	—1,504,547
THAR-PARKAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	9,900	267,700
	Exports	8,300	311,400
		+1,600	—43,700
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	500	18,800
	Exports	6,300	248,100
		—5,800	—229,600
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,400	145,700
	Exports	11,000	182,900
		—7,500	—37,200
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOP	Imports	8,200	277,800
	Exports		19,800
		+8,200	+258,000
JUBBULPORE	Imports	2,700	400,300
	Exports	1,300	250,200
		+1,400	+150,100
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	4,600	169,200
	Exports	300	88,000
		+4,300	+81,200
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	2,900	224,500
	Exports	1,600	35,200
		+1,300	+189,300
NIMAR	Imports	2,300	205,200
	Exports	100	31,100
		+2,200	+174,100
Nagpur Division—			
WARDHA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,100	72,600
	Exports	1,200	15,900
		+900	+56,700
NAGPUR	Imports	7,500	495,400
	Exports	3,900	91,600
		+3,600	+403,800
CHANDA	Imports	100	14,000
	Exports	1,200	66,000
		—1,100	—52,000
BHANDARA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	8,500	343,800
	Exports	3,400	83,400
		+5,100	+260,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,900	92,900
	Exports	7,600	466,200
		—5,700	—373,300
BILASPUR	Imports	9,200	151,859
	Exports	100	57,098
		+9,100	+94,761
SAMBALPUR	Imports	***	13,100
	Exports	18,000	520,900
		—18,000	—507,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(In million annas)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	1st July 1897 to 31st July 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOLI	Imports	10,600	238,900
	Exports	200	20,400
		+ 10,400	+ 218,500
West—			
ABOLA	Imports	7,400	155,600
	Exports	3,100	116,000
		+ 4,300	+ 39,600
BULDANA	Imports	900	42,500
	Exports	900	3,000
		+ 900	+ 39,500
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	12,100	56,200
	Exports	1,300	13,300
		+ 10,800	+ 42,900
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	51,200	448,700
	Exports	1,100	25,200
		+ 50,100	+ 423,500
GODAVARI	Imports	13,900	178,100
	Exports	81,600	1,257,800
		— 67,700	— 1,079,400
KISINA	Imports	300	41,774
	Exports	41,300	925,907
		— 41,000	— 884,133
NELIORE (incomplete)	Imports	200	25,046
	Exports	4,400	68,404
		— 4,200	— 43,358
KARNUL (,)	Imports	3,400	100,900
	Exports	800	32,500
		+ 2,600	+ 68,400
BELLARY	Imports	47,100	415,200
	Exports	6,500	104,800
		+ 40,600	+ 310,400
ANANTAPUR (incomplete)	Imports	3,900	99,200
	Exports	7,400	145,600
		— 3,500	— 46,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports	9,000	118,700
	Exports	1,600	92,200
		+ 7,400	+ 26,500
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	8,300	241,500
	Exports	16,700	478,800
		— 8,400	— 237,300
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	300	23,500
	Exports	10,100	212,800
		— 9,800	— 189,300
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,200	93,900
	Exports	41,400	788,700
		— 40,200	— 694,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE--concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 31st July 1897	30th January to 31st July 1897
MADRAS--contd			
SALLM	Imports . . .	600	31,800
	Exports . . .	17,800	316,600
		-17,200	-284,800
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	11,400	265,600
	Exports . . .	34,500	747,400
		-23,100	-481,800
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	874	40,800
	Exports . . .	12,741	198,172
		-11,867	-157,372
TANJORE	Imports . . .	3,400	121,300
	Exports . . .	99,700	3,125,400
		-96,300	-3,004,100
MADURA	Imports . . .	2,000	75,500
	Exports . . .	24,000	451,800
		-22,000	-376,300
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	35,700	664,000
	Exports . . .	25,500	567,400
		+10,200	+96,600
MALABAR	Imports . . .	23,400	1,665,400
	Exports . . .	1,000	349,900
		+22,400	+1,315,500
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	...	111,020
	Exports . . .	.	624,290
		..	-513,270

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF CREWS FOR VESSELS OF
THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

No. 1088-89

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, Judicial, under date Sept'r, the 5th August, 1897

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1234 (Judicial), dated 12th September 1883

Home Department Resolution No. 145-32, dated 28th March 1895, regarding the execution of deeds, contracts etc, on behalf of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council

Read also—

Letter from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, No. 765, dated 24th February 1897.

Letter from the Military (Marine) Department, to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, No. 657, dated 21st June 1897, regarding the inclusion of the Staff Officers of the Bombay and Kidderpore Dockyards among those empowered to execute contracts for the engagement of crews for the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, Section two, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of contracts referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows —

Contracts for the engagement of crews for vessels of the Royal Indian Marine	{ By the officers in command of such vessels and by the Staff Officers of the Bombay and Kidderpore Dockyards.
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ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Military (Marine) Department, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Brief memorandum on the weather in India during the months of June and July, and forecast of the general distribution of the rainfall in India during the months of August and September 1897.

In the forecast issued in the beginning of June, it was stated that the monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important factors on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*

1st —The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August

2nd —The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or in Bengal

It was stated in the forecast that the conditions which obtained in May 1897 were strikingly similar to those of May 1896 and May 1895, and that the conditions in India itself were generally favourable for a normal monsoon and for well distributed rains over the greater part of India. It was also pointed out that the information, received up to date from South Africa, Mauritius, Zanzibar and other sources, of the pressure and weather conditions of the northern half of the Indian Ocean indicated that the south-east trades are stronger this year than they were last year, and hence that the conditions in the sea areas are more favourable for a good monsoon than they were last year. The information received from the Seychelles and ships crossing the Arabian Sea appears to show that conditions are abnormal to some extent in these areas, and hence it was stated in the forecast that the monsoon currents would probably be late and feeble on the west coast of India in June, and that it was possible the monsoon rainfall might be generally in defect as in 1895. The actual character of the monsoon rains in June and July indicates that the Arabian Sea monsoon current is probably almost as much below its normal strength as in the year 1895, and this appears to be mainly due to unfavourable conditions in the sea area to the south and west of India and not to conditions in India itself.

A brief forecast for the months of August and September is now usually drawn up for the information of the Government of India in the beginning of August. The present memorandum is an extension of that forecast, and is published by order of the Government of India for general information.

In the present memorandum a brief statement is given first, of the weather and snowfall in the mountain areas to the north-west of India during the months of June and July, and, secondly, of the character of the monsoon rains and weather during the same period, and, thirdly, of an estimate of the probable character of the rainfall of August and September based on these data.

Summary of the reports of snowfall on the North-Western Himalayas in May, June and July 1897.

The following gives snowfall reports for the two months from the 15th of May to the 15th July received from Chitral, Kashmir, Chamba, the Simla Hill districts and Gurhwal.

Chitral.—The medical officer in charge of the hospital, Chitral, forwards the following account of the snowfall in the Chitral mountains from the 15th May to the 15th July.

"Snow fell to a slight depth on the 23rd June, on the hills above the height of about 12,000 feet and upwards to 25,000 feet. It extended over an extent of about 20 miles from Chitral northwards.

"The weather was rainy and cloudy in the valley of Chitral. It extended 20 miles from Chitral northwards. Since the 27th June the weather has been clear with now and then cloudy afternoons and windy evenings. The amount of snow

accumulation on the neighbouring hills is very small, but the depth is not heavy. The inhabitants inform me that there is nothing unusual in the snow accumulation on the neighbouring mountains."

The following interesting information was telegraphed by Colonel Davidson from Droch on the 25th June — "Since 21st June strong northerly winds have prevailed, maximum thermometer having fallen nearly 18°, namely, from 64° to 46°. Heavy clouds and mist prevail. Since 21st and snow has fallen which has twenty four hours on the higher hills near Droch (elevation 14,000 feet). On the 13th July he telegraphed "weather in Chitral has been normal during past fortnight," and again on the 29th July "weather has been fine and clear since the 26th."

Kashmir — Dr. Mitia, Meteorological Reporter to the Jammu and Kashmir States, has sent the following snowfall report for the period 15th May to 15th July

"Since the 15th May there has not been any snow in the valley of Kashmir or on the lower ranges of hills. There have been several snowfalls on the hills near Minimarg, the last fall on the 3rd June. At Burzil there is now lying between 5 and 6 feet of snow. In Minimarg itself there has been a considerable amount of rain."

"The observer at Dras reports that the snowfall from 15th May up to date at that station was as follows

	Depth of melted snow-water Inches
21st May	52
22nd "	70
23rd "	162
24th "	180
Total	464

"No fresh snow has fallen lately. There is much snow on the high passes, but differing greatly in depth on different passes."

"The observer at Skardu reports — "There has been no snow at Skardu station since the 15th May, but it fell heavily on the high passes on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 30th and 31st May, 3rd, 6th, 24th and 25th June and 10th and 11th July. At present there is nearly three feet lying on them."

"The conditions may be thus summarized

- Winter snow continues to remain in places, where it has usually melted before this time of the year
- Lower temperature in Kashmir and on the higher ranges than is usual at this time of the year.
- In June the Jhelum is usually in flood, but this year, though the river has kept high for a long period, there have been no floods, showing that the snow has not melted to any large extent on the higher ranges, and that there has not been much rain on the lower ranges in June."

North-East Kashmir. — The following extract from a letter received from A. M. Markham, Esq., C.S., gives interesting details of the unusual accumulation of snow at the present time in North Kashmir — "The accumulations of snow on and around the higher mountains of North-East Kashmir (near the Ladakh border) are something enormous, and the people here say, unprecedented. Almost the whole of the journey of some 12 miles I made yesterday was over deep snow. There are 10 feet of snow on the Waw-bal pass (14,000 feet), which is usually at this time of the year free, or nearly free, from snow. Even as low as 10,000 feet the river is completely bridged with deep snow, in one place estimated to be 70 feet thick. (This was of course avalanche snow). This state of things held for most of the route between 10,000 feet and 14,000 feet and down again on the other side to, say, 12,000 feet. On the night of the 14th

instant heavy snow fell on all the neighbouring peaks down to 14,000 feet. I am writing this (with nearly frozen fingers) near the holy cave of Amarnath (13,500 feet) with the thermometer 45° at 9 A M

Chamba—The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chamba Division, writes as follows—No snow fell in the Chamba State from the 15th May to 15th July at altitudes where measurements are taken

There were frequent and unusual storms from 15th May to about the 20th June, which brought snow to the high ranges and heavy hail down to 6,000 feet

From personal observation I believe the 4th June was the last date on which snow fell down to a comparatively low altitude, as it then fell down to from 9,000 to 10,000 feet over and near the snowy ranges, but of course it soon melted

Simla Hill districts—During the period from the 15th May to the 15th June snowfalls occurred above 10,000 feet elevation on the 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 31st May, and 1st, 3rd, 5th and 14th June. The falls were slight and of short duration and were accompanied by rain on the lower elevations. There is still a good deal of snow at the higher elevations. Thus the Bhabba pass has only been opened a short time, and there is said to be still much snow on the Rupin and Brum passes between the Sutlej and Pabai valleys. It is known that there is now little or no snow on the Hariang pass (14,000 feet). The snowfall of the present year is said to be heavier than that of the last year and than the general average.

The snowfall during the period from the 15th June to the 15th July has been confined to the higher elevations. Rain has been unusually abundant over the lower elevations during the last half of the month

The snow accumulation is unusually abundant, and there is much more snow on the high passes than is generally the case at this time of the year. Slight snow is said to have fallen frequently on most of the high passes.

The following table gives the probable depth of accumulation of snow on the various passes in the district on the 15th July.

Name of pass	Elevation	Depth of snow
		Feet.
Bhabba . . . . .	.	12
Shatul . . . . .	.	10
Ekna . . . . .	.	10
Rupin . . . . .	.....	Much
Brum . . . . .	...	5
Harrang	14,000	No snow.

Garhwal—There was a considerable fall (about 1 foot) in the extreme north on the 2nd May. Snow fell down to about 11,000 feet

Heavy snow fell about the 13th July on the higher ranges and down to about 16,000 feet on the southern face of the great snowy range.

The accumulation of snow on the 1st June on the Niti and Mana passes was greater than usual. The rain which fell about the 10th July melted a great deal of the accumulated snow. The snow line lay then at about 17,000 feet on southern aspects, though in northern and sheltered parts drifts were to be found much lower down. Passes into Tibet were open at the beginning of July as usual. At present the snow line is about 16,000 feet (the average summer height) owing to recent falls

Summary of snowfall information

The reports are few in number, but are of considerable interest, as they indicate clearly the character of the weather and the snow accumulation in the Western Himalayas during the past two months.

As no reports have been received from officers on the North-West Frontier, it is almost certain no snow has fallen on the higher elevations in Afghanistan or Baluchistan.

The reports received from Chitral and Kashmir show that weather was more disturbed than usual in June and the first half of July, and that frequent snow fell on the lower elevations and occasional snow on the higher elevations. The snow accumulation is unusually great in North Kashmir, due to the heavy and prolonged snowfall of the winter.

The reports for Chamba and the Simla Hill districts indicate that there was more rain than usual in these districts, and that there was occasional light snow on the higher elevations. The snowfall was too small in amount to be of any importance, but the accumulation on the higher elevations and passes, due to the heavy winter snowfall, is still considerably larger in amount than usual.

The report for Githwal indicates similar weather and conditions in that area as in the Punjab Himalayas.

No information has been received from Sikkim and the Assam Himalayas, and the closure of the Gnatong observatory has withdrawn from the Department, the only source of accurate information for the whole length of the Eastern Himalayas.

It was stated in the forecast published in the *Gazette of India* on the 5th June that the snowfall of the preceding winter months was much heavier than usual in the Kashmir and perhaps the Punjab Himalayas—more especially on the higher ranges, and hence that there was in the beginning of June an abnormal accumulation of snow on the higher ranges in the Chitral, Kashmir and perhaps the Punjab Himalayas. Weather has been during the past two months more cloudy and disturbed than usual in the hill districts, and hence snow has melted more slowly than usual and the accumulation is still abnormally large—more especially on the higher ranges in North Kashmir and perhaps Chitral. There has, however, been no heavy or prolonged general snow fall during the past two months in these areas, and the accumulation is hence slowly but steadily decreasing in amount. The abnormal accumulation is however probably restricted to the higher ranges or the region of perpetual snow and is not due to an unusual and large extension of snow clad surface.

Chief features of the meteorology of India in June and July 1897.

June—The advance of the monsoon current over the Arabian Sea was considerably retarded—almost as much as in June 1895. Ordinary hot weather conditions obtained at the commencement of the month. Weather was unsettled in the North-West Himalayas and the Punjab on the 1st and 2nd, and temperature was hence reduced for a brief period (from the 3rd to the 7th) very largely below the normal in Upper India.

The advancing monsoon gave very disturbed weather on the 7th and following days in the centre of the Arabian Sea. A cyclonic storm of considerable intensity formed and passed westwards. The *S S Sultan* and *Aden* were wrecked off the east coast of Socotra during this storm. The west coast districts of India received moderate rain during the existence of this storm. Very hot and dry weather prevailed in the interior, and the 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th were excessively hot days in Upper India. Higher maximum temperatures were recorded in Sind, the South-West Punjab and West Rajputana than have been previously registered. Jacobabad recorded the exceptionally high maximum of 126° on the 13th, $2^{\circ}3$ higher than had been previously registered at that station. The mean temperature of the 13th averaged 9° above the normal in Sind and Rajputana.

The Bombay monsoon current gave moderate to heavy rain over the greater part of the Peninsula in the third week of the month. The current in the Bay advanced to the neighbourhood of the Bengal Coast on the 14th. A small

storm formed in the north of the Bay on the 14th and 15th. It advanced west-north westwards across Orissa and Chota Nagpur, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand into the North-Western Provinces. Its march gave moderate to heavy rain in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain.

A shallow depression formed in Bihar on the 22nd. It shifted slightly in position during the next five days and filled up on the 28th. This storm gave general and heavy rain in North-Eastern India during this period. Meanwhile the Bombay current had fallen off very rapidly in strength and ceased to give rain over the interior on the 24th. A complete break obtained in North-Western and Central India and the Deccan from the 24th June to the 8th July.

Weather was very disturbed in the Chitral and Kashmir mountain districts on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th. This was followed by the extension of cool northerly winds over the Punjab from the 24th to the 27th.

The rainfall of the month was in very large defect in Rajputana, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Berar, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (West) and Hyderabad. It was favourable and above the normal in Burma, Bihar, Central India, Malabar, and the greater part of Bengal.

The mean pressure of the month of the whole of India was '011 inch below the normal. The pressure anomalies were similar in general character to those of May. In other words pressure was in local defect in Burma, North-Eastern India and the North-Western Provinces and was in local excess in Western and North-Western India, the excess being largest and most marked in the North Punjab, Kathiawar and Cutch.

Temperature was more or less in excess over the whole Indian area, except Baluchistan and the North Punjab, where it was reduced below the normal by the cool weather of the 14th to the 18th and the 24th to the 27th.

The following summarizes the variation data of the larger provinces

Province	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF			RAIN FALL			
	Pressure	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Actual, June 1897	Normal, June	Variation from normal	Percentage variation
	"	°	°	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Punjab	+008	-04	-03	111	180	-069	-38
Sind	+004	+37	+18	002	032	-030	-94
Rajputana	-010	+44	+23	016	196	-180	-92
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-018	+07	+06	382	517	-135	-26
Central India	-010	+30	+27	651	512	+139	+27
Central Provinces	-016	+41	+26	508	866	-358	-41
Berar	-005	+65	+46	247	616	-369	-60
Chota Nagpur	-031	+11	+05	730	821	-091	-11
Orissa	-012	+11	+12	830	999	-169	-17
Bihar	-025	+10	+15	1370	804	+566	+70
Bengal	-019	+11	+06	1134	1473	-339	-23
Assam	-017	+21	+06	1654	1965	-311	-16
Burma	-018	+12	+10	2053	1811	+242	+13
Bombay	-001	+39	+24	1845	1803	+042	+2
Madras	-012	+20	+17	331	402	-071	-18

July.—The break in the rains which had set in over North-Western and Central India on the 24th June, extended to Bengal on the 29th and continued until the 8th July over India generally. Heavy rain recommenced in the West Coast districts on the 6th, and showery weather set in on the same date in Bengal. Conditions continued to improve and rainfall extended again to the interior of

India on the 9th, thus terminating the break in the Central Provinces, Central India and the North-Western Provinces. The period from the 24th June to the 8th July was hence characterized by excessive temperature, abnormal dryness of the air and the prevalence of hot westerly winds over these areas.

The distribution of the rainfall from the 6th to the 20th was largely determined by a series of small land-formed depressions, chiefly in the Gangetic Plain.

The Bombay current was feebler than usual from the 15th to the 21st, and the rainfall in the West Coast districts and the greater part of the Peninsula was scanty. Moderate and fairly general rain fell between the 22nd and 25th. The Bombay current increased on the 26th and gave heavy rain to the West Coast districts during the remainder of the month. The rainfall in the interior of India was small in amount from the 26th to the 29th but increased rapidly on the 30th and 31st, on which days heavy rain was received in the Central Provinces and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces.

The mean pressure of the Indian land area for the month was practically normal (0.01 inch above it). Pressure was, relatively to the general condition, in local excess in North-Eastern India, the Central Provinces and Burma and in local defect over the remainder of India, the deficiency being most marked at the west coast stations from Suat to Colombo, where it ranged between .02 inch and .04 inch. The anomalies were hence inverse in character to those of May and June. This is probably a temporary change, but a month later than usual in its occurrence. This change usually occurs in the month of June during the complete establishment of the monsoon.

Temperature was above the normal over the whole of Burma and of India, with the exception of Assam. The excess was large and marked over the greater part of the interior and was absolutely greatest in Berar and the southern districts of the Central Provinces.

The rainfall of the month was unusual in its distribution and was below the normal over the greater part of India, but by smaller amounts generally than in June.

The following table gives data showing the variations of the mean pressure, temperature and rainfall from the normal in the larger Provinces.

Province	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF			RAINFALL			
	Pressure	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Actual.	Normal	Variation from normal	Percentage variation
	"	°	°	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Punjab	+0.001	+1.8	+1.3	4.47	6.04	-1.57	-26
Rajputana	-0.003	+3.0	+2.5	6.35	7.04	-0.69	-10
Sind	-0.003	+1.3	+1.8	2.89	2.47	+0.42	+17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0	+2.6	+1.4	13.19	13.31	-0.12	-1
Central India	+0.005	+4.0	+2.4	10.53	11.79	-1.26	-11
Central Provinces	+0.011	+5.4	+1.9	12.21	16.97	-4.76	-28
Berar	+0.001	+5.5	+2.2	7.04	10.72	-3.68	-34
Chota Nagpur	0	+3.6	+1.6	11.81	13.98	-2.17	-16
Bihar	+0.001	+2.4	+1.1	9.39	13.15	-3.76	-29
Orissa	+0.016	+1.5	+0.6	13.23	13.12	+0.11	+1
Bengal	+0.018	+1.1	+0.8	13.62	15.57	-1.95	-13
Assam	+0.023	-1.2	-0.4	17.62	17.46	+0.16	+1
Burma	+0.011	+0.7	+0.8	18.87	21.12	-2.25	-11
Bombay	-0.019	+2.0	+1.2	27.15	20.88	+6.27	+30
Madras	-0.006	+2.5	+1.7	3.04	4.35	-1.31	-30

Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions or districts into which the plains of India is divided, the rainfall of the two months of June and July was above the normal in eighteen divisions and from 1 to 10 per cent in defect (or practically normal) in nine divisions. In twelve of the remaining divisions it was between 11 and 24 per cent below the normal or in moderate defect. It was 25 per cent. or over in defect in twelve divisions, for which comparative data are given below

Division	RAINFALL, 30TH MAY TO 31ST JULY 1897		
	Average actual	Average normal	Percentage variation
	Inches	Inches	
Gujarat	14 56	24 14	—40
South Punjab	3 78	6 05	—38
Central Provinces (West)	15 40	23 27	—34
Upper Burma	10 76	15 72	—32
Belar	11 30	16 70	—32
Central Provinces (Central)	17 05	25 01	—32
Kathiawar	7 81	11 28	—31
North Bengal	30 25	42 73	—29
Central „	16 13	21 96	—27
Punjab Submontane	7 62	10 23	—26
West Rajputana	4 15	5 59	—26
Khandesh	7 66	10 28	—25

The rainfall of the two months has, on the average of the whole of India, been below the normal to a slight extent. The greater part of the area which mainly receives its rainfall from the Bay of Bengal current has obtained normal or excess rainfall, whereas the areas chiefly dependent upon the Bombay current have had deficient rainfall.

A noteworthy feature of the season up to date has been the absence of cyclonic storms. One formed in the Bay of Bengal at the commencement of the monsoon, but with this exception there has been no cyclonic storm in the Bay. In June and July 1896, five cyclonic storms of moderate to considerable intensity formed in the Bay and gave heavy cyclonic downpours in the districts over which they passed. The rainfall in the present year has hence been favourably distributed and has been far more favourable to agriculture than the rainfall of the corresponding period of last year.

Another noteworthy feature has been the prevalence of disturbed weather with a tendency to the formation of cyclonic storms in the Arabian Sea in July, where cyclonic storms rarely, if ever, occur in that month. This is an indication that the currents in that area are not only feebler but much more unsteady than usual. Hence the deficient rainfall over the greater part of the Peninsula.

Summary of conditions at the commencement of August 1897, and probable character and distribution of rainfall in August and September 1897.

The pre-monsoon conditions of pressure and temperature of the present year were very similar to those which obtained in the year 1896. The advance

of the monsoon was considerably delayed in both years, and the currents in June were not so strong as usual in years of favourable conditions. The resemblance between the two seasons terminated at the end of June. July 1897, like July 1895, was unusually dry and free from cyclonic disturbances, whereas July 1896 was remarkable for a larger number and more rapid succession of storms than has been previously experienced in India. The Seychelles telegrams received from the 15th May to the 27th July indicate that the south-east trades in the equatorial belt were during that period weak and somewhat unsteady, as was the case during the corresponding period of 1895. The scanty information obtained from vessels crossing the equatorial belt and the Arabian Sea indicates that a moderate but very unsteady monsoon prevailed during nearly the whole of July, and that the monsoon is at the present time strengthening but is probably below its normal extent to a slight extent. The general conditions in India and the seas to the south in June and July 1897 have a considerable resemblance to those prevailing in the corresponding period of 1895, but differ largely from those obtaining in June and July 1896.

The chief features which have to be taken into consideration in determining the probable distribution of rainfall in August and September are

- 1st —The probable phase of the remarkable weather or rainfall oscillation through which the countries depending chiefly for their supplies of rainfall on the Indian Ocean are passing
- 2nd —The probable strength and character of the south-east trades
- 3rd —The steadiness and strength of the monsoon currents in the Indian Seas—more especially the Arabian Sea
- 4th —The pressure conditions obtaining at the end of July in India
- 5th —The absence of untimely snowfall in the Himalayan mountain area during June and July

First —The abnormal character of the meteorology of India during the past five years has been fully pointed out in the forecasts of the past three years. India experienced three years of excessive rainfall from 1892 to 1894, 1893 being the year of greatest excess. This was followed by years of deficient rainfall in 1895 and 1896, and the latter year corresponded inversely to 1893, being characterized by scanty and ill-distributed rain and by early and untimely closure of the rains over by far the greater part of India.

The variation of the rainfall of the past five years is markedly cyclical in character, and the figures suggest strongly, independent of other considerations, that the rainfall of the present monsoon will most probably not be above the normal and may probably on the average of the whole of India be in very slight defect. This cyclical variation is due to causes affecting a very much larger area than India, and has been for the past five years and is still the most important factor in the meteorology of India and the Indian Seas. Information for Australia, South Africa and the south-east trades region over the whole of which the abnormality has extended appears to indicate that the abnormal conditions determining this cyclical variation are passing away. The consideration of these conditions leads to the conclusion that the monsoon currents will not be above their normal strength on the mean of the whole monsoon period, and that the average monsoon rainfall of the whole of India will very probably be not above the normal and probably in slight defect.

Second —The information relating to the strength of the south-east trades in the Indian Ocean is scanty (being restricted to data from Mauritius and Zanzibar and the logs of a few ships), but indicates that they are generally of normal strength. The Seychelles telegrams show that perhaps in the western part of the equatorial belt the air movement has been less steady and weaker than usual.

Third.—The monsoon current in the Bay has been moderate in strength, but remarkably steady and has been characterised by an almost complete absence of cyclonic storms during the monsoon season to date. The current in the Arabian Sea has been, on the other hand, abnormally unsteady. It was unusually feeble over the centre in the last week of June and first week of July, and southerly

And instead of the normal easterly winds have frequently prevailed on the Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts, due to an occasional tendency to the formation of cyclonic storms which however, failed to develop in July. The current is so far as can be judged by the latest data stronger and steadier than hitherto.

Fourth—The abnormal features of the pressure conditions in June were similar to those of May but less marked, whereas those of July are generally opposite in character. The temporary reversal of the pressure anomalies is an annual phenomenon accompanying the permanent advance of the monsoon and usually occurs in June. It is hence practically a month later than usual in the present year, due mainly to the abnormal weakness of the Bombay monsoon current in June. The pressure anomalies in July were small, and there is only one abnormal feature of importance at the present time. This is the position of the trough of low pressure which is much further north than usual, its axis in fact running along the centre instead of the southern edge of the Gangetic Plain. This northward shift of the trough has been more or less persistent since the commencement of the monsoon and will probably continue throughout the present month at least. Its position determines the tracks of any cyclonic storms which pass across India in the rains. Its present northerly position is necessarily associated with the diversion of the Bombay current from Upper India, and with strong winds but deficient rain in the Deccan. Hence the present pressure conditions are very unfavourable for rain in the Punjab and West Rajputana and also somewhat unfavourable for satisfactory rain in the Deccan.

Fifth—Heavy and general snowfall in the Western Himalayas has occasionally occurred in June and July, as for example in 1880, and was associated with a prolonged break in the rains in August in that year. Hence the absence of excessive snowfall during the past two months is favourable for the continuance of rain during the next month or six weeks without any considerable break.

The previous remarks indicate to what extent the present conditions are likely to affect the rainfall of India during the next two months.

The following gives a very brief comparison with previous years in which the hot weather conditions and the general character of the rainfall of June and July were similar to those of the present year.

The only years in which the meteorology of the months of June and July resembles that of the corresponding months of the present year are 1879, 1885 and 1895.

1879—The cold weather was finer than usual and the snowfall on the hills below the normal. March, April and May were very dry and hotter than usual. The south-west monsoon commenced in Bengal on the 14th June. It set in feebly on the 4th June in Bombay and was strong for a short period at the end of the month. The rainfall of July was very scanty in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Belar and the Deccan, whilst North-Eastern India had more abundant rain than usual. Rainfall was in general excess in August and September—more especially in North-Western and Western India. The greater part of Madras received favourable rain between October and December.

1885—The cold weather was more disturbed than usual and heavy snow fell in the Western Himalayas—more especially in April and May. Temperature was hence considerably below the normal—more especially in Upper India in May. The Punjab was 8° cooler than usual in that month. The rains commenced about the 15th June in Bengal. They were much delayed on the Bombay Coast, and both currents were weak during nearly the whole of July. The deficiency of rainfall in July was marked in North-Western India. The monsoon currents were strong in August and gave abundant rain over nearly the whole of Northern India. The rainfall was generally below the normal in the Peninsula. The rains ceased early in September in Upper India. North-Eastern India and the Deccan area received favourable rain in September. The retreating south-west monsoon rains were favourable over the greater part of Madras.

1895.—The cold weather was more disturbed than usual, and the rain was well in the Western Himalayas above the normal—more so than in the other ranges. March and April were slightly cooler than usual, but May was a normal month, especially in Northern India. The rains began about the normal date on the Bengal Coast, but very upwards of a week later elsewhere, especially on the Bombay Coast. The greater part of India received good rain in June. The Bombay monsoon was weak from the 2nd to the 21st of July, and monsoon rains were not obtained over nearly the whole of North and Central India. The greater part of Northern India obtained favourable rain in August. The rainfall of that month was in slight to moderate defect in Rajasthan, Central India, Bihar, Khandesh and the Bombay Deccan. The rains ceased nearly a month before their normal date over the whole of North-Western and Central India and were considerably below the normal in North Eastern India in September and October. The rainfall of the retreating south-west monsoon period in Madras was very irregularly distributed, but on the whole favourable.

The following are the chief inferences that can be drawn respecting the character of the monsoon and the probable distribution of rainfall in India during the months of August and September based on the snow and ice, the general meteorological conditions and the strength and character of the monsoon currents in India and the Indian Seas during the months of June and July.

1st.—It is very probable there will be no prolonged general break in Northern or Central India during the month of August. The monsoon currents will probably be of at least normal strength in August, and the Arabian Sea current below its normal strength in the northern half of that sea in September.

2nd.—It is very probable that there will be few cyclonic storms in August formed in the Bay, and hence that the rainfall of that month will be as favourably distributed as during the months of June and July.

3rd.—It is probable the rains will cease somewhat earlier than usual in Upper India. In the years which most resemble the present year, they ceased in the first or second week of September.

4th.—Conditions are (as indicated by the tendency to persistent local excess of pressure in North Bombay and South-West Rajputana, and the present position of the trough of low pressure) unfavourable in Sird, West Rajputana and the western and probably central districts of the Punjab and also in Kathiawar and Gujarat. It is probable that rainfall will be in moderate to considerable defect in these areas. It will be in slight to moderate defect in the East Punjab in the month of August, and in general moderate to considerable defect in the Punjab, Rajputana and perhaps Central India in September, due to the very probable earlier termination of the rains than usual.

5th.—It is very probable that in the North-western Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur the rainfall will be at least normal in August and about normal in September and probable it may be in excess.

6th.—Conditions are, on the whole, favourable in Bengal and Assam, and these provinces will probably receive satisfactory rain during the next two months. So far as can be judged from comparison with previous years, the rainfall in these two provinces is more likely to be in excess in September than in August or October. There are no indications at present of the earlier termination of the rains than usual in North-East India.

7th.—Conditions are somewhat unfavourable in the Central Provinces and North Deccan, due to the present position of the trough of low pressure, but the abnormal conditions will probably pass away in September. They will hence probably receive slightly less than their normal rain in August and favourable rain in September. Conditions are slightly less favourable in Berar, the Bombay

Bombay and Hyderabad than in the Central Provinces, and the rainfall in these areas will probably be below the normal in August.

3rd —The data for Upper and Central Burma are too scanty and unreliable to enable an estimate of the probable character of the rains in that part of Burma to be made. Conditions are on the whole favourable in Lower Burma and Tenasserim.

9th —It is too early to forecast the probabilities of favourable rains in Southern India due to the retreating south-west monsoon, but judging solely from the years of similar monsoon conditions the rainfall of that period will probably be satisfactory over the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

It should be noted that, in consequence of the very abnormal character of the weather in the equatorial belt and the Arabian Sea in June and July and the unusual unsteadiness of the Bombay current, there is a considerable element of uncertainty in the forecast which is based on the supposition of normal monsoon currents in August, and of a weaker current than usual in the Arabian Sea in September and of a normal current in the Bay in that month.

JOHN ELIOT,

*Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

SIMLA, 6th August, 1897

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, July 31st, 1897.

The light monsoon and generally showery weather which prevailed during the previous week continued during the greater part of the week under review, but at the close of the week a change was taking place. On the 29th the lines of equal pressure began to draw together and the pressure differences to increase. This change continued during the 30th and 31st, so that by the close of the week strongly marked monsoon conditions were established throughout the Indian region, and the wind had generally increased in strength. Over the West Coast districts rain fell uninterruptedly throughout the week, the amounts on several days having been fairly heavy, and owing in part to a local irregularity in the pressure distribution this rainfall extended well into Kathiawar and Gujarat, where it was much required. The rainfall did not, however, extend from the West Coast any distance inland, and those portions of the Deccan, etc., represented by the stations of Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur only received very light and partial rainfall. Similarly with Madras. Though showers fell over a considerable part of that Presidency during the week, the amount of rain received was generally small and the showers were a good deal scattered. Over the central districts rain fell throughout the week, though the amounts were lighter during the middle days than at the commencement and end of the week. In Burma the rainfall has been fairly general, but on the whole light. In Bengal the fall was exceptionally light during the first four days, after which it became heavier and more general. The Gangetic Plain received good daily rain, except on the 27th and 28th when hardly any fell. In the Punjab there was practically no rain on the 28th and 29th, but on the remaining days there were useful showers. This lightness of the rainfall was accompanied with a higher temperature than usual, the abnormal excess being greatest on the 28th, 29th and 30th, when the heat over Upper India was largely above the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, July 25th.*—Pressure had changed slightly generally. The distribution was fairly normal, except that the pressure differences were smaller than usual. The winds were abnormal and irregular over North Bombay, but elsewhere blew from about the usual monsoon directions. In most places the force was light. The mean temperature was low along the line of the Himalayas and generally high elsewhere. Showery weather had prevailed throughout the whole country, but in parts of North-West and North-East India and in Madras these showers had been light and partial.

Monday, July 26th.—Pressure had changed irregularly, but there had been a brisk fall in the north-east of India as well as in part of the North-West Provinces and of the Punjab and in Kathiawar. Moderate pressure differences existed

over the Peninsula and the Bay and abnormally uniform pressures over Northern India. Westerly winds prevailed over the Peninsula, southerly winds in Burma and variable light breezes over Northern India. The mean temperature was low for the time of year over Bombay and along the line of the Himalayas, but was higher than usual elsewhere. The distribution of the rainfall was similar to that reported on the 25th, but the amounts were heavier on parts of the West Coast and in North Bombay.

Tuesday, July 27th—Pressure had given way everywhere. Readings were lowest over the Punjab and Rajputana and highest in Tenasserim, so that the general distribution was unchanged, but a small shallow depression had appeared over the north-west of the Bay. The winds were abnormally southerly along the Bombay Coast and had shifted to north at Gopalpur and to east at Akyab, but elsewhere there was no important change. The monsoon was abnormally light almost everywhere. The mean temperature was low over the West Punjab and part of Bombay, but was generally excessive elsewhere. The weather remained showery generally, but over very considerable tracts of the country no rain whatever had fallen.

Wednesday, July 28th—The barometer had risen over the south of the Peninsula, Burma, Assam and North Bengal, but had continued to fall elsewhere. The pressure differences were becoming large over the Peninsula and the Bay, but over Central and Northern India pressure was still relatively uniform, though lower over the Punjab than elsewhere. The depression over the north-west of the Bay was very slight. The winds were westerly over the Peninsula, southerly to south-easterly over Burma and Bengal and variable elsewhere. The force was still low at Bombay and at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature was in considerable to large excess of the normal all over the more central parts of the country. In the West Coast districts and in Lower Burma the rainfall had been heavier and more general than during the past few days, but elsewhere scattered showers continued to be reported and in North-West and Central India hardly any rain had fallen.

Thursday, July 29th—Pressure had risen over Burma and the Peninsula and fallen elsewhere. Large pressure differences now existed, and the distribution was such as characterises a strong burst of the monsoon. A north-easterly wind was reported from Saugor Island and variable winds from parts of North-West India, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. The force of the wind was about normal along the Bombay Coast and above the normal over the centre of the Bay. The mean temperature was below the average over the south of the Peninsula and parts of Burma and of Assam and above the normal elsewhere—more particularly over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Central India. Only light scattered showers had been received over North-West and Central India, but elsewhere general showers were reported, and along the West Coast the rainfall had been heavy.

Friday, July 30th—Pressure had decreased in the north-east and north-west of India and increased elsewhere. Readings were lowest and largely below the normal over the west of the Punjab and highest and considerably above the normal over Tenasserim. Hence the pressure differences were much greater than usual. The winds were variable over Northern India and blew from the

normal directions elsewhere. They were generally stronger than usual. Temperature remained low over parts of the Peninsula and of North-East India. The rainfall had been fairly general and heavy, except over part of North-West India, the Deccan and Madras, where there had been little or no rain.

Saturday, July 31st—Pressure had increased briskly over the Punjab, decreased briskly over Sind and North-East India and changed little elsewhere. Pressure was lowest over the Western desert and highest in Malabar, and gradients were steeper than usual. A shallow depression lay over Central Bengal. Calms and light south-westerly winds prevailed over the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the winds were about normal. The mean temperature was low over the Gangetic Plain and parts of Bengal and of Burma, but was generally higher than usual elsewhere. The West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and a large part of the Deccan and of Madras reported very little rain, but elsewhere the fall had been general and in places heavy.

Temperature—As mentioned above, the rainfall on most days has been light and scattered and the weather fair with passing clouds, and as a consequence the heat has been very generally excessive.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week.

PROVINCE.	JULY 1897							Mean variation of week
	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	
	o	o	o	c	c	o	o	
Burma	+24	+29	+31	+11	-04	-01	+05	+14
Bengal and Assam	+10	+22	+30	+29	+20	+06	+02	+17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-16	-11	+20	+49	+53	+08	-22	+13
Punjab	-24	-27	-01	+38	+73	+71	+14	+21
Bombay	+10	+12	+19	+12	+05	+08	+15	+12
Central Provinces and Berar	+30	+27	+36	+54	+58	+39	+10	+36
Central India and Gujarat	+18	+17	+30	+45	+56	+40	+27	+33
Sind and Rajputana	+33	+27	+25	+50	+73	+66	+50	+46
Madras	+04	+15	+21	+09	-06	+08	+08	+08
Mean for whole of India	+10	+12	+23	+33	+36	+27	+12	+22

The hottest day was the 29th, when the mean temperature was about normal over the Peninsula, but was in moderate to considerable excess in all other parts of India. The hottest area on the mean of the week was Sind and Rajputana, where the mean temperature for the week was $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

July 25th	.	.	.	.	109°3	at Jacobabad.
" 26th	.	.	.	.	109°3	" "
" 27th	.	.	.	.	105°1	" Hyderabad (S.).
" 28th	.	.	.	.	110°3	" Jacobabad.
" 29th	.	.	.	.	113°2	" "
" 30th	.	.	.	.	114°2	" "
" 31st	.	.	.	.	111°0	" Peshawar.

Rain—No rain has fallen during the week under review in Baluchistan and only a few unimportant showers in Sind and Madras (South), but in all the other rainfall divisions effective rain has been received. Along the West Coast rain has fallen uninterruptedly and on the whole fairly heavily throughout the week. On some days this rainfall was confined almost wholly to the coast districts, but on the 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th rain was carried inland and fair showers were received over parts of the Deccan. In the Central Provinces fair steady rain was reported on all days, except the 28th, when the 24 hours previous to 8 A.M. had been dry. Burma, Assam and Bengal received but little rain during the early part of the week, but on Wednesday the fall began to grow heavier, and during the remainder of the week good rain was received over the whole of this area. In the Gangetic Plain and North-West India the rainfall of the week was irregular. On some days, as for example, the 26th, 30th and 31st the rain extended well up into North-West India, while on other days the weather was fine, and the only rainfall recorded was a few scattered showers.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows, as stated above, that effective rain has been received in all but three of the rainfall divisions. The average actual fall for the week ranges from 13.78 inches in the Konkan, 12.27 inches in Tenasserim, 12.04 inches in Arakan, 9.11 inches in Coorg and 8.98 inches in Malabar to 0.96 inch in Upper Burma, 0.69 inch in the West Punjab, 0.57 inch in Madras (Central) and to 0.22 inch in the East Coast (South). This distribution of rain agrees fairly well with the normal distribution, except in the case of the Konkan, where the fall has been heavier than usual. The third column of the table shows that the average rainfall of the week has been heavier than usual in twenty-two divisions and lighter than usual in thirty-five divisions, hence the area over which the rainfall has exceeded the normal has been somewhat less during the week under review than during the preceding week. The region of excessive rainfall included the following divisions—Tenasserim, Arakan, East and North Bengal, the Surma divisions of Assam, North Bihar, both the Oudh divisions, the submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the West Coast divisions, the Bombay Deccan and Khandesh, Berar and the west of the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, the East Coast (North and Central) and Hyderabad (South), while all other parts of the Indian region had less rain than usual. The most important variations were +6.35 inches in the Konkan +4.50 inches in North Oudh, +3 inches in Assam (Surma), North Bengal and Malabar and -3.20 inches in the Assam Hills and -2.14 inches in the Punjab Hills.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the seasonal rainfall up to the end of July. For the whole period from May 30th to July 31st the rainfall has been generally heavier than usual in the North-West Provinces and the south-west of the Peninsula and generally less than usual elsewhere. Over a large part of the country the amount of the deficiency has been more or less small and unimportant, but in the case of Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Bengal Hills, the South Punjab, the Punjab Hills, Berar, the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Baluchistan the deficiency exceeds 30 per cent. of the normal average and is absolutely greatest in Baluchistan and the Assam Hills.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	Thatun	15 24 inches
	Akyab	13 97 "
Assam	Nemotha (Silchar)	7 59 "
Bengal	Cox's Bazar (Chittagong)	12 78 "
	Alipore (Jalpaiguri)	22 18 "
Bihar	Kishungunj (Purnea)	8 42 "
North-West Provinces	Nanpara (Bahraich)	13 24 "
	Fatehgarh	11 42 "
Punjab	Umballa	5 25 "
	Kangra	11 29 "
Coast	Kertal (Mangalore)	22 43 "
	Chiplun (Ratnagiri)	24 46 "
	Bavda (Kolhapur)	24 63 "
Central districts	Tikaria (Mandla)	10 74 "
	Drug (Raipur)	11 88 "
Madras	Parvatipur (Vizagapatam)	5 13 "
	Ongole (Nellore)	3 64 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 31ST, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO JULY 31ST, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to July 31st	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	12.27	10.68	+ 1.59	78.16	89.14	- 12
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	4.80	5.04	- 0.24	41.80	43.76	- 4
	3 Central do	1.60	2.87	- 1.13	19.87	23.17	- 14
	4 Upper do	0.90	1.78	- 0.82	10.76	15.72	- 32
	5 Arakan	12.04	9.72	+ 2.32	91.27	104.66	- 13
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	4.71	4.09	+ 0.62	33.28	38.14	- 13
	7 Assam Satluj	7.14	3.93	+ 3.21	42.50	41.23	+ 3
	8 Do Hills	2.84	6.04	- 3.20	27.85	65.00	- 57
	9 Do Brahmaputra	3.22	3.71	- 0.49	25.80	31.87	- 19
	10 Deltaic Bengal	1.71	2.94	- 1.23	24.23	22.21	+ 9
	11 Central do	1.31	2.41	- 1.10	16.13	21.96	- 27
	12 North do	6.72	3.46	+ 3.26	30.25	42.73	- 29
	13 Bengal Hills	5.43	6.72	- 1.29	43.88	63.59	- 31
	14 Orissa	2.19	3.14	- 0.95	19.14	21.28	- 10
	15 Chota Nagpur	1.85	3.31	- 1.46	18.29	20.35	- 10
	16 South Bihar	1.66	3.03	- 1.37	24.84	16.75	+ 48
	17 North do	3.75	2.68	+ 1.07	19.06	20.09	- 8
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	18 N.W.P. East	1.51	3.00	- 1.49	15.80	14.83	+ 7
	19 South Oudh	3.16	2.66	+ 0.50	14.26	13.83	+ 3
	20 North do	7.18	2.68	+ 4.50	17.20	16.04	+ 7
	21 N.W.P. Central	2.43	2.87	- 0.44	14.20	12.77	+ 11
	22 Do West	1.53	2.32	- 0.79	16.13	10.29	+ 57
	23 Do East Submontane	3.77	3.12	+ 0.65	18.58	16.89	+ 10
	24 Do West do	3.66	3.40	+ 0.26	22.26	17.77	+ 25
	25 Do Hills	1.87	2.97	- 1.10	24.65	18.62	+ 32
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	1.10	1.84	- 0.74	10.04	9.33	+ 8
	27 South do	0.91	1.11	- 0.20	3.78	6.05	- 38
	28 Central do	0.91	1.18	- 0.27	4.18	5.52	- 19
	29 Punjab Submontane	1.09	1.78	- 0.69	7.62	10.23	- 26
	30 Do Hills	3.98	6.12	- 2.14	17.36	26.74	- 35
	31 North Punjab	1.14	1.35	- 0.21	5.52	4.83	+ 14
	32 West do	0.69	0.71	- 0.02	2.57	3.12	- 18
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar	8.98	5.92	+ 3.06	78.13	66.33	+ 18
	34 Madras South-Central	1.10	1.15	- 0.05	11.28	11.14	+ 1
	35 Coorg	9.11	9.59	- 0.48	74.47	66.01	+ 14
	36 Mysore	1.80	1.04	+ 0.76	11.73	12.39	- 5
	37 Konkan	13.78	7.43	+ 6.35	73.03	67.88	+ 8
	38 Bombay Deccan	2.21	1.46	+ 0.75	13.54	12.77	+ 6
	39 Hyderabad North						
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	40 Khandesh	1.42	1.05	+ 0.37	7.66	10.28	- 25
	41 Berar	2.54	1.77	+ 0.77	11.30	16.70	- 32
	42 Central Provinces West	3.08	2.84	+ 0.24	15.40	23.27	- 34
	43 Do do Central	3.61	4.44	- 0.83	17.05	25.01	- 32
BOMBAY (NORTH)	44 Do do East	3.18	4.02	- 0.84	19.20	23.63	- 19
	45 Gujarat	3.57	3.91	- 0.34	14.56	24.14	- 40
	46 Kathiawar	3.10	1.90	+ 1.20	7.51	11.28	- 31
	47 Sind	0.02	0.52	- 0.50	2.44	2.50	- 2
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0.31	- 0.31	0.36	1.08	- 67
	49 Central India East	2.77	2.83	- 0.06	16.75	19.13	- 12
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	1.37	1.67	- 0.30	10.10	13.02	- 22
	51 West Rajputana	0.63	1.07	- 0.44	4.15	5.59	- 26
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	1.45	1.21	+ 0.24	9.83	10.97	- 10
	52-A Do do	5.35	2.99	+ 2.36	18.85	25.53	- 26
	53 Hyderabad South	1.26	0.99	+ 0.27	8.84	9.77	- 10
	54 Madras Central	0.57	0.69	- 0.12	5.70	6.25	- 9
	55 East Coast Central	1.24	0.73	+ 0.51	5.63	6.67	- 14
	56 Do South	0.22	0.79	- 0.57	4.15	5.03	- 18
	57 Madras South	0.04	0.29	- 0.25	2.47	2.28	+ 9

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

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SIMLA, 5th August, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 31st July*—Falls still continue very local, no general downpour, amount registered in south was practically nil, elsewhere generally slightly below average, deficiencies are generally greatest in the worst affected parts of affected districts. The water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, for irrigation it is generally insufficient, except under the Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Periyar, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Agricultural operations are fairly brisk but more rain is wanted for wet cultivation. Standing crops throughout the presidency require more rain. Harvests give a limited outturn, middling. Pasture is improving, except in the south. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally available, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, many deaths being reported from Anantapur, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are very high, but have fallen in the Deccan and are tending to fall elsewhere. Prospects are still not unhopeful, though the season is late, more rain is wanted especially in the Deccan. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—165,307 men, 275,709 women, 95,096 children, with 535 unspecified, total 536,647 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—530 unspecified in Ganjam. Weavers—21,937 men, 16,682 women, 1,639 children, total 40,258 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and the Circars. Total relief workers 577,435. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—357 men, 579 women, 18,958 children, total 19,894. Others—4,352 men, 8,394 women, 23,740 children, total 36,486. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—27,491 men, 68,708 women, 76,963 children, total 173,162. Total on gratuitous relief 229,542. Grand total on Government relief 806,977. Figures for Godavari are incomplete. There were also 939 persons employed on zamindari works and 115 persons fed in zamindari kitchens in Ganjam. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam $8\frac{1}{2}$, Kurnool and Bellary $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bhadrachalam $10\frac{1}{2}$, Vizagapatam 11, Cuddapah 12, and Anantapur 13 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since commencement of distress Rs. 12,04,939.

Bombay—*For week ending 2nd August*—Rain good in Gujarat and Konkan, slight in the Deccan, Karnatak, and Sind, more wanted in Bijapur and parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Surat, Poona, Satara, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, and Dharwar. Sowing operations are in progress. Rice transplanting continues in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Surat, Kolaba, Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Young seedlings are thriving, except in parts of Poona and Bijapur. Locusts caused damage in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier, in two of Karachi, slight in three of Hyderabad, and four of Thar and Parkar. Fodder is sufficient, except in Shikarpur and the Deccan. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana. Prices continue high in Shikarpur, Surat, Thana, and Nasik. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 9, Bijapur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sholapur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Ahmednagar $7\frac{1}{2}$, Poona $7\frac{1}{2}$, Nasik $7\frac{1}{2}$, Satara $7\frac{1}{2}$, Khandesh $7\frac{1}{4}$, Dharwar $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 104,459, Sholapur 106,548, Ahmednagar 76,333, Poona 13,488, Nasik 9,616, Satara 12,066, Khandesh 11,673, Belgaum 15,266, Dharwar 2,115; total 351,564, of whom 285,588 are relief workers and 65,976 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 13,397, including 826 in poor-houses, Sholapur 11,094, including 161 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 15,017, including 1,007 in poor-houses, Poona 11,549, Nasik 1,588, including 215 in poor-houses, Satara 2,158, including 206 in poor-houses, Belgaum 770, Dharwar 1,006, total 56,579. Total number on relief 408,143.

Bengal—*For week ending 2nd August*—There has been rain in all parts of the Province during the week, but the total rainfall has not been sufficient in parts of South-West and North Bengal, Ouissa, and Chota Nagpur. Rain is urgently wanted in Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Bogra, and Palamau for the transplantation of winter rice, elsewhere transplantation is making progress. The prospects of all autumn crops and sugarcane are favourable, early rice and jute are being harvested. Prices are on the whole stationary, though in places they are reported to be still rising. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice 7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Nadia, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 seers, Murshidabad, common rice 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Rajshahi, common rice 7 seers, Shahabad, common rice 8 seers and peas $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saian, barley $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Champaran, Burmah rice $8\frac{1}{16}$ seers and gram $9\frac{1}{8}$ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 10 seers, Darbhanga, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers and indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 seers and *marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) 13 to 14 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice 7 to 8 seers and maize 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 seers and *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) 15 to 24 seers, Lohardaga, rice 6 seers, and Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 31st July, were—Bankura 9,909, Nadia 64,699, Murshidabad 5,013, Jessore 309, Khulna 7,650, Rajshahi 571, Dinajpur 117, Pabna 499, Patna 237, Shahabad 23,861, Saian 77,733, Champaran 69,288, Muzaffarpur 101,486, Darbhanga 157,381, Bhagalpur 6,216, Sonthal Parganas 5,672, Puri 4,239, Hazaribagh 4,625, Lohardaga 1,840, Palamau 3,985, Manbhum 16,559, total 561,889 against 582,493 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 2,538, Nadia 1,765, Murshidabad 3,718, Khulna 140, Rajshahi 10,964, Saran 9,706, Champaran 11,427, Muzaffarpur 5,854, Darbhanga 29,821, Bhagalpur 1,978, Cuttack 3,386, Hazaribagh 438, and Lohardaga 2,263, total 83,998. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 76,801, women 67,678, children 20,095, total 164,574. Dependants—men 485, women 23, children 6,466, total 6,974. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 3,405, women 4,049, children 29,394, total 36,848. Otherwise relieved—men 58,025, women 193,357, children 100,256, total 351,638. Test-workers—men 1,369, women 284, children 202, total 1,855. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—the sex of 4,157 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported—men 15,175, women 40,922, children 23,744; total 79,841. Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 1,507, women 1,055, children 218; total 2,780. Hatwa—men 311, women 176, children 93; total 580. Jamtara—men 98, women 125, children 40, total 263. Deoghur—men 20, women 28, children 1, total 49. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,722, women 5,868, children 5,770, total 14,360. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 31, women 211, children 200, total 442. Hatwa—men 178, women 276, children 255, total 709. Manjha—men 182, women 109, children 14; total 305. Cuttack—Wards Estates—men 137, women 508, children 151, total 796. Total on private relief 20,284 against 21,165 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th August.*—Rain fell throughout the Provinces during the week. Bahraich recorded 13 and Gonda 12 inches, while Farukhabad and Kheri recorded 10 and 9 inches respectively. In most of the remaining districts the rainfall varied from 3 to 7 inches. Sowings and weedings of crops continue. Sowings are near completion in some districts. Standing crops are doing well. Transplanting of rice is becoming more general. Slight damage has been caused by excessive rain in a few places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 31st July, in seventeen districts officially recognized as distressed were as follows:—Agra 15,191, Etawah 3,130, Cawnpore 10,456, Fatehpur 9,838, Banda 110,528, Hamirpur 22,096, Allahabad 77,891, Jhansi 24,179, Jalaun 34,813, Mirzapur 15,222, Family Comains of Maharaja of Benares 6,187, Jaunpur 22,216, Gorakhpur 16,379, Azamgarh 15,586, Lucknow 45,194, Unao 19,986, Rai Bareilly 18,525, Hardoi 51,703, total 519,120. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—83,263;

relieved as dependants—17,406, relieved in poor-houses—33,760, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 54,110 from Charitable Fund 385,091, total 519,120. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognized as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—1,199, relieved in poor-houses—9,859, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 12,610 from Charitable Fund, 48,211, total 59,269. The grand total receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 578,389. Supplies are fodder sufficient. Prices are stationary with a tendency to fall. The price of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9 to 12 seers in the districts officially recognized as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operation of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd August*—Rain has fallen averaging about 3 inches in Rohtak, one inch in Jullundur, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in Ferozepore, Mooltan, and Gujranwala, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Amritsar and Rawalpindi, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Sialkot. There has also been a fall of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Lahore Sadr Station and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in Umballa. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops are in progress, land has commenced to be prepared for next spring in Amritsar. More rain is still wanted in some districts. Condition of standing crops such as cotton, sugarcane, etc., is generally reported good, recent rain has greatly benefited the standing crops in most districts, owing to the present rain much of the *barani* area dependent on rain has been sown, especially in the Rawal Pindi district. Cattle are still in poor condition owing to want of sufficient fodder, green grass has now sprung up in places favoured with good rainfall, which will remove the difficulty, fodder is still scarce, but green grass will, it is expected, be procurable in some districts. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—Relief workers—8,244 men, 8,504 women, 3,072 children. Dependants—31 men, 40 women, 2,721 children. Relieved in poor-houses—121 men, 113 women, 198 children. Otherwise relieved—2,897 men, 4,434 women, 2,662 children. Detail has not been given for 691 persons relieved in the Delhi poor-house. No person attended the Rawal Pindi test works. This week the total number of persons under famine relief comes to 33,728 against 36,547 last week. Out of this 30,000 are in the Hissar district only. There is a decrease in all districts, except Umballa, where there is a slight increase. Prices generally continue high, they are rising in Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Rawal Pindi, and Peshawar, and are falling in Rohtak. The figures are unchanged in other districts. Wheat is selling from 10 to 12, great millet 9 to 10, gram $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, maize 9 to 13, barley 13, bulrush-millet $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 and rice $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—South Ghaggar, great millet flour 10, Bir Ditch, barley flour 10, Rohtak, barley 12, and Ferozepore, barley and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 2nd August*.—Weather generally cloudy with heavy rain in most districts of more or less even distribution, both as regards place and time. The transplantation of rice is in progress, but more rain is wanted in Chattisgarh and the rice growing districts of the Wainganga Valley to complete this and the *Bayasi* (thinning) operations within these areas. The rainfall is still 7 to 20 inches short of the average in the other districts. Favourable opportunities have been afforded for weeding. Prospects of standing crops are on the whole good, though insects have done some damage to *lil* in Betul and the late sown crops in this district are not very promising. Preparation of land for winter sowings continue, the early ripening millet (*kutki*) is being cut in a few places in the Betul district. Fodder is still scarce in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, and Raipur. The water-supply is insufficient in Chanda. Prices are steady in eight districts but fluctuate somewhat elsewhere, there is a rise at Saugor and Khandwa, but quotations are generally easier in other districts. The number of relief workers has expanded by 5,000, the increase is altogether in men who have come back from their fields after sowing operations. The numbers on gratuitous relief rose by

25,000, the largest increases occurring in Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 23,251, Damoh 32,660, Jubbulpore 34,004, Mandla 11,107, Seoni 4,974, Narsinghpur 19,720, Hoshangabad 34,521, Nimar 688, Betul 9,290, Chhindwara 14,644, Wardha 2,017, Nagpur 13,107, Chanda 95, Bhandara 19,698, Balaghat 36,690, Raipur 40,610, Bilaspur 49,560, Sambalpur 2,218, total 348,944. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 14,542, Damoh 19,748, Jubbulpore 42,999, Mandla 6,704, Seoni 6,317, Narsinghpur 12,457, Hoshangabad 12,262, Nimar 1,145, Betul 3,820, Chhindwara 4,387, Wardha 504, Nagpur 7,556, Chanda 993, Bhandara 11,828, Balaghat 17,366, Raipur 22,205, Bilaspur 68,709, Sambalpur 194, total 253,736. Total number on relief 602,680. There were also 24,940 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 106,116, women 165,909, and children 76,919. Dependants—men 2,400, women 3,265, and children 46,364 with 1121 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 8,224, women 9,578, and children 14,957. Otherwise relieved—men 25,215, women 50,960, and children 47,177 with 44,475 unclassified. Wage prices—Saugor $8\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh, Betul, Balaghat 7, Jubbulpore $8\frac{7}{8}$, Mandla $7\frac{7}{8}$, Seoni $7\frac{1}{4}$, Narsinghpur, Wardha, and Sambalpur 9, Hoshangabad $8\frac{3}{8}$, Nimar, Chhindwara, Bhandara, and Bilaspur 8, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Chanda $8\frac{1}{4}$, and Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 31st July*—In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are progressing everywhere. Prospects are favourable. In Upper Burma no rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Pakokku, Kyaukse and Myingyan, and only very small amounts in Lower Chindwin and Minbu. Thayetmyo received $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Meiktila one inch, and Shwebo, Sagaing, Magwe, and Yamethin amounts varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. More rain is wanted for standing crops in Mandalay, particularly in Amarapura and Maymyo sub-division, in Shwebo crops are withering and prospects are gloomy, cotton and sessamum in Sagaing are very backward for want of rain, standing crops in Lower Chindwin are good, except in Monywa Township where rain is needed, more rain is wanted in 5 circles in Thayetmyo, otherwise crops there are good, standing crops in Pakokku are good, except in Pâuk, crops in Minbu sub-division are good, one-third of the sessamum crop in Salin Township has withered from drought, and one-half in Kyabin Township has been destroyed by insects. Prospects in Magwe are unchanged, they are very bad in tracts on Nwadet and Kanze canals in Kyaukse; in other parts of that district good, in Meiktila early sessamum is being reaped, in the southern sub-division estimated outturn is 6 annas, in Yamethin sub-division one-third of the crops on high land has withered and cultivation is retarded, in Pyanmana sub-division standing crops are fair, but cultivation of wet weather paddy is backward, crops in all parts of Myingyan, except in Natogyi are withering. General prospects in the precarious tracts have deteriorated considerably since last week, but a fair harvest might still be obtained if good rain fell soon. The price of paddy has increased considerably in Mandalay and slightly in Tharrawaddy, decreased considerably in Thayetmyo and slightly in Myaungmya and Amherst, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 7,712, Myingyan 18,874. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 2,420, Myingyan 4,462, and Yamethin 329. Total number on relief 33,797. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks and Myingyan 9 seers 3 chittacks per rupee.

Assam—*For week ending 3rd August*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice is progressing. Damage to early rice and jute by floods is reported from Goalpara district. Prospects of rice are fair in Nowgong; good in Upper Assam. Prospects of tea are generally good. No reports received from Sylhet and Garo Hills. Prices—common rice—Tezpur 7, Silchar, Gauhati, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg—*For week ending 2nd August*—**MYSORE**.—Two inches 3 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Prices risen in Bangalore and Hassan. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* sown in four districts.

COORG.—Rainfall 8 inches 43 cents. Transplanting of rice in progress. Coffee crop is likely to turn out short. Prices rising. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad—For week ending 2nd August.—**BERAR.**—Weather warm and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Monsoon crops are in a thriving condition. Recent rainfall has greatly benefited both cotton and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*). Preparation of land for the winter crop has commenced. Sowings nearing completion, weeding operations in progress. Water is generally sufficient. Fodder-supply is still scarce in parts of the Province. Prices show a tendency to rise in most districts. Relief workers—Akola 5,602, Amraoti 3,421, Basim 714, Buldana 1,013, Ellichpur 1,813, and Wun 4,449. On gratuitous relief—Akola 3,100, Amraoti 853, Basim 48, Buldana 1,288, Ellichpur 2,121, and Wun 1,052. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,407, Amraoti 280, Basim 187, Buldana 873, and Ellichpur 708. Total number on relief 28,929. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim 9, Buldana 7, Ellichpur 7, and Wun $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—Rain during week one inch 43 cents. Agricultural prospects have improved. Autumn sowing continues. Land is under preparation in three districts for hot weather crop sowings which have commenced in five others. Pasture is available in some districts. Scarcity of fodder continues and of water in a few districts. Aggregate number of persons on relief works in Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal 15,587. Prices in affected districts—6 in Lingsagar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in Gulburga, $6\frac{1}{2}$ Naldurg, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Raichur, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar. 672 persons on gratuitous relief in Lingsagar, 1,031 Naldurg, 146 Mahbubnagar, and 53 Elgandal. Total number on relief 17,489. Prices—Wheat $5\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice 6 and *jowari* $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 2nd August.—Rain fell in all agencies during week, but more rain is still required in Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition in all agencies and is improving in Bhopawar. Pasturage is scarce in Bhopawar, good elsewhere. Prices are above normal in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—10,644 in Gwalior, 18,169 in Bundelkhand, 16,312 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—7,241 in Gwalior, 6,277 in Bundelkhand, and 4,654 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 63,297. Prices—9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Gwalior, $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—For week ending 4th August.—Rainfall—Abu 2 inches 90 cents, nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ in Karauli; 3 inches in Shahpura, over 2 inches in Kotah and Jeypore, over $1\frac{3}{4}$ in Kherwara, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Deoli, Bikanir, and Ulwar, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Kishengarh, over 1 inch in Ajmere, Meywar, and Dholepore, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in Pertabgarh, Tonk, and Bundi, $\frac{1}{4}$ in Bhurtpore and Serohi, and Jaisalmer 12 cents. Agricultural operations continue satisfactory. Ploughing and sowing are still going on. Prospects are generally favourable. Agricultural stock is in poor condition in Kherwara, good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient generally. Prices are rising in Pertabgarh, Meywar, Bundi, Tonk, Ajmere and Kishengarh, falling in Marwar, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, and Bikanir, steady in other States. The number of persons on relief works was—Marwar *nil*, Tonk 741, Dholepore 1,254, Bikanir 155, Sironj 1,095, Jaisalmer 124. On ordinary works—Tonk 329, Dholepore 1,514, Bhurtpore 2,237, Bikanir 718, Jaisalmer 35. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,218, Tonk 2,598, Pirawa 400, Chabra 62, Bundi 208, Deoli 8, Dholepore 922, Bhurtpore 906, Bikanir 341, Sironj 357, and Jaisalmer 211. Total number on relief 10,690. Prices—Tonk $10\frac{3}{4}$, Deoli 12, Bundi 11, Dholepore $12\frac{3}{8}$, Bhurtpore $11\frac{7}{10}$, Bikanir $9\frac{7}{10}$, and Jaisalmer $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—For week ending 3rd August.—Rain has fallen. Spring crop threshings in progress. Standing autumn crops are in good condition. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—For week ending 3rd August.—No rain. Prices rising. Fodder scanty.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st July*—Rainfall 174. Plenty of rain in the hills and on the road towards India, but very little in the Nepal Valley. Transplanting of rice progresses very slowly for want of rain in the valley.

In any case the rice harvest must now be poor in the valley of Nepal, though crops are reported as good in other parts.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	577,705	252,981	830,686	557,071	249,906	806,977 ⁽¹⁾	— 23,709
Bombay	349,087	54,695	403,782	351,564	56,579	408,143	+ 4,361
Bengal . .	195,725	386,758	582,493	173,403	388,486	561,889 ⁽²⁾	— 20,604
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	140,510	487,426	627,936	101,868	476,521	578,389 ⁽³⁾	— 49,547
Punjab . .	25,785	10,762	36,547	22,612	11,116	33,728	— 2,819
Central Provinces	343,266	228,440	571,706	348,944	253,736	602,680	+ 30,974
Burma . .	24,624	6,226	30,850	26,586	7,211	33,797	+ 2,947
Berar . .	19,719	9,775	29,494	17,012	11,917	28,929	— 565
Hyderabad . .	11,981	2,533	14,514	15,587	1,902	17,489	+ 2,975
Central India	57,449	19,565	77,014	45,125	18,172	63,297	— 13,717
Rajputana . .	8,461	7,218	15,679	3,369	7,321	10,690	— 4,989
TOTAL	1,754,322	1,466,379	3,220,701	1,663,141	1,482,867	3,146,008	— 74,693

(1) Figures incomplete for one District

(2) Exclusive of 83,998 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(3) Includes 66,726 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

* Includes 0.10% taken from the 1960-1961 season.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

		FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST JULY 1897		
No	Name of Province and District	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
18	Bijnor	816	1,282	2,128	714	1,163	2,177	4	1,566	1,570		1,673	1,677
19	Moradabad	2,462	2,891	5,256	2,749	3,119	5,868	545	2,201	2,749	1	3,304	3,305
20	Faizilly	1,713	1,593	3,306	1,839	1,637	3,476	1,575	1,736	3,311		1,800	1,800
21	Muttra	3,119	4,651	7,770	3,224	1,693	7,917	385	4,143	4,528		3,981	3,981
22	Etah	..	2,183	2,183	..	2,021	2,021		1,944	1,944	...	2,081	2,081
23	Munpuri	..	470	470		893	893		1,428	1,428		882	882
24	Farrukhabad	38	3,608	3,646	32	3,622	3,654	7	3,717	3,724	...	3,521	3,521
25	Budaun		175	175		270	270		301	301		930	930
26	Shahjahanpur	231	4,291	4,522	213	5,179	5,122	29	4,459	4,488	..	4,632	4,632
27	Pilibhit	1,605	3,531	5,139	1,776	3,561	5,337	1,019	3,549	4,568	56	3,566	3,566
28	Kheri	1,253	281	1,534	2,041	148	2,189		220	220		350	350
29	Sultanpur	269	2,394	2,663	657	2,768	3,125	388	3,136	3,524	235	2,333	2,333
30	Pertabgarh	318	3,772	4,090	174	4,889	5,063	60	5,363	5,423		5,285	5,285
31	Fyzabad		4,700	4,700		4,650	4,650		3,628	3,628		3,233	3,233
32	Fatehpur	2,787	8,690	11,477	2,812	9,022	11,834	1,470	10,535	12,005	1,199	8,988	10,187
33	Azamgarh	3,114	17,257	20,371	6,015	19,555	25,570	3,463	23,123	26,589	2,093	14,356	16,449
34	Benares	..	12,033	12,033		12,078	12,078	...	11,018	11,018		11,227	11,227
35	Gonda		568	568		1,120	1,120		2,163	2,163		2,548	2,548
36	Basti	170	2,110	2,280	202	3,219	3,121	26	2,750	2,776	..	1,881	1,881
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		412,999	442,039	855,038	522,990	152,280	975,270	365,006	465,642	831,248	140,510	481,173	621,713
Punjab													
1	Hissar	69,058	7,783	76,841	60,864	8,075	68,939	40,358	7,905	48,263	24,697	6,274	30,967
2	Rohtak	8,223	2,135	10,358	6,985	2,248	9,233	3,508	2,165	5,673	29	2,152	2,181
3	Delhi	1,528	945	2,473	1,731	946	2,677	2,065	892	2,957		781	781
4	Karnal	4,826	1,370	6,196	2,274	1,330	3,604	696	1,429	2,125	206	1,135	1,341
5	Umballa	460	634	1,094	421	703	1,130	91	661	752		417	417
6	Perozpur	535	...	535	690	...	690	723	...	723	629	...	629
7	Rawalpindi	143	...	143	58	...	58	9	...	9	224	...	224
TOTAL PUNJAB		84,773	12,867	97,640	73,023	13,308	86,331	47,450	13,052	60,502	25,785	10,762	36,547
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	20,662	14,882	35,544	26,413	13,719	40,132	26,123	13,753	39,876	26,494	13,870	40,364
2	Damoh	37,999	13,108	51,107	47,367	13,329	60,696	44,708	13,696	58,404	42,707	13,073	55,780
3	Jabalpur	27,437	22,494	49,931	34,202	24,525	58,727	33,416	27,448	60,864	29,053	24,379	53,432
4	Mandla	13,648	3,746	17,394	11,706	3,854	15,560	11,974	3,976	15,950	12,345	4,220	16,565
5	Seoni	7,390	3,168	10,558	8,381	3,254	11,635	6,332	3,092	9,424	5,515	3,437	8,862
6	Narsinghpur	16,521	5,835	22,356	27,603	7,373	34,976	25,375	8,263	33,638	23,572	10,153	33,725
7	Hoshangabad	28,061	3,909	31,970	33,180	4,188	37,368	36,074	4,702	40,776	(not reported)		
8	Nimar	75	838	913	127	910	1,037	369	1,034	1,403	605	1,036	1,641
9	Betul	7,808	2,258	10,066	10,949	2,047	12,996	10,036	2,266	12,302	10,134	2,412	12,546
10	Chindwara	13,581	2,425	16,006	16,900	2,599	19,499	16,289	2,643	18,932	16,511	2,806	19,317
11	Nagpur	15,462	2,527	17,989	15,610	2,691	18,301	14,539	2,546	17,085	17,303	3,637	20,940
12	Chanda				7		7	9		9	76	186	195
13	Bhandara	18,849	6,245	25,094	23,038	7,146	30,184	25,181	7,857	33,038	29,700	8,243	37,943
14	Balaghat	34,406	10,061	44,467	44,826	10,166	54,992	46,499	11,441	57,940	44,620	10,750	55,370
15	Raipur	46,280	15,179	61,459	45,231	15,361	60,592	61,621	14,184	75,805	60,932	15,870	76,802
16	Bilaspur	37,950	44,021	81,971	43,222	49,092	92,314	42,404	53,879	96,283	46,733	56,361	103,094
17	Sambalpur	143	...	143	896	...	896	564	...	564	1,687	...	1,687
18	Wardha	3,054	...	3,054	3,208	...	3,208	2,047	...	2,047	2,066	444	2,510
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		329,276	150,696	479,972	392,866	160,254	553,120	403,560	170,780	574,340	360,053	170,877	530,920
Burma.													
1	Mektila	7,604	1,551	9,155	8,168	1,704	9,872	6,834	1,385	8,219	7,829	1,555	9,384
2	Myingyan	10,744	2,756	13,500	11,763	3,312	15,075	13,424	3,638	17,062	16,795	4,339	21,134
3	Yamethin	...	304	304	...	305	305	...	329	329	...	332	332
TOTAL BURMA		18,348	4,611	22,959	19,931	5,321	25,252	20,258	5,342	25,600	24,624	6,226	30,850

* Includes 66,487 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† Exclusive of 6,253 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 46,215 persons employed on railway and other private

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STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 25TH JULY 1896,
AND FROM 1ST TO 24TH JULY 1897

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 25TH JULY 1896				WEEK ENDING 24TH JULY 1897				Earnings from 1st to 25th July 1896	Earnings from 1st to 24th July 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week						
State Lines worked by companies.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	8,07,703	466	1,736	9,46,000	545	30,14,804	34,59,000	4,44,196			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	11,960	96	125	18,000	144	45,599	57,700	12,101			
Bengal Nagpur	118	862	64,142	74	862	77,000	89	2,73,036	2,92,000	18,964			
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	79,252	105	752	93,100	124	2,89,423	3,79,000	89,577			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	116	21	2,533	121	21	3,300	157	10,261	10,800	519			
Mad Bannur sec (Bezwada Mad)	167	9	2,176	242	9	900	100	7,088	3,900			3,188	
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana Malwa (c)	191	1,815	2,66,985	147	1,815	2,73,000	150	9,78,069	10,95,000	1,16,931			
Palampur Deesa	45	17	495	29	17	300	18	1,972	1,700			272	
South Indian	101	1,042	1,60,726	154	1,042	1,70,000	163	6,17,078	6,04,000			13,078	
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	4,939	91	54	5,100	94	20,580	19,800			780	
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,08,510	93	1,165	1,58,000	136	4,06,266	5,09,000	1,82,734			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	95,201	126	815	1,06,000	130	3,42,251	3,83,000	40,749			
Lucknow Bareilly	64	200	9,552	48	200	9,900	50	35,423	37,600	2,177			
Assam-Bengal	57	159	10,925	60	238	9,900	42	36,699	34,000			2,699	
Burma (f)	145	834	1,14,769	138	886	1,23,000	139	3,84,343	4,25,000	40,657			
TOTAL	222	9,546	17,39,868	192	9,737	19,93,500	205	64,62,912	73,91,500	9,28,588			
State Lines worked by the State.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
North Western (g)	198	2,656	4,79,140	180	2,883	5,21,000	181	17,11,215	19,07,000	1,95,785			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,32,781	167	875	1,19,000	136	4,60,304	4,76,000	15,696			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	813	2,37,508	292	814	1,89,000	232	7,16,812	6,53,000			63,812	
East Coast	89	499	67,377	135	538	53,400	99	1,56,640	1,82,000	25,360			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	1,971	79	25	1,400	56	6,811	6,100			711	
Cheria-Companyganj	60					(h)			(h)				
TOTAL	221	4,790	9,18,777	192	5,135	8,83,800	172	30,51,782	32,24,100	1,72,318			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	348	1,490	4,12,177	277	1,401	3,83,000	257	15,72,366	15,04,000			68,366	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	1,80,338	391	461	1,06,000	425	7,25,649	7,86,000	60,351			
Madras	248	840	1,83,694	219	840	2,23,000	265	7,03,093	8,02,000	98,917			
TOTAL	350	2,791	7,76,209	278	2,792	8,02,000	287	30,01,098	30,92,000	90,902			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	22,215	139	160	21,500	134	75,916	78,300	2,384			
Tarkessur	242	22	6,678	304	22	4,800	218	21,006	19,800			1,206	
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	6,927	105	66	5,900	89	28,638	21,300			7,338	
Pengal Doonars	176	36	5,772	160	36	5,800	161	16,295	22,300	6,005			
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,642	149	78	15,300	196	39,518	52,100	12,582			
Ahmedabad Parantj	...	...	...	...	41	1,200	29		4,700			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	14,750	289	51	15,000	294	47,532	51,000	3,468			
TOTAL	174	413	67,984	165	454	69,500	153	2,28,905	2,49,500	20,595			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Gooma	27	74	1,724	23	74	1,200	16	4,827	4,100			727	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,705	94	114	4,400	19	28,261	21,800			6,461	
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,652	49	35	700	20	1,973	3,700	1,727			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	49,223	148	334	66,700	109	1,92,639	2,30,000	37,361			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,032	79	13	800	62	4,701	3,100			1,601	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	21,720	201	108	8,000	74	77,603	31,300			46,303	
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	2,910	291	10	4,100	410	10,589	13,100	2,511			
Metro gauge—													
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta) (h)	98	362	30,413	84	362	41,100	114	1,02,584	1,51,000	41,416			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	4,281	46	93	5,100	55	16,334	20,900	4,566			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,117	73	29	1,800	68	7,971	8,000	29			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,962	41	79	3,300	42	10,057	9,700			357	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11		900	900		
Cooch Behar	56	22	860	39	22	200	9	3,466	600			2,866	
TOTAL	112	1,264	1,29,608	103	1,292	1,37,600	107	4,68,005	4,98,200	30,195			
Lines owned & worked by n. states	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Metro gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	84	334	19,252	58	334	21,100	63	76,865	77,600	735			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	2,788	61	46	3,100	67	10,030	10,300	270			
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,700	33		6,000	6,000		
Godpur-Bickaneer	61	364	20,240	56	364	9,600	26	59,968	58,900			1,068	
Oddepote-Chitor (i)	43	60	2,496	42	60	1,900	32	8,774	7,600			1,174	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	5,270	56	94	5,600	60	19,494	21,400	1,906			
TOTAL	70	898	50,046	56	949	43,000	45	1,75,131	1,81,800	6,669			
GRAND TOTAL	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
	225	19,702	36,82,492	187	20,359	39,20,400	193	1,33,87,833	1,46,37,100	12,40,267			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra Ratlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.

(h) Information not furnished.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khimgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(j) Total earnings from the 15th to the 25th July 1896.

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(l) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

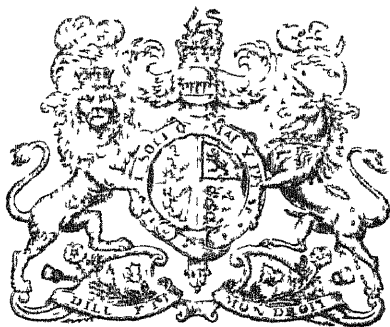
V B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* from 1st April to 31st July 1897, the figures are for the period 1st April to 31st July 1897.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEAKLY ENDING 15TH JULY 1897				WEAKLY ENDING 15TH AUGUST 1897				Increase from 1st April to 31st July	Decrease from 1st April to 31st July
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings per mile per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings per mile per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total		
State lines worked by companies											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	1095	1,755	8,07,700	4.60	1,755	4,60,000	2.62	1,581	1,34,700	23,000	5,253
Bengal Central (a)	140	125	11,300	90	125	1,300	104	144	1,300	2,000	1,700
Bengal-Nagpu.	137	862	1,414	74	862	77,000	89	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	79,252	105	752	93,100	124	16,521	20,100	3,579	3,579
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,500	12	21	3,300	157	17,324	4,800	2,624	2,624
Mad-Lannur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	103	9	2,170	42	9	200	100	2,351	20,000	17,649	3,031
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rajputana Malwa (c)	211	1,815	2,06,985	147	1,815	2,73,000	150	67,220	61,400	5,820	5,820
P. Jampur-Deesa	56	17	405	29	17	300	1	27,500	13,000	14,500	14,500
South Indian	105	1,042	1,00,726	154	1,042	1,70,000	163	30,513	30,100	413	32,313
Mayavaram-Mutput	91	54	4,150	91	54	5,100	94	10,000	10,000	0	849
Southern Mahratta (d)	110	1,105	1,08,510	93	1,105	1,58,100	143	24,600	24,600	0	2,135
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	70	65,201	120	815	1,00,000	120	14,500	22,000	7,500	3,000
Lucknow Bareilly	70	200	6,552	48	200	6,000	30	2,000	2,000	0	2,000
Assam Bengal	61	159	10,325	19	2,500	0,000	12	1,000	2,700	1,700	5,000
Burma (f)	176	834	1,14,709	135	834	1,30,000	130	2,450	2,450	0	4,000
TOTAL	230	9,540	17,39,500	182	9,757	19,00,500	195	3,700	7,000	3,300	5,700
State lines worked by the State											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (g)	211	2,020	4,79,140	180	2,020	5,21,000	151	93,251	91,300	2,000	1,950
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	707	1,00,781	167	875	1,19,000	136	28,000	20,400	7,600	39,716
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	513	2,37,000	262	513	1,10,000	232	36,000	35,000	1,000	1,300
East Coast	94	490	67,377	135	530	53,100	92	17,200	17,200	0	1,300
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Forhat	70	25	1,971	70	25	1,400	70	2,000	2,000	0	5,844
Cherra-Companjani	91	1	1,971	70	25	1,400	70	2,000	2,000	0	858
TOTAL	219	4,790	9,18,777	192	5,135	8,51,800	172	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	2,200
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	407	1,400	4,12,177	277	1,400	3,70,000	257	1,10,000	1,10,000	0	24,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	930	401	1,50,300	300	401	1,50,000	425	1,50,000	1,50,000	0	1,900
Madras	253	840	1,50,300	300	840	2,50,000	255	1,50,000	1,50,000	0	2,700
TOTAL	397	2,791	7,12,777	277	2,792	8,02,000	257	2,50,000	1,70,000	80,000	26,900
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	257	17,127	34,34,554	201	17,661	36,79,300	208	7,40,142	7,43,200	3,000	3,000
Assisted companies											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	100	2,70,150	139	100	21,500	131	4,00,250	4,22,000	15,741	1,000
Farkessur	271	22	0,000	204	22	4,800	215	1,00,000	1,11,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	6,927	105	66	600	89	1,73,150	1,20,000	53,150	44,153
Bengal Doonars	146	36	5,772	160	36	5,500	101	72,000	60,000	12,000	6,549
Dibru Sadriya	167	78	11,642	149	78	15,300	146	2,02,904	2,56,000	53,096	21,000
Ahmedabad-Parantij				41		1,200	20		(1) 21,200		
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Dumjeeling-Himalayan	267	51	14,750	200	51	15,000	204	2,79,403	2,59,000	20,403	20,493
TOTAL	176	413	67,904	105	454	69,500	153	12,41,000	12,61,500	20,500	19,500
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Bina Goona	28	74	1,724	23	74	1,200	16	28,582	36,100	7,518	22,535
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,705	94	114	4,400	39	1,40,535	1,24,000	16,535	36,827
Nagda-Ujjain	53	24	1,600	49	24	700	20	1,00,000	38,800	61,200	70,845
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	133	49,223	148	133	66,700	199	1,00,155	1,00,000	150	42,050
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,032	79	13	1,000	62	63,750	21,700	42,050	2,39,055
Rajpura-Bhatinda	150	108	21,729	201	108	8,000	74	4,10,055	1,70,000	2,40,055	14,443
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	2,910	291	10	4,100	410	45,057	59,000	14,443	14,443
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(n)	98	362	30,415	84	362	41,100	114	5,75,030	7,10,000	1,34,970	73,141
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	4,281	46	93	5,100	55	1,93,141	1,20,000	73,141	2,980
Kolhapur	70	29	2,117	73	29	1,800	62	40,980	38,000	2,980	2,980
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gaekwar's Dabhor	63	72	2,062	41	70	3,300	42	92,534	78,400	14,134	14,134
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	63	22	860	39	22	200	11	21,981	18,000	3,981	3,981
Cooch Behar											
TOTAL	120	1,204	1,29,608	103	1,292	1,37,000	107	26,41,773	25,10,300	1,31,473	1,31,473
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	19,252	58	334	21,100	63	6,82,341	6,32,000	50,341	50,341
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,755	61	46	3,100	67	61,715	64,000	2,285	2,285
Jamnagar	67	364	20,240	56	364	1,700	33	3,89,744	3,98,000	8,256	8,256
Jodhpur-Bikaner	42	60	2,496	42	60	1,900	32	42,036	37,400	4,636	4,636
Odeypore-Chitor (q)											
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	78	94	5,270	56	94	5,600	60	1,38,527	1,30,000	8,527	8,527
TOTAL	62	898	50,046	56	947	43,000	45	13,14,363	12,97,300	17,063	17,063
GRAND TOTAL	299	19,702	36,82,492	187	20,359	30,29,400	193	7,92,15,003	7,94,02,300	1,87,207	1,87,207

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nigda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Inhook state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
- (f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

- (h) Information not furnished.
- (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1897.
- (j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
- (k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Maumad, the Khambharn, and the Amravati railways.
- (l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 24th July 1897.
- (m) Total earnings from the 15th to the 25th July 1897.
- (n) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
- (o) Total earnings from the 1st to the 24th July 1897.
- (p) Total earnings from the 5th April to the 24th July 1897.
- (q) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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No. 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1897.	1st November 1896 to 7th August 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . . .	374,238	10,117,098
	Exports . . .	18,326	4,565,555
		+ 355,912	+ 5,551,543
RANGOON	Imports . . .	5,209	325,800
	Exports . . .	447,874	26,990,675
		—442,665	—26,664,875
MADRAS	Imports . . .	53,700	1,108,000
	Exports . . .	21,100	287,700
		+ 32,600	+ 820,300
BOMBAY	Imports . . .	378,400	8,740,400
	Exports . . .	39,700	4,148,500
		+ 338,700	+ 4,591,900
KARACHI	Imports . . .	76,200	1,169,771
	Exports . . .	144,900	3,330,376
		—68,700	—2,160,605
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 7th August 1897.
PATNA	Imports . . .	55,200	986,700
	Exports . . .	11,800	733,200
		+ 43,400	+ 253,500
GAYA	Imports . . .	21,500	214,100
	Exports . . .	500	95,300
		+ 21,000	+ 118,800
SHAHABAD	Imports . . .	16,300	252,500
	Exports . . .	4,400	328,200
		+ 11,900	—75,700
SARAN	Imports . . .	59,200	1,159,900
	Exports . . .	4,300	104,700
		+ 54,900	+ 995,200
CHAMPARAN	Imports . . .	7,200	458,000
	Exports . . .	3,700	46,800
		+ 3,500	+ 411,200
MUZAFFARPUR (incomplete)	Imports . . .	37,200	875,029
	Exports . . .	600	57,347
		+ 36,600	+ 817,682
DARBHANGA	Imports . . .	34,100	1,176,600
	Exports . . .	1,300	104,600
		+ 32,800	+ 1,072,000
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports . . .	16,700	229,300
	Exports . . .	29,800	1,031,000
		—13,100	—801,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian rupees)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 24th August 1897	25th January to 24th August 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd			
BHÁGÁLPUR	Imports	4,171	304,159
	Exports	22,825	505,103
		-18,654	-600,044
PURNEA	Imports	5 100	102,751
	Exports	700	155,109
		+ 1,400	-52,358
MALDA	Imports	200	900
	Exports	200	1,500
		.	-600
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	27,200	209 104
	Exports	5,500	417,485
		+ 21 700	-208,291
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	3,900	356,000
	Exports	700	52,498
		+ 3 200	+ 303,502
DINAJPUR (")	Imports	11,200	52,600
	Exports	1,500	404,000
		+ 9,700	-351,400
JALPAIGURI (")	Imports	6,900	296,803
	Exports	"	8,989
		+ 6,900	+ 287,814
DARJEELING	Imports	8,600	146,100
	Exports	100	4,100
		+ 8,500	+ 142,000
RANGPUR	Imports	1,900	42,000
	Exports	4,500	50,100
		- 2,600	- 8,100
BOGRA	Imports	14,200	31,800
	Exports	1,100	205,500
		+ 13,100	-263,700
PABNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	800	265,900
	Exports	400	21,700
		+ 400	+ 244,200
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	700	11,500
	Exports	400	17 400
		+ 300	-5,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports	200	31,000
	Exports	100	162,200
		+ 100	-131,200
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	111	76,990
	Exports	22	9,550
		+ 89	+ 67,440
FARIDPUR	Imports	1,600	179,500
	Exports	4,000	125,700
		- 2,400	+ 53,800
BACKERGANJ	Imports	"	1,200
	Exports	300	42,300
		- 300	- 41,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1897.	30th January to 7th August 1897.
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . .	500	42,604
	Exports . .	..	38,963
		+ 500	+ 3,641
NOAKHALI	Imports . .	100	300
	Exports . .	100	6,400
		...	—6,100
CHITTAGONG	Imports . .	50,700	546,654
	Exports . .	4,000	123,420
		+ 46,700	+ 423,234
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports . .	2,500	158,200
	Exports . .	41,400	1,589,000
		—38,900	—1,430,800
BIRBHUM	Imports . .	400	31,000
	Exports . .	19,900	1,563,400
		—19,500	—1,532,400
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	2,300	80,100
	Exports . .	3,200	65,400
		—900	+ 14,700
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . .	...	40,199
	Exports . .	...	275,470
		...	—235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . .	200	28,500
	Exports . .	300	25,700
		—100	+ 2,800
NADIA	Imports . .	12,400	782,500
	Exports . .	21,600	804,700
		—9,200	—22,200
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	7,700	50,800
	Exports . .	14,600	264,600
		—6,900	—213,800
JESSORE	Imports . .	3,100	264,900
	Exports . .	200	66,100
		+ 2,900	+ 198,800
KHULNA	Imports . .	..	14,300
	Exports . .	100	34,000
		—100	—19,700
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports . .	2,600	189,600
	Exports . .	..	2,100
		+ 2,600	+ 187,500
LOHARDAGA	Imports . .	...	4,200
	Exports . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MANBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	11,800	174,200
	Exports . .	400	7,100
		+ 11,400	+ 167,100
SINGHBHUM	Imports . .	700	6,733
	Exports . .	...	48,200
		+ 700	—41,467
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	200	2,854
	Exports . .	...	5,948
		+ 200	—3,094

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian measures).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1897	30th January, 1897 7th August 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports		328,173
			—326,043
BALASORE	Imports	500	17,300
	Exports	31,900	1,004,100
		—31,400	—986,800
PURI	Imports	29	1,486
	Exports		39,328
		+ 29	—37,842
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	1,223	256,780
	Exports	7,336	172,254
		—6,113	+ 84,526
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	1,800	209,100
	Exports	9,500	382,200
		—7,700	—173,100
MEERUT	Imports	400	306,240
	Exports	23,700	482,259
		—23,300	—176,019
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . . .	..	41,300
	Exports	36,300	617,800
		—36,300	—576,500
ALIGARH	Imports	1,900	143,700
	Exports	50,000	645,300
		—48,100	—501,600
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	552	77,860
	Exports	6,551	123,050
		—5,999	—45,190
AGRA	Imports	3,300	488,700
	Exports	21,000	435,300
		—17,700	+ 53,400
FARUKHABAD	Imports	2,900	108,500
	Exports	1,300	12,800
		+ 1,600	+ 95,700
MAINPURI	Imports . . . . .	..	17,500
	Exports . . . . .	...	19,600
		...	—2,100
ETAWAH	Imports	100	66,200
	Exports	1,400	29,400
		—1,300	+ 36,800
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	18,100
	Exports	16,100	178,500
		—15,900	—160,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 7th August 1897	30th January to 7th August 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	5,500	210,600
	Exports . . .	300	9,300
		+ 5,200	+ 201,300
MORADABAD	Imports . . .	2,800	186,400
	Exports . . .	23,700	381,300
		— 20,900	— 194,900
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports . . .	1,600	84,864
	Exports . . .	1,400	293,042
		+ 200	— 208,178
BUDAUN	Imports . . .	...	3,900
	Exports . . .	600	19,300
		— 600	— 15,400
PILIBIT	Imports . . .	1,800	52,675
	Exports . . .	...	75,150
		+ 1,800	— 22,475
BAREILY	Imports . . .	2,400	168,100
	Exports . . .	5,400	195,400
		— 3,000	— 27,300
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports . . .	25,800	1,775,200
	Exports . . .	28,100	551,900
		— 2,300	+ 1,223,300
FATEHPUR	Imports . . .	6,000	194,700
	Exports . . .	200	2,937
		+ 5,800	+ 191,763
BANDA	Imports . . .	9,500	602,100
	Exports . . .	...	3,800
		+ 9,500	+ 598,300
HAMIRPUR	Imports . . .	3,700	132,900
	Exports . . .	..	4,500
		+ 3,700	+ 128,400
ALLAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	24,400	1,138,400
	Exports . . .	200	13,500
		+ 24,200	+ 1,124,900
JHANSI	Imports . . .	9,700	425,000
	Exports . . .	300	17,000
		+ 9,400	+ 408,000
JALAUN	Imports . . .	9,400	231,800
	Exports . . .	..	14,500
		+ 9,400	+ 217,300
Benares Division—			
BENARES (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	12,800	554,500
	Exports . . .	1,400	43,700
		+ 11,400	+ 510,800
MIRZAPUR	Imports . . .	4,300	210,115
	Exports . . .	...	10,963
		+ 4,300	+ 199,152
JAUNPUR	Imports . . .	6,400	192,100
	Exports . . .	..	41,200
		+ 6,400	+ 150,900
GHAZIPUR	Imports . . .	2,300	122,200
	Exports . . .	800	83,800
		+ 1,500	+ 38,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian measures)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 7th August 1897	20th January to 7th August 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
— <i>concd</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports	270	26,000
	Exports	10,500	306,300
		—10,300	—279,700
BALLIA	Imports	3,279	78,328
	Exports	1,186	62,449
		+2,093	+15,879
GORAKHPUR	Imports	6,400	115,500
	Exports	9,100	506,500
		—2,700	—391,000
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . . . .	..	6,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	..
		...	+6,300
NAINI TAL (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	600	21,300
	Exports	300	82,200
		+300	—60,900
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports	14,400	433,800
	Exports	700	73,500
		+13,700	+360,300
UNAO	Imports	300	58,900
	Exports . . . . .	...	500
		+300	+58,400
RAE-BARELI	Imports	3,100	233,800
	Exports . . . . .	..	9,200
		+3,100	+224,600
SITAPUR	Imports . . . . .	..	22,496
	Exports	8,900	339,300
		—8,900	—316,804
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	...	12,700
	Exports	1,800	147,400
		—1,800	—134,700
HARDOI	Imports	2,800	161,000
	Exports	100	47,100
		+2,700	+113,900
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,000	227,500
	Exports	4,300	316,400
		—3,300	—88,900
GONDA	Imports	1,800	184,932
	Exports	5,300	159,500
		—3,500	+25,432
BAHRAICH	Imports . . . . .	..	8,710
	Exports	2,300	193,000
		—2,300	—184,290
BARABANKI	Imports . . . . .	...	70,200
	Exports	10,200	237,000
		—10,200	—166,800
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports	611	16,921
	Exports	2,066	96,403
		—1,455	—79,542
BIKANER	Imports	1,687	146,458
	Exports . . . . .	..	5
		+1,687	+146,453

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1897	30th January to 7th August 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	8,600	216,400
	Exports	2,600 + 6,000	79,055 + 137,345
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	15,900	986,800
	Exports	9,300 + 6,600	55,500 + 931,300
Rohtak (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	100	5,500
	Exports . . . . .	.. + 100	3,800 + 1,700
Gurgaon (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	600	96,400
	Exports	11,000 — 10,400	157,900 — 61,500
Delhi	Imports	13,800	772,000
	Exports	23,200 — 9,400	334,400 + 437,600
Karnal	Imports	200	48,800
	Exports . . . . .	.. + 200	50,300 — 1,500
Ambala	Imports	17,400	368,000
	Exports	600 + 16,800	59,600 + 308,400
Simla	Imports	900	61,400
	Exports . . . . .	.. + 900	200 + 61,200
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	1,600	90,800
	Exports	14,200 — 12,600	766,800 — 676,000
Ludhiana	Imports	1,400	104,900
	Exports	15,600 — 14,200	656,300 — 551,400
Ferozpur	Imports	23,700	286,100
	Exports	18,500 + 5,200	612,500 — 356,400
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	5,800	180,000
	Exports	16,400 — 10,600	178,000 + 2,000
Faisalabad	Imports	500	26,100
	Exports	16,500 — 16,000	143,200 — 117,100
Montgomery	Imports	1,400	97,600
	Exports	600 + 800	19,900 + 77,700
Lahore	Imports	12,600	413,602
	Exports	20,400 — 7,800	365,401 + 48,201
Amritsar	Imports	4,400	261,500
	Exports	10,200 — 5,800	501,500 — 240,000
Gurdaspur	Imports	100	53,000
	Exports	6,900 — 6,800	395,218 — 342,218

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1897	30th January to 7th August 1897.
PANJAB—contd			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIALKOT	Imports	3,300	113,900
	Exports	1,000	54,600
		+2,300	+59,300
GUJRAT	Imports	3,800	125,500
	Exports	200	27,500
		+3,600	+98,000
GUJRANWALA	Imports	3,000	112,200
	Exports	14,100	479,400
		-11,100	-367,200
SHAHPUR	Imports	500	68,600
	Exports	1,800	63,400
		-1,300	+5,200
JHELAM	Imports	1,893	198,343
	Exports	956	24,363
		+937	+173,980
RAWALPINDI	Imports	8,200	780,151
	Exports	7,600	79,900
		+600	+700,251
Peshawar Division—			
PESHAWAR	Imports	1,100	234,000
	Exports	4,200	253,400
		-3,100	-19,400
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	200	6,070
	Exports	2,100	102,757
		-1,900	-96,687
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	800	17,300
	Exports	7,600	186,900
		-6,800	-169,600
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	7,500
	Exports	6,400	128,900
		-6,300	-121,399
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	8,500	474,200
	Exports	14,000	315,800
		-5,500	+158,400
KAIRA	Imports	3,600	186,500
	Exports	1,100	190,600
		+2,500	-4,100
PANCH MAHALS (preceding week)	Imports	343	15,346
	Exports	5,150	620,322
		-4,807	-604,976

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 7th August 1897	30th January to 7th August 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd.</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd.</i>			
BROACH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,700 100 + 1,600	340,931 244,466 + 96,465
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,800 2,000 + 5,800	567,500 179,800 + 387,700
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	70,874 761 + 70,113
KATHIAWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	180,200 2,400 + 177,800
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	60,100 400 + 59,700	808,700 3,600 + 805,100
NÁSIR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	33,800 1,800 + 32,000	532,900 80,200 + 452,700
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,900 600 + 7,300	214,800 71,000 + 143,800
POONA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	27,200 1,100 + 26,100	868,721 20,000 + 848,721
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	25,400 500 + 24,900	257,500 186,100 + 71,400
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	16,924 303 + 16,621	476,501 9,838 + 466,663
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	13,200 1,700 + 11,500	447,600 172,100 + 275,500
BIJÁPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	27,700 300 + 27,400	424,100 10,600 + 413,500
DHARWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	12,500 13,400 — 900	148,233 454,921 — 306,688
TANNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,700 300 + 2,400	181,200 294,000 — 112,800
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,700 1,100 + 600	114,067 129,420 — 15,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	21,405 1,355 + 20,050	700,244 65,619 + 634,625
KANARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... 100 — 100	26,500 125,000 — 98,500
RATNAGIRI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	664,200 18,900 + 645,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian measures)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1897	30th January to 7th August 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIHRPUR	Imports Exports	1,503 100,425 —98,925	134,430 1,737,902 —1,603,472
THAR-PAREKH	Imports Exports	900 10,400 —9,500	278,500 329,300 —50,800
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports Exports	500 11,900 —11,100	19,600 260,300 —240,700
HYDERABAD	Imports Exports	..	145,700 182,900 —37,200
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports Exports	7,400 1,500 +5,900	285,200 21,300 +263,900
JUBBULPORE	Imports Exports	5,500 1,900 +3,600	405,900 252,200 +153,700
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports Exports	4,100 500 +3,600	173,300 88,500 +84,800
HOSHANGABAD	Imports Exports	5,500 2,700 +2,800	230,000 40,900 +189,100
NIMAR	Imports Exports	12,500 400 +12,100	217,700 31,500 +186,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports Exports	2,700 1,000 +1,700	75,300 10,900 +58,400
NÁGPUR	Imports Exports	12,200 4,100 +8,100	507,600 95,700 +411,900
CHÁNDA	Imports Exports	100 1,500 —1,400	14,100 67,500 —53,400
BHANDÁRA	Imports Exports	8,200 2,500 +5,700	352,000 85,900 +266,100
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports Exports	2,300 7,800 —5,500	95,200 474,000 —378,800
BILÁSPUR (incomplete)	Imports Exports	4,500 100 +4,400	156,359 57,198 +99,161
SAMBALPUR	Imports Exports	.. 2,000 —2,000	13,100 522,900 —509,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian rupees).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1897.	30th January to 7th August 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	14,000	252,900
	Exports		20,400
		+ 14,000	+ 232,500
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	12,600	168,200
	Exports	2,700	119,500
		+ 9,900	+ 48,700
BULDANA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	700	43,200
	Exports . . . . .	..	3,000
		+ 700	+ 40,200
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	23,000	99,200
	Exports	1,500	131,800
		+ 21,500	—32,600
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	19,400	468,100
	Exports	10,800	36,000
		+ 8,600	+ 432,100
GODÁVARI	Imports	7,200	185,600
	Exports	71,900	1,329,700
		—64,700	—1,144,100
KISTNA	Imports	700	12,474
	Exports	54,800	980,707
		—54,100	—938,233
NELLORE	Imports	112	25,158
	Exports	2,100	70,504
		—1,988	—45,346
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	900	101,800
	Exports	600	33,100
		+ 300	+ 68,700
BELLARY	Imports	23,700	438,900
	Exports	8,800	113,600
		+ 14,900	+ 325,300
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,900	101,100
	Exports	5,700	151,300
		—3,800	—50,200
CUDDAPAH	Imports	4,500	123,200
	Exports	1,800	94,000
		+ 2,700	+ 29,200
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	13,700	255,200
	Exports	41,800	520,600
		—28,100	—265,400
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	1,000	24,500
	Exports	11,700	224,500
		—10,700	—200,000
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	600	94,500
	Exports	28,500	817,200
		—27,900	—722,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 7th August 1927	30th January to 7th August 1927
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>			
SALEM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	700	32,500
	Exports . . .	27,300 —26,600	313,900 —311,400
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	12,500	278,100
	Exports . . .	30,300 —17,800	777,700 —390,000
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,098	12,498
	Exports . . .	12,811 —11,113	210,983 —168,485
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	3,100	124,400
	Exports . . .	120,000 —116,900	3,245,400 —3,121,000
MADURA	Imports . . .	10,400	85,600
	Exports . . .	27,200 —16,800	479,000 —393,100
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	37,100	701,100
	Exports . . .	12,300 + 24,800	579,700 + 121,400
MALABAR	Imports . . .	24,400	1,689,800
	Exports . . .	14,800 + 9,600	304,700 + 1,325,100
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	...	111,020
	Exports . . .	.	624,290 —513,270

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 7th, 1897.

During the week under review strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. Until quite the close of the week the distribution was not altogether normal, as the low pressure area was placed too far north, lying over the north of the Punjab and the north of the Gangetic Plain instead of over the South Punjab, Rajputana and the South Gangetic Plain. This condition was somewhat unfavourable for rain in the north, but it was counter-balanced by a series of slight shallow depressions which formed within the low pressure area, and occasioned moderate general rain throughout a large part of Northern India. The monsoon blew strongly all along the West Coast during the week, and the rainfall, though not very heavy, was steady and continuous at the coast stations. In the inland parts of the Peninsula and in Madras, on the contrary, the rainfall was intermittent and generally slight, and some places in the Bombay Deccan had no rainfall throughout. Over the central parts of the country fair moderate rain was received on all days, except the 4th when fine weather was reported. In the Punjab, except on the first day, the reported rainfall was light and very scattered. As has been the case throughout the greater part of the present monsoon the weather has been quiet and undisturbed by any cyclonic storms of importance, so that the rainfall during the week has been moderate generally without any local heavy downpours. The rainfall was most steady and most continuous in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and over this area the mean temperature of the week was slightly below the normal, while in other parts of the country, where the fall was less steady, the mean temperature was in slight excess.

Daily Summary — *Sunday, August 1st* — Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly in parts of North-West India and slightly to briskly in parts of North-East India, but elsewhere the changes were small. Pressure was lowest in the North Punjab and highest in Ceylon, and the pressure differences were greater than usual. The winds were southerly to easterly in Burma and North Bengal, variable in the Punjab and generally westerly elsewhere. The force of the monsoon was generally above the normal. The mean temperature was low along the line of the Himalayas and high elsewhere. In Madras, the Deccan and Sind there had been hardly any rain, but elsewhere the fall had been fairly general, though not on the whole heavy.

Monday, August 2nd — Pressure had increased everywhere—more in the north than in the south. Pressure remained lowest in the extreme north and highest in the south, but the difference was less than on the preceding day. Slight shallow depressions had appeared over Bengal and Bihar. The winds were practically unchanged as regards direction, but the force of the monsoon had decreased on the Bombay Coast. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the Punjab and a large part of North-East India and of Burma, but

was excessive elsewhere. There had been little or no rain over the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the Peninsula. In other parts of the country moderate general rain had been received.

Tuesday, August 3rd —The barometer had changed only slightly generally and the general distribution was unaltered. The pressure was lower than usual along the line of the Himalayas and above the normal elsewhere. The winds were variable over the Punjab, the North Gangetic Plain and North Bengal and were generally westerly elsewhere. The monsoon had risen again on the Bombay Coast and was strong over a large part of the country. The mean temperature was low over the Indus Valley and Baluchistan as well as over the Gangetic Plain and Bengal. Elsewhere the heat was excessive. The Punjab, Sind, the greater part of Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Berar, Khandesh and the Deccan had received little or no rain, but elsewhere a moderate general fall was reported.

Wednesday, August 4th —The barometer had fallen practically everywhere. The fall had been greater in the north than in the south, and the pressure difference had again become very large. A general westerly wind prevailed over the greater part of the Indian region, and, over a large part of the country, the force was stronger than usual. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the preceding day. The heat was considerably greater than the average over a large part of North-West India. The rainfall had been light and very scattered over North-Western and Central India, the inland parts of the Peninsula and Madras, while over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the West Coast districts good rain had fallen.

Thursday, August 5th —Pressure had continued to fall, except along the foot of the hills in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. A very large shallow depression overlay Bengal and the North-West Provinces, but the lowest pressures continued to be reported from the North Punjab and the highest from Ceylon. The normal easterly and south-easterly winds were appearing along the foot of the hills, but elsewhere the winds were generally unchanged. The monsoon still blew strongly over a large part of the country. The mean temperature was low over Burma, Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and excessive elsewhere. The abnormal excess was large in the Punjab and Rajputana. No rain or only unimportant showers were reported from the Punjab, Khandesh, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana and only light scattered showers from Madras.

Friday, August 6th —The barometer had risen in North-West and North-East India and fallen elsewhere. The distribution was beginning to change, as readings were becoming relatively high along the foot of the hills, and the trough of low pressure was moving southward into the South Gangetic Plain. Within this trough two shallow depressions were shown. The south-easterly and easterly winds up the Gangetic Plain were extending, but elsewhere there was no important change. The mean temperature was in large excess over part of North-West India and in moderate to considerable excess over the Peninsula and Burma. There had been very little rain over Northern India, Sind, Gujarat, the Deccan and Berar and only light scattered showers in Madras. Elsewhere there had been fair rain.

Saturday, August 7th—The change in the distribution of pressure which had commenced on the preceding day had continued, and the trough of low pressure now extended from Upper Sind east-south-eastwards to Orissa. The winds at the same time blew from the normal monsoon directions and were stronger than usual over a considerable part of the Indian region. The mean temperature was low for the time of year across the head of the Peninsula, but was excessive elsewhere—more particularly so in parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana. The rainfall distribution was generally the same as on the 6th.

Temperature.—The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal has agreed closely with the distribution of rain. Where the rainfall has been fairly continuous, as for example, Bengal, Assam and the Gangetic Plain the mean temperature has been below the normal average, where, on the contrary, the rain has been light, the heat has been excessive, as for example, in Sind and Rajputana, where the mean temperature has been daily from $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE	AUGUST 1897							Mean variation of week
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+1.2	+0.5	+0.8	+0.3	+0.2	+0.8	+0.3	+0.6
Bengal and Assam	−0.7	−1.6	−1.2	−1.6	−1.6	+0.3	+0.1	−0.9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−0.6	−0.4	−1.8	−1.1	−2.4	−1.3	+2.6	−0.7
Punjab	−3.0	−0.8	+1.4	+2.9	+4.2	+4.1	+4.1	+1.8
Bombay	+2.1	+1.8	+1.7	+2.0	+1.6	+1.2	+0.7	+1.6
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.7	+1.0	−0.2	+2.1	+2.1	−1.1	−3.5	+0.2
Central India and Gujarat	+1.9	+2.3	+2.2	+2.2	+1.5	+1.3	+1.1	+1.8
Sind and Rajputana	+3.6	+3.6	+4.4	+4.3	+4.6	+4.4	+4.7	+4.2
Madras	+2.4	+2.4	+2.5	+1.9	+3.0	+1.1	+0.7	+2.0
Mean for whole of India	+0.8	+1.0	+1.1	+1.4	+1.5	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2

The mean temperature of the whole country has averaged about 1° above the normal average on each day of the week, and the provincial variations show that, except in Bengal, Assam and the North-West Provinces, the heat has been greater than usual. The hottest region was Sind and Rajputana, but in the Punjab from the 5th to the 7th the heat relatively to the normal was equally excessive.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

August 1st	106° 9	at Jacobabad
„ 2nd	102° 3	„ Cuddalore
„ 3rd	105° 9	„ Jacobabad
„ 4th	113° 2	„ „
„ 5th	114° 2	„ „
„ 6th	109° 5	„ Montgomery.
„ 7th	110° 3	„ Jacobabad.

Rain—During the week under review heavy rain has fallen over the Burma Coast districts and moderately heavy rain over some of the western and south-western districts of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the weather has been only showery with fine intervals, but these showers have over a considerable part of the country occurred almost daily, so that the general rainfall was fair to good almost everywhere. In Bihar and the North-West Provinces the showers ceased on the 5th, and the 6th and 7th were fair, in the Punjab they were light and scattered and occurred on different days during the week, though the first was the most generally showery day, and in Madras the rainfall occurred as scattered showers falling at different times during the week. In most other parts of India some rain fell almost daily.

The table at the close of the summary shows that in Sind and Baluchistan there was absolutely no rain during the week, and in the Central Punjab, the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Kathiawar, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central and South) the average actual rainfall for the week was less than half an inch, but that in all other divisions there was good rain. The average actual fall ranged from 18·06 inches in Arakan, 9·80 inches in Tenasserim, 9·38 inches in the Konkan, 8·75 inches in Coorg and 7·58 inches in the Assam Hills, to 0·23 inch in Madras (South), 0·25 inch in Hyderabad (South) and 0·27 inch in the Punjab (North). Except for the excessive fall in Arakan this distribution of rain was fairly normal. The third column of the table shows that in thirty-two of the rainfall divisions the actual rainfall was more or less in excess of the normal, which was a considerable improvement as compared with the preceding week. In the remaining twenty-five divisions the rainfall of the week was in defect, but the amount of this deficiency was generally moderate or small. The region of deficient rainfall included the following divisions *viz*, Central and Upper Burma, the Assam Valley, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, all the Punjab divisions, Mysore, Berar, the North Bombay divisions, Rajputana, the west of Central India, Hyderabad (South), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South-Central, Central and South). In most of these divisions the deficiency was small, but in the Punjab (Hills) it amounted to about two inches, and in Upper Burma, South Bihar, the Punjab (Submontane, Central and North) and Kathiawar to about one inch. The most marked cases of excess were over eight inches in Arakan and over three inches in South Oudh and in the east of the Central Provinces.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the whole period from May 30th to date. In the case of twenty-nine of the rainfall divisions the rainfall has been about average, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the normal average. Of the remaining twenty-eight divisions no less than twenty-three report a deficiency of 20 per cent. or over, while only five, *viz*, South Bihar, South Oudh, the North-West Provinces (West), the North-West Provinces (West-Submontane) and the North-West Provinces (Hills) report an excess of 20 per cent. or more. The largest seasonal deficiencies are reported from Upper Burma (—44 per cent.), the Assam Hills (—50 per cent.), the South Punjab (—38 per cent.), the Punjab Hills (—35 per cent.), Gujarat (—39 per cent.), Kathiawar (—36 per cent.) and Baluchistan (—74 per cent.).

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	Behn (Thaton)	11 89	lbs
	Maungdaw (Akyab)	21 34	"
Assam	Cherra Poonjee	21 30	"
Bengal	Cox's Bazar (Chittagong)	11 19	"
	Kuhna	11 12	"
	Ahmedganj (Berhampore)	8 95	"
Bihar	Anarrah (Purnea)	7 22	"
North-West Provinces and Oudh	Robertsganj (Mirzapur)	10 26	"
	Kunda (Partabgarh)	11 95	"
Punjab	Muktasur (Ferozepore)	4 01	"
	Palampore (Kangra)	9 03	"
West Coast districts	Bettangady (Mangalore)	19 32	"
	Thana	18 10	"
Central districts	Sakoli (Bhandara)	8 09	"
	Sambalpur	12 43	"
Madras	Balliguda (Ganjam)	3 97	"
	Rayachoti (Cuddapur)	3 00	"
	Pudukottah (Tichinopoly)	2 30	"

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO AUGUST 7TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average nor- mal rainfall, May 30th to August 7th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	9 80	9 40	+ 0 40	87 96	98 54	- 11
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	5 24	4 87	+ 0 37	47 12	48 63	- 3
	3 Central do	3 10	3 17	- 0 07	22 97	26 34	- 13
	4 Upper do	1 46	2 52	- 1 06	12 82	22 99	- 44
	5 Arakan	18 06	9 27	+ 8 79	109 27	113 93	- 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	6 45	5 09	+ 1 36	39 73	43 23	- 8
	7 Assam Surma	5 77	4 31	+ 1 46	35 89	53 50	- 33
	8 Do Hills	7 58	5 89	+ 1 69	35 43	70 90	- 50
	9 Do Brahmaputra	2 40	2 51	- 0 11	28 20	34 42	- 18
	10 Deltaic Bengal	4 01	3 38	+ 0 63	28 24	25 59	+ 10
	11 Central do	3 67	3 28	+ 0 39	19 80	25 24	- 22
	12 North do	4 34	3 31	+ 1 03	34 59	46 04	- 25
	13 Bengal Hills	6 67	6 13	+ 0 54	50 55	69 72	- 27
	14 Orissa	3 69	2 93	+ 0 76	22 83	24 21	- 6
	15 Chota Nagpur	3 09	4 01	- 0 92	21 38	24 36	- 12
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	16 South Bihar	2 78	3 30	- 0 52	27 62	20 05	+ 38
	17 North do	2 77	2 55	+ 0 22	20 50	23 03	- 11
	18 N-W P East	5 61	3 09	+ 2 52	21 41	17 92	+ 19
	19 South Oudh	5 95	2 79	+ 3 16	20 21	16 62	+ 22
	20 North do	4 07	2 17	+ 1 90	21 27	18 20	+ 17
	21 N-W P Central	4 01	3 22	+ 0 79	18 21	16 24	+ 12
	22 Do West	2 38	2 07	+ 0 31	18 50	12 36	+ 50
	23 Do East Submontane	4 27	2 70	+ 1 57	22 85	19 59	+ 17
	24 Do West do	3 43	3 37	+ 0 06	25 09	21 14	+ 22
	25 Do Hills	3 67	3 15	+ 0 52	28 32	21 77	+ 30
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	1 46	1 57	- 0 11	11 50	10 90	+ 6
	27 South do	0 64	1 12	- 0 48	4 42	7 17	- 38
	28 Central do	0 38	1 32	- 0 94	4 85	6 83	- 29
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 58	2 07	- 1 49	8 20	12 30	- 33
	30 Do Hills	3 89	5 99	- 2 10	21 24	32 72	- 35
	31 North Punjab	0 27	1 23	- 0 96	6 16	6 79	- 9
	32 West do	0 41	0 66	- 0 25	2 98	3 78	- 21
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar	6 00	4 71	+ 1 29	84 12	71 04	+ 18
	34 Madras South-Central	1 11	1 40	- 0 29	12 39	12 54	- 1
	35 Coorg	8 75	7 47	+ 1 28	83 22	73 48	+ 13
	36 Mysore	1 03	1 30	- 0 27	12 76	13 69	- 7
	37 Konkan	9 38	7 03	+ 2 35	82 41	74 91	+ 10
	38 Bombay Deccan	2 58	1 28	+ 1 30	16 12	14 05	+ 15
	39 Hyderabad North	0 92	0 62	+ 0 30	8 58	10 90	- 21
	40 Khandesh	0 92	0 62	+ 0 30	8 58	10 90	- 21
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41 Berar	1 62	1 80	- 0 18	12 92	18 50	- 30
	42 Central Provinces West	2 51	2 16	+ 0 35	17 91	25 43	- 30
	43 Do do Central	4 95	3 88	+ 1 07	22 01	28 89	- 24
	44 Do do East	6 18	2 85	+ 3 33	25 38	26 48	- 4
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	1 69	2 54	- 0 85	16 25	26 68	- 39
	46 Kathiawar	0 17	1 15	- 0 98	7 98	12 43	- 36
	47 Sind	0	0 62	- 0 62	2 44	3 12	- 22
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 29	- 0 29	0 36	1 37	- 74
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	49 Central India East	2 47	2 16	+ 0 31	19 23	21 29	- 10
	50 Rajputana East, Central	1 51	1 83	- 0 32	11 60	15 05	- 23
	51 West Rajputana	0 57	1 15	- 0 58	4 71	6 74	- 30
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	1 24	1 16	+ 0 08	11 08	12 13	- 9
	52-A Do do	3 10	2 66	+ 0 44	21 95	28 19	- 22
	53 Hyderabad South	0 25	0 99	- 0 74	9 09	10 76	- 16
	54 Madras Central	0 40	0 55	- 0 15	6 10	6 80	- 10
	55 East Coast Central	0 87	0 59	+ 0 28	6 49	7 26	- 11
	56 Do South	0 77	1 20	- 0 43	4 91	6 24	- 21
	57 Madras South	0 23	0 40	- 0 17	2 70	2 68	+ 1

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SIMLA, 12th August, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 7th August*—The rainfall is generally deficient, especially in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur, and in affected parts of Cuddapah. The water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, for irrigation it is generally insufficient, except under the Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Titchinopoly, Tanjore, Periyar, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Agricultural operations are progressing, but more rain is wanted for this purpose and for standing crops. Harvests are limited, outturn middling. Pasture is failing in parts. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally available, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, many deaths being reported from Anantapur, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are very high, and are rising generally. Prospects are less hopeful than last week, more rain is wanted everywhere. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—151,777 men, 250,132 women, 85,122 children, with 897 unspecified, total 487,928 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—562 unspecified in Ganjam and Kistna. Weavers—25,233 men, 19,891 women, 2,120 children, total 47,244 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and the Circars. Total relief workers 535,734. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—326 men, 687 women, 18,025 children, total 19,038. Others—4,405 men, 7,402 women, 20,918 children, total 32,725. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—26,175 men, 63,107 women, 70,686 children, with 3 unspecified, total 159,971. Figures for Godavari and Cuddapah are incomplete. Total on gratuitous relief 211,734. Grand total on Government relief 747,468. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bhadrachalam and Kurnool $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bellary 10, Vizagapatam 11, Cuddapah 12, and Anantapur $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since commencement of distress Rs. 12,93,579.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th August*—Rain good in Gujarat and Konkan, slight in the Deccan and Karnatak, more is wanted in Bijapur, Ahmednagar, and parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Baroda. Sowing operations have been completed, except in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, North Deccan, Dharwar, Kanara, and Baroda. Rice transplanting continues in Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, and Kanara. Young seedlings are thriving, except in Bijapur. Locusts caused damage in one taluka of Baroda, two of Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier, three of Karachi, six of Thar and Parkar. Fodder is sufficient, except in Shikarpur, Bijapur, and parts of the Deccan and Karachi. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Bijapur, and is improving in Khandesh. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Surat, Thana, and Nasik; are rising in Upper Sind Frontier, Panch Mahals, and parts of Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur, falling in parts of Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur; stationary in parts of Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are.—Belgaum $8\frac{3}{4}$, Bijapur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sholapur $7\frac{1}{10}$, Ahmednagar $6\frac{5}{8}$, Poona $7\frac{3}{4}$, Nasik $7\frac{3}{8}$, Satara $7\frac{4}{8}$, Khandesh 7, and Dharwar $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was:—Bijapur 106,303, Sholapur 104,670, Ahmednagar 69,908, Poona 15,001, Nasik 6,650, Satara 8,896,

Khandesh 10,923, Belgaum 15,223, Dhawai 2,138, total 339,712, of whom 275,091 are relief workers and 64,621 dependants. Of relief workers—38,427 are men, 117,534 women, and 69,130 children. Of dependants—431 are men, 5,527 women, and 58,663 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 13,647, including 909 in poor-houses, Sholapur 11,634, including 171 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 15,766, including 981 in poor-houses, Poona 12,372, Nasik 1,749, including 354 in poor-houses, Satara 2,442, including 250 in poor-houses, Belgaum 835, Dhawar 989, total 59,434, of whom 26,861 are men, 18,339 women, and 14,234 children. Total number on relief 399,146.

Bengal—*For week ending 9th August*—There has been general and very beneficial rain during the week. The transplanting of winter rice is now going on everywhere, but in parts of the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur divisions more rain is required for this purpose. The prospects of all autumn crops and of sugarcane continue favourable. In Patna the indian-corn is reported to have been damaged by the recent floods. Early rice and jute are being harvested and the outturn is generally expected to be good. Prices generally continue stationary, but in places a further rise in the price of rice is reported. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice 7 to 8½ seers, Nadia, common rice 7 to 8 seers, Murshidabad, common rice 7 to 7½ seers, Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Rajshahi, common rice 7¼ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers, Champaran, barley 11 seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 11½ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 11 seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 10 seers; Darbhanga, rice 7½ seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice 7 to 8 seers and maize 9 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 10 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 5 to 7 seers and *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) 14 to 24 seers, and Manbhum, common rice 7¾ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 7th August, were—Bankura 11,162, Nadia 44,337, Murshidabad 3,383, Jessore 186, Khulna 8,275, Rajshahi 196, Dinajpur 13, Pabna 285, Patna 250, Shahabad 22,527, Saran 78,433, Champaran 54,419, Muzaffarpur 95,934, Darbhanga 134,754, Sonthal Parganas 3,825, Puri 4,745, Hazaribagh 4,654, Lohardaga 3,122, Palamau 3,926, Manbhum 15,433, total 489,858 against 561,889 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 2,448, Nadia 1,417, Murshidabad 3,223, Khulna 193, Rajshahi 11,053, Pabna 3,398, Saran 7,134, Champaran 12,729, Muzaffarpur 7,191, Darbhanga 29,821, Bhagalpur 6,261, Cuttack 3,097, Hazaribagh 794, and Lohardaga 2,361, total 91,120 against 83,998 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 54,820, women 51,693, children 20,170, total 126,683. Dependants—men 577, women 10, children 4,390, total 4,977. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 4,092, women 6,505, children 42,243, total 52,840. Otherwise relieved—men 52,626, women 172,683, children 78,290, total 303,599. **Test-workers**—men 1,153, women 374, children 232; total 1,759. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund (the sex of 3,015 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported)—men 19,328, women 45,370, children 23,407, total 88,105. Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga—men 599, women 275, children 134; total 1,008. Hatwa—men 347, women 248, children 120, total 715. Jamtara—men 125, women 165, children 30; total 320. Deoghur—men 36, women 24, children 6, total 66. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga—men 2,593, women 5,850, children 6,040, total 14,483. Muzaffarpur—men 28, women 205, children 174; total 407. Hatwa—men 174, women 267, children 279, total 720. Manjha—men 45, women 20, children 12; total 77. Cuttack—Wards Estates—men 137, women 519, children 151; total 807. Total on private relief 18,603 against 20,284 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 11th August*—Rain fell throughout the Provinces during the week. Panabgarh recorded 11, Dehra Dun 10, and Basti 9 inches, in parts of Bhojpur and Allahabad over 8 inches fell, in most of the remaining districts the rainfall varied from 3 to 7 inches. Sowings and weeding of crops continue. Sowings are near completing in some districts. Standing crops are doing well. Transplanting of rice is becoming general. Slight damage has been caused by excessive rain in a few places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 7th August, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 15,215, Etawah 2,641, Cawnpore 10,579, Fatchpur 9,115, Banda 104,749, Hamirpur 21,641, Allahabad 71,524, Jhansi 25,460, Jalaun 33,992, Mirzapur 17,543, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares, 5,760, Jaunpur 24,301, Gorakhpur 15,540, Azamgarh 12,961, Lucknow 29,506, Unao 20,611, Rai Bareilly 16,793, Hardoi 49,522, total 487,454. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—52,886, relieved as dependants—10,896, relieved in poor-houses—32,860, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 56,153 from Charitable Fund, 390,812, total 487,454. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—587, relieved in poor-houses—9,722, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 12,986 from Charitable Fund, 46,576, total 56,885. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 544,339. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $8\frac{7}{8}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th August*.—Rain has fallen averaging about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Sialkot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Amritsar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in Gurgaon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in Peshawar, $1\frac{1}{10}$ in Ferozepore, $\frac{4}{5}$ in Rawal Pindi, $\frac{3}{4}$ in Gujranwala, $\frac{3}{4}$ in Dera Ismail Khan, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Lahore and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Hissar, Karnal, Umballa and Shahpur. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops are in progress. More rain is wanted in Rawal Pindi. Condition of standing crops is generally good. Recent rain has much benefited the crops. Condition of cattle is generally improving, but is still bad in a few districts. Green grass is now available in almost all places, fodder is reported scanty in Hissar, Sialkot, and Gujranwala. Locusts appeared in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, and Karnal, and slightly damaged the young crops. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows:—Relief workers—7,244 men, 6,964 women, 1,929 children. Dependants—15 men, 19 women, 2,048 children. Relieved in poor-houses—114 men, 102 women, 826 children. Otherwise relieved—2,912 men, 4,726 women, 2,944 children, total number on relief this week is 29,843, against 33,728 last week, of this 24,000 are in Hissar alone. There is a decrease in all districts, except Umballa and Ferozepore. Prices continue high and are rising everywhere, wheat ranges from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$, great millet 11 to 10, gram 11 to 9, maize 13 to 10, barley 13 to 12 and rice $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar (Ghaggar), great millet flour 10, Bir Ditch, barley flour $10\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 10; Rohtak, barley 12, and Ferozepore, barley and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th August*.—Weather cloudy with good falls of rain at intervals throughout the Provinces, more is required

in the Tirora Tahsil of Bhandara and the Simga Tahsil of Raipur, also in parts of Chanda and Bilaspur, all rice growing tracts, but a short break would be beneficial to *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*), especially in Betul and Chhindwara. In these districts the early *kutki* (millet) has come to maturity and is being harvested. Some damage has been caused by insects to *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *til* in Hoshangabad, Nimar, and Betul. Transplantation of rice continues, also the (*Bayasi*) thinning operations in Chhattisgarh. Other summer crops are being weeded. Preparation of land for winter sowings progresses. Fodder is still scarce in parts of Nagpur and Bhandara. Prices are stationary in seven districts and have fluctuated slightly elsewhere. The number of relief workers has decreased by 34,000, while there is an addition of 12,000 to the number of those gratuitously relieved. One test work was opened in the south of the Damoh district which attracted 26 persons. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 23,220, Damoh 27,285, Jubbulpore 31,034, Mandla 12,068, Seoni 5,163, Narsinghpur 15,028, Hoshangabad 33,310, Nimar 748, Betul 7,335, Chhindwara 15,198, Wardha 2,014, Nagpur 9,265, Bhandara 15,367, Balaghat 32,853, Raipur 39,539, Bilaspur 44,821, and Sambalpur 875, total 315,132. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 15,235, Damoh 17,344, Jubbulpore 48,369, Mandla 7,614, Seoni 8,439, Narsinghpur 13,385, Hoshangabad 13,526, Nimar 1,375, Betul 4,054, Chhindwara 4,645, Wardha 641, Nagpur 7,206, Chanda 2,113, Bhandara 11,374, Balaghat 16,281, Raipur 26,243, Bilaspur 68,056, and Sambalpur 174, total 266,074. Total number on relief 581,206. There were also 20,850 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 97,767, women 147,617, and children 69,607 with 141 unclassified. Dependants—men 2,411, women 3,269, and children 42,680 with 1,056 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 7,671, women 9,264, and children 14,400. Otherwise relieved—men 26,169, women 52,050, and children 53,271 with 53,833 unclassified. Test-workers—men 6, women 15, and children 5. Wage prices—Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, and Chhindwara 8, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Nagpur 9, Seoni $7\frac{3}{4}$, Hoshangabad and Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Nimar, Bhandara, and Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Betul and Balaghat 7, Wardha 10, Chanda $8\frac{3}{4}$, Sambalpur $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th August*—In Lower Burma prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma, Shwebo, Thayetmyo, Yamethin, and Myingyan received more than one inch of rain during the week, Mandalay and Meiktila $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, Sagaing, Minbu, and Magwe about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, while the Lower Chindwin and Pakokku only received small amounts. Rain is urgently needed in the Maymyo and Amarapura sub-divisions of Mandalay; the river is rising steadily and prospects in Singu are good, standing crops in Shwebo are withering in places and agricultural operations are retarded, in Sagaing paddy nurseries and sessamum on high ground are withering, in Lower Chindwin standing crops are good, except in Monywa Township, also in Thayetmyo except in a few circles; in Pakokku standing crops are backward, except in Tilin, Yawdwin and Laungshe; in Minbu crops in Salin sub-division are withering; in Minbu they are fair, crops in Magwe are withering, prospects in the Nwadet and Kunze canal tracts in Kyaukse have improved, rain is urgently needed in Meiktila; in Yamethin crops have benefited greatly from the recent rain, but more is still needed, in Myingyan three-fourths of the crops in Myingyan township have failed, three-fourths of those in Taungtha are in urgent need of rain, while in Pagan sub-division crops have already withered. On the whole prospects are much the same as reported last week. The price of paddy has risen largely in Shwebo and slightly in Rangoon, and decreased considerably in Thaton and slightly in Mandalay; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 6,666 and Myingyan

stationary The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 6,666 and Myingyan 21,457 On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 898, Yamethin 316 and Myingyan 5,578. Total number on relief 34,915. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks and Myingyan 9 seers 3 chittacks per rupee

Assam.—*For week ending 10th August*—Weather seasonable, but more rain is wanted in Darrang and Nongong Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue Prospects of rice are fair in Cachar, Garo Hills and in Lower Assam, elsewhere good Tea is doing well Prices—common rice—Silchar 9, Tezpur 7, and Sylhet, Gauhati, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th August*—**MYSORE.**—Good rain in parts of Shimoga, Kadur, and Hassan districts Standing crops are in fair condition Prices have risen in Mysore district. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been sown in six districts.

COORG—Rainfall 15 inches 43 cents Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains stationary Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th August*—**BERAR**—Weather cool with slight showers of rain Standing crops are in good condition Land is being prepared for the winter crop. Sowings are well advanced. Weeding continues Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in parts of the Province Prices are fluctuating. Relief workers—Akola 3,586, Amraoti 1,541, Basim 729, Buldana 527, Ellichpur 1,773, Wun 1,914 On gratuitous relief—Akola 1,895, Basim 223, Buldana 628, Ellichpur 2,270, Wun 608 Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,120, Amraoti 785, Basim 184, Buldana 379, and Ellichpur 588. Total number on relief 18,750. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim 8, Buldana $6\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur 7, and Wun 10 seers per rupee Numbers attacked by cholera on Karanja relief works 3, Karanja poor-house 13, no deaths reported. No cholera reported on other relief works.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 42 cents. Prospects have improved generally, but rainfall is still insufficient in some districts Standing autumn crop are in fair condition. Sowings are in progress in one district and in parts of six others Pasture is generally available but scarcity of fodder continues Condition of cattle is poor. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug and Elgandal 14,678 Prices in affected districts— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in Lingsagar and Naldrug, 7 in Gulburga and Elgandal, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in Raichur 786 persons on gratuitous relief in Raichur, 719 in Lingsagar, 1,046 Naldrug, 11 Mahbubnagar and 1,073 at Elgandal Total number on relief 18,313. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$ and *jowari* $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain fell in all agencies during the week, but more rain is still required in Bhopawar Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in fairly good condition, except in Bhopawar. Prices are above normal in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bhopawar, and Malwa, steady elsewhere The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—8,625 in Gwalior, 18,784 in Bundelkhand, and 14,527 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—2,937 in Gwalior, 6,294 in Bundelkhand, and 4,076 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 55,243 Prices—9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Gwalior, $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th August.*—Rainfall over 3 inches in Jhallawar and Dholepore; between 2 and 3 inches in Abu, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Bhurtapore, over one inch in Serohi, Meywar, Kerowlie; over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Bundi,

Ajmere, Ulwar, and Bikanir, slight elsewhere, except in Jaisalmer. Ploughing and sowing still continues and generally standing crops are thriving. Prospects are favourable. Cattle are in poor condition in Kherwara, generally good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient generally. Prices are rising in Marwar, Jhallawar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore, Bhurtore, Ulwar, and Bikanir, falling in Kherwara, fluctuating in Pertabgarh, and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was—Dholepore 815, Sironj 1,075. Relief works have been closed in Bikanir, Jaisalmer, and Tonk, people having returned to cultivation. On ordinary works—Dholepore 880, Bhurtore 2,217, Bikanir 551 and Jaisalmer *nil*. Gratuitous relief—Maiwar 1,217, Bundi 303, Deoli 8, Dholepore 739, Bhurtore 381, Bikanir 68, Sironj 311, and Jaisalmer *nil*. Total number on relief 4,917. Prices—Bundi 11, Deoli 11½, Dholepore 12½, Bhurtore 11¼, Bikanir not reported, and Jaisalmer 9 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rain has fallen. Weather fine. Wheat and barley threshings are in progress. Standing autumn crops are generally in good condition. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 11th August.*—Rainfall average. Prices stationary. Fodder insufficient. Autumn sowings in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Rainfall 1.80. Low land rice is still being transplanted as want of sufficient rain has retarded operations. Price—6 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . . .	557,071	249,906	806,977	507,528	239,940	(a) 747,468	— 59,509
Bombay . . .	351,564	56,579	408,143	339,712	59,434	399,146	— 8,997
Bengal . . .	173,403	388,486	561,889	133,419	356,439	(b) 489,858	— 72,031
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	101,863	476,521	578,389	64,369	479,970	(c) 544,339	— 34,050
Punjab . . .	22,612	11,116	33,728	18,219	11,624	29,843	— 3,885
Central Provinces	348,944	253,736	602,680	315,132	266,074	581,206	— 21,474
Burma . . .	26,586	7,211	33,797	28,123	6,792	34,915	+ 1,118
Berar . . .	17,012	11,917	28,929	10,070	8,680	18,750	— 10,179
Hyderabad . . .	15,587	1,902	17,489	14,678	3,635	18,313	+ 824
Central India . . .	45,125	18,172	63,297	41,936	13,307	55,243	— 8,054
Rajputana . . .	3,369	7,321	10,690	1,890	3,027	4,917	— 5,773
TOTAL . . .	1,663,141	1,482,867	3,146,008	1,475,076	1,448,922	2,923,998	— 222,010

(a) Figures incomplete for two districts.

(b) Exclusive of 91,120 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(c) Inclusive of 69,139 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as one of 2 weeks, a head of a family of 11 or 12 is gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

(¹) Includes 33,230 weavers relieved at their own trade.
 (²) " 39,984 " " " " " "
 (³) " 41,812 " " " " " "
 (⁴) Including 40,258 weavers relieved at their own trade
 * Incomplete.
 † Besides 939 on zemindari works and 115 in zemindari kitchens.
 ‡ Exclusive of 38,998 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

		FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH AUGUST 1897		
No	Name of Province and District	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
17	Muzaffarpur	11,571	21,611	36,215	6,798	19,832	26,630	3,373	16,410	19,783	2,606	12,616	15,222
18	Bijnor	711	1,163	2,177	1	1,566	1,570		1,673	1,673		1,608	1,608
19	Moradabad	2,719	3,119	5,868	545	2,201	2,749	1	3,304	3,305		3,597	3,597
20	Lahore	1,839	1,637	3,476	1,375	1,736	3,311		1,800	1,800	938	1,899	2,837
21	Muttra	3,221	1,693	7,917	385	4,143	4,528		3,981	3,981		3,972	3,972
22	Lah		2,021	2,021		1,914	1,911		2,051	2,051		2,052	2,052
23	Mamrupur		893	893		1,428	1,428		882	882		686	686
24	Farukhabad	32	3,622	3,654	7	3,717	3,724		3,521	3,521		2,891	2,891
25	Budoun		270	270		301	301		930	930		397	397
26	Shahjahanpu.	243	5,179	5,422	29	4,459	4,488		4,632	4,632		5,604	5,604
27	Pilibhit	1,776	3,561	5,337	1,019	3,549	4,568	56	3,566	3,622	261	3,205	3,466
28	Kheri	2,041	148	2,189		220	220		350	350		945	945
29	Sultanpur	637	2,768	3,425	388	3,136	3,524	285	2,333	2,618		2,363	2,648
30	Partabgarh	174	4,889	5,063	60	5,363	5,423		5,285	5,285		4,082	4,082
31	Fyzabad		4,650	4,650		3,628	3,628		3,233	3,233		3,375	3,375
32	Fatehpur	2,812	9,022	11,834	1,470	10,535	12,005	1,199	8,988	10,187	558	9,280	9,838
33	Azamgarh	6,015	19,555	25,570	3,463	23,126	26,889	2,093	14,356	16,449	553	15,038	15,591
34	Benares		12,078	12,078		11,018	11,018		11,227	11,227		11,123	11,123
35	Gonda		1,120	1,120		2,163	2,163		2,548	2,548		2,578	2,578
36	Basti	202	3,219	3,421	26	2,750	2,776		1,881	1,881		1,827	1,827
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		522,990	152,280	975,270	365,606	465,642	831,248	140,510	481,173	621,683	101,868	470,334	622,202
Punjab													
1	Hissar	60,861	8,075	68,939	40,358	7,905	48,263	24,697	6,274	30,971	22,058	7,757	29,815
2	Rohtak	6,985	2,248	9,233	3,508	2,165	5,673	29	2,152	2,181	45	2,118	2,163
3	Delhi	1,731	946	2,677	2,065	892	2,957		784	784		691	691
4	Karnal	2,274	1,330	3,604	696	1,429	2,125	206	1,135	1,341	1,300	882	2,182
5	Unbala	421	709	1,130	91	661	752		417	417		550	550
6	Ferozpur	690		690	723		723	629		629	509		509
7	Rawalpindi	58		58	9		9	221		221			
TOTAL PUNJAB		73,023	13,308	86,331	47,450	13,052	60,502	25,785	10,762	36,547	23,912	11,998	35,910
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	26,413	13,719	40,132	26,123	13,753	39,876	26,494	13,870	40,364	25,736	12,057	37,793
2	Damoh	47,367	13,329	60,696	44,708	13,696	58,404	42,707	13,073	55,780	38,469	13,939	52,408
3	Jabalpur	34,202	24,525	58,727	33,416	27,418	60,864	29,053	24,379	53,432	38,069	38,934	77,003
4	Mandla	11,706	3,851	15,560	11,974	3,976	15,950	12,345	4,220	16,565	13,358	4,453	17,811
5	Seoni	8,381	3,254	11,635	6,332	3,092	9,424	5,515	3,437	8,952	6,021	5,270	11,201
6	Narsinghpur	27,603	7,373	34,976	25,375	8,263	33,638	23,572	10,153	33,725	22,828	9,349	32,177
7	Hoshangabad	33,180	1,188	37,368	36,074	4,702	40,776	30,674	10,102	40,776	41,183	5,600	46,783
8	Nimar	127	910	1,037	369	1,034	1,403	605	1,036	1,641	793	1,040	1,833
9	Betul	10,919	2,047	12,966	10,036	2,266	12,302	10,134	2,412	12,546	9,961	3,149	13,110
10	Chundwara	16,900	2,599	19,499	16,289	2,643	18,932	16,511	2,806	19,317	16,049	2,982	19,031
11	Nagpur	15,610	2,691	18,301	14,539	2,546	17,085	17,303	3,637	20,940	16,195	4,558	20,753
12	Chanda	7		7	9		9	76	186	262	95	1,176	1,271
13	Bhindara	23,038	7,146	30,184	25,181	7,857	33,038	29,700	8,243	37,943	22,858	8,668	31,526
14	Balaghat	44,826	10,166	54,992	46,499	11,441	57,940	44,620	10,750	55,370	42,946	11,110	54,056
15	Raipur	45,231	15,361	60,592	61,621	14,184	75,805	50,932	15,870	66,802	48,609	14,206	62,815
16	Bilaspur	43,222	49,092	92,314	42,404	53,879	96,283	46,733	56,361	103,094	54,495	63,774	118,269
17	Sambalpur	896		896	664		664	1,687		1,687	2,412		2,412
18	Wardha	3,208		3,208	2,047		2,047	2,066	444	2,510	2,017	504	2,521
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		392,866	160,254	553,120	403,560	170,780	574,340	390,727	180,979	571,706	402,094	200,769	602,863
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	8,168	1,704	9,872	6,834	1,385	8,219	7,829	1,555	9,384	7,712	2,420	10,132
2	Myingyan	11,763	3,312	15,075	13,424	3,628	17,052	16,795	4,339	21,134	18,874	4,462	23,336
3	Yamethun		305	305		329	329		332	332		329	329
TOTAL BURMA		19,931	5,321	25,252	20,258	5,342	25,600	24,624	6,226	30,850	26,586	7,211	33,797

* Incomplete.

† Includes 69,726 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

‡ Exclusive of 8,187 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares. There were also 24,940 persons employed on railway and other private works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 1ST AUGUST 1896, AND FROM 1ST TO 31ST JULY 1897

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1897.													
RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1896				WEEK ENDING 31ST JULY 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 1st August 1896	Earnings from 1st to 31st July 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	8,13,455	409	1,736	9,90,000	570	38,28,259	44,49,000	6,20,741	13,095		
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	15,760	126	125	17,000	141	61,105	75,300	34,074	1,20,061		
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	54,290	03	862	70,000	81	3,27,320	3,02,000	1,24,0	3,623		
Indran Midland (b)	131	752	75,516	100	752	1,05,000	140	3,64,939	4,85,000	1,20,061	1,240		
Berhampur to (1st Coast state)	116	21	2,579	123	21	3,300	157	12,860	14,100	1,240	3,623		
Madras-Madurai sec (Devaiddi-Mad)	167	9	1,335	148	9	900	100	8,423	4,800				
Metre gauge—													
Rajputani-Midwa (c)	191	1,815	2,42,150	133	1,815	2,94,000	162	12,20,219	13,80,000	1,68,781	282		
Patanpur Deesa	45	17	410	24	17	400	24	2,182	2,100	519	102		
South Indian	101	1,042	1,53,403	147	1,042	1,65,000	158	7,70,481	7,71,000				
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	4,022	74	54	4,000	81	24,602	24,500	2,53,134	64,140		
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	92,600	79	1,165	1,61,000	138	4,98,866	7,52,000	2,214	295		
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	88,609	117	815	1,12,000	137	4,30,860	4,95,000				
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	12,763	61	200	12,200	61	47,686	49,900				
Assam-Bengal	57	159	8,196	52	238	10,600	45	44,895	44,500				
Burma (f)	145	834	1,00,501	121	886	1,12,000	130	4,81,844	5,40,000	55,156			
TOTAL	222	9,546	16,63,035	174	9,737	20,61,600	212	81,27,947	94,58,300	13,30,353			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (g)	198	2,656	4,76,598	179	2,883	5,44,000	189	21,87,813	24,50,000	2,62,187			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	2,23,360	155	875	1,21,000	138	5,83,664	5,96,000	12,336			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	2,28,292	280	814	2,37,000	291	9,45,104	8,90,000	55,104			
East Coast	89	500	25,784	52	538	77,900	145	1,82,524	2,91,000	78,476			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	2,160	86	25	2,000	80	8,971	8,100	871			
Cherra Companyganj	60					(h)							
TOTAL	221	4,792	8,56,294	179	5,135	9,81,600	191	39,08,076	42,95,100	2,97,024			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	348	1,490	3,55,362	238	1,401	4,16,000	279	19,27,728	19,21,000	6,728			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	1,17,588	255	461	2,00,000	414	8,43,237	9,26,000	1,42,763			
Madras	248	840	1,89,894	226	840	2,36,000	281	8,02,977	10,18,000	1,45,023			
TOTAL	350	2,791	6,62,944	237	2,792	8,52,000	305	36,63,914	39,45,000	2,81,058			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	242	17,129	31,84,173	196	17,664	38,95,500	221	1,56,99,965	1,76,08,400	19,08,435			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	157	160	20,872	130	160	24,200	151	96,788	1,02,000	5,212			
Takessur	242	22	4,146	188	22	4,700	214	25,152	24,500	652			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	6,814	101	66	5,200	79	35,452	26,600	8,852			
Bengal Doonars	176	36	6,939	103	36	7,300	203	23,234	29,600	6,366			
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,517	148	78	14,300	183	51,035	66,500	15,465			
Akmedabad Parantij					41	1,400	29	6,000	6,000				
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	16,640	326	51	13,000	255	64,172	65,000	828			
TOTAL	174	413	66,925	162	454	69,900	154	2,98,833	3,20,200	24,367			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	27	74	1,722	23	74	1,400	19	6,549	5,600	949			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,780	95	114	4,600	40	39,041	26,300	12,741			
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,750	51	35	700	20	(j) 3,723	4,400	677			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	49,969	150	334	60,500	181	2,42,608	2,90,000	47,392			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	728	56	13	700	54	5,429	3,800	1,629			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	20,976	194	108	10,900	101	98,579	42,200	56,379			
Kolar Gold fields	327	10	3,387	339	10	3,200	320	13,976	16,300	2,324			
Metre gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (L)	98	362	30,434	84	362	46,500	128	1,40,018	1,98,000	57,982			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	3,881	42	93	5,300	57	20,215	26,300	6,085			
Kolhapur	74	29	1,715	59	29	2,500	86	9,686	10,000	314			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	1,474	20	79	3,400	43	11,531	13,200	1,669			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)					19	200	11	1,100	1,100				
Cooch Behar	56	22	810	37	22	400	18	4,285	1,000	3,285			
TOTAL	112	1,264	1,27,635	101	1,292	1,40,300	109	5,95,640	6,38,200	42,560			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bharuagar-Gondal-Jamagari-Porbandar	84	334	16,456	49	334	23,400	70	93,321	1,01,000	7,679			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	2,293	50	46	3,000	65	12,323	13,300	977			
Jamnagar					51	1,600	31	7,500	7,500				
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	16,241	45	364	11,200	31	76,209	70,100	6,109			
Oodeypore-Chitor (L)	43	60	1,819	30	60	1,800	30	10,593	9,500	1,093			
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	4,534	48	94	5,400	57	24,028	26,800	2,772			
TOTAL	70	898	41,343	46	949	46,400	49	2,16,474	2,28,200	11,726			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,704	34,20,070	174	20,359	41,52,100	204	1,68,07,912	1,87,95,000	19,87,028			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

- (f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.
- (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
- (h) Information not received.
- (i) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khargan, and the Amraoti railways.
- (j) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 1st August 1896.
- (k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
- (L) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XVI of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total earnings, the figures are for the period 1st April to 31st July 1897.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1890-97	WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1896		WEEK ENDING 1ST JULY 1897		Earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1897		Earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1897		Grand Total
		Mean income worked	Earnings		Mean income worked	Earnings		Total	Per mile per week	
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week			
State lines worked by companies										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
East Indian	1005	1,755	2,14,750	1,755	2,14,750	1,755	2,14,750	1,755	2,14,750	2,14,750
Bengal Central (a)	143	125	1,75,000	125	1,75,000	125	1,75,000	125	1,75,000	1,75,000
Bengal-Nagpu.	137	802	3,45,000	802	3,45,000	802	3,45,000	802	3,45,000	3,45,000
Indian Midland (b)	53	752	75,500	752	75,500	752	75,500	752	75,500	75,500
Bezwada & Co. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,75,000	21	2,75,000	21	2,75,000	21	2,75,000	2,75,000
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	1,35,000	9	1,35,000	9	1,35,000	9	1,35,000	1,35,000
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	2,43,150	1,815	2,43,150	1,815	2,43,150	1,815	2,43,150	2,43,150
Palampur-Deesa	53	17	410	17	410	17	410	17	410	410
South Indian	165	1,044	1,53,450	1,044	1,53,450	1,044	1,53,450	1,044	1,53,450	1,53,450
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,020	54	4,020	54	4,020	54	4,020	4,020
Southern Mahratta (d)	119	1,105	1,31,000	1,105	1,31,000	1,105	1,31,000	1,105	1,31,000	1,31,000
Bengal and North-Western (e)	40	756	8,30,000	756	8,30,000	756	8,30,000	756	8,30,000	8,30,000
Lucknow Bareilly	70	200	1,25,000	200	1,25,000	200	1,25,000	200	1,25,000	1,25,000
Assam-Bengal	61	159	1,15,000	159	1,15,000	159	1,15,000	159	1,15,000	1,15,000
Burma (f)	170	834	1,00,000	834	1,00,000	834	1,00,000	834	1,00,000	1,00,000
TOTAL	230	2,546	16,65,035	2,546	16,65,035	2,546	16,65,035	2,546	16,65,035	16,65,035
State lines worked by the State										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
North Western (g)	211	2,655	1,75,000	2,655	1,75,000	2,655	1,75,000	2,655	1,75,000	1,75,000
Odish and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,20,000	797	1,20,000	797	1,20,000	797	1,20,000	1,20,000
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2'6" gauges)	354	814	2,78,000	814	2,78,000	814	2,78,000	814	2,78,000	2,78,000
East Coast	94	500	5,50,000	500	5,50,000	500	5,50,000	500	5,50,000	5,50,000
<i>Special gauges—</i>										
Jorhat	73	25	2,100	25	2,100	25	2,100	25	2,100	2,100
Cheira-Companyganj	61	51	2,100	51	2,100	51	2,100	51	2,100	2,100
TOTAL	219	4,702	8,76,200	4,702	8,76,200	4,702	8,76,200	4,702	8,76,200	8,76,200
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	407	1,490	3,55,000	1,490	3,55,000	1,490	3,55,000	1,490	3,55,000	3,55,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	550	401	1,17,000	401	1,17,000	401	1,17,000	401	1,17,000	1,17,000
Madras	253	840	1,80,000	840	1,80,000	840	1,80,000	840	1,80,000	1,80,000
TOTAL	317	2,791	6,52,000	2,791	6,52,000	2,791	6,52,000	2,791	6,52,000	6,52,000
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)										
Assisted companies	257	17,129	21,84,175	17,129	21,84,175	17,129	21,84,175	17,129	21,84,175	21,84,175
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	20,572	160	20,572	160	20,572	160	20,572	20,572
Tarkessur	273	22	4,140	22	4,140	22	4,140	22	4,140	4,140
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Rohilkhand and Kuriaon (Coy's sec.)	131	66	6,814	66	6,814	66	6,814	66	6,814	6,814
Bengal Doonars	140	36	6,930	36	6,930	36	6,930	36	6,930	6,930
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	1,15,17	78	1,15,17	78	1,15,17	78	1,15,17	1,15,17
Ahmedabad-Parantij										
<i>Special gauge—</i>										
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	16,640	51	16,640	51	16,640	51	16,640	16,640
TOTAL	176	413	66,928	413	66,928	413	66,928	413	66,928	66,928
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
Bina-Goonna	28	74	1,722	74	1,722	74	1,722	74	1,722	1,722
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,780	114	10,780	114	10,780	114	10,780	10,780
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,750	34	1,750	34	1,750	34	1,750	1,750
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	40,060	333	40,060	333	40,060	333	40,060	40,060
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	723	13	723	13	723	13	723	723
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	20,976	108	20,976	108	20,976	108	20,976	20,976
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,357	10	3,357	10	3,357	10	3,357	3,357
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(i)	68	362	30,434	362	30,434	362	30,434	362	30,434	30,434
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	3,881	93	3,881	93	3,881	93	3,881	3,881
Kolhapur	70	29	1,715	29	1,715	29	1,715	29	1,715	1,715
<i>Special gauges—</i>										
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	1,471	72	1,471	72	1,471	72	1,471	1,471
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)										
Cooch Behar	63	22	819	22	819	22	819	22	819	819
TOTAL	120	1,264	1,27,635	1,264	1,27,635	1,264	1,27,635	1,264	1,27,635	1,27,635
Lines owned & worked by n. states										
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbandar	108	334	16,456	334	16,456	334	16,456	334	16,456	16,456
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,293	46	2,293	46	2,293	46	2,293	2,293
Jamnagar										
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	16,241	364	16,241	364	16,241	364	16,241	16,241
Oodeypore Chitor (g)	42	60	1,519	60	1,519	60	1,519	60	1,519	1,519
<i>Special gauge—</i>										
Morvi	78	94	4,534	94	4,534	94	4,534	94	4,534	4,534
TOTAL	83	898	41,343	898	41,343	898	41,343	898	41,343	41,343
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,704	34,20,079	19,704	34,20,079	19,704	34,20,079	19,704	34,20,079	34,20,079

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Firhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
- (f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.
- (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (h) Information not received.
- (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
- (j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
- (k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhord-Manmad, the Khamsaon, and the Amratoli railways.
- (l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 31st July 1897.
- (m) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 1st August 1896.
- (n) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
- (o) Total earnings from the 1st to the 31st July 1897.
- (p) Total earnings from the 5th April to the 31st July 1897.
- (q) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNT
RAILWAY

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Synopsis of transactions for, and to the end of, the year 1896

No 412-A R, dated Simla, the 3rd August, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 359 A R, dated 7th July 1896

Read also the following —

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq, Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No 386 R, dated 2nd July 1897.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual synopsis of transactions of the three Railway Companies still designated as Guaranteed Railways for, and to end of, the year 1896.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1896 of these Railway Companies bears interest as shown below

Railway	CAPITAL BEARING INTEREST AT									Pre- mium on stock	Dis- count on stock.	Total Capital raised
	2½%	2½%	3%	3½%	3½%	4%	4½%	4½%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras		60,000	337,800	202,200			500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,039		10,869,669
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	749,400		300,000	888,500	...				7,550,300	29,568		9,517,768
Great Indian Penin- sula	300,000	302,000	1,068,800	1,002,100		2,701,450			20,000,000	293,449	225,891	25,439,903
(1) Total to end of 1896 ..	1,049,400	360,000	1,706,600	2,092,300		2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	335,056	225,891	45,827,345
(2) Total to end of 1895 ..	...	360,000	1,706,600	3,242,800		2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,532	225,891	45,913,421
(3) Total to end of 1894 ..	..	..	937,800	3,566,800	804,800	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,913,396
(4) Total to end of 1893 ..			637,800	3,556,800	804,800	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,613,396
(5) Total to end of 1892 ..			238,200	3,566,800	944,800	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,353,796
(1) Com- } Increase pared } with } Decrease (2)	1,049,400		.	..	.	.	.	..		14,524	.	
				1,150,000		..		..			...	86,076

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital Account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £573,549.

TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.					Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Year.			Amount				
			£	£	£		
To end of 1892	45,353,796	100,000	...	
" 1893	45,613,396	259,600	..	
" 1894	45,913,396	300,000	..	
" 1895	45,913,421	25	..	
" 1896	45,827,345	...	86,076	
					659,625	86,076	
Net increase			573,549		

Capital outlay.

4 The aggregate outlay charged off to "Construction" stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows

			£	Increase £
To end of 1892	...	...	44,188,000	172,182
" 1893	..	.	44,304,765	206 765
" 1894	.	..	44,605,625	210,860
" 1895	..		44,901,753	296 128
" 1896	...	.	45,261,618	359,865
Increase in five years			...	1,245,800

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction" during and to end of the year, gives the following as the cost per mile of open line

Railway				CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE PER OPEN MILE		REMARKS
				During 1896	To end of 1896	
				Rs	Rs	
Madras	..	.	...	598 60	1,41,355 34	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	..		..	5,653 40	2,27 571 90	
Great Indian Peninsula	..	..	...	477 92	2,13,727 08	
Average outlay per mile open	...	..	...	1,402 38	1,92,425 22	

The cost expressed in rupees is, as regards payments in England, at the contract rates of exchange, which for many years have been higher than the actual rates, and consequently the cost is understated by the difference between the contract rate of exchange and the actual rate prevailing.

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique type represent increase of stock.

Railway	REDUCTION IN STOCK					Total reduction in five years.
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	60,783	94,080	3,881	17,343	2,47,270	4,23,357
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,73,517	2,39,793	3,35,484	1,63,687	10,15,246	5,73,683
Great Indian Peninsula ...	11,25,422	7,46,049	10,44,501	4,77,966	11,54,513	24,59,449
TOTAL ...	15,59,722	10,79,922	13,78,054	6,58,996	3,86,537	23,09,123

7 The increase in the stores balances on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is said to be due chiefly to large receipts of Permanent-way materials and Locomotive boilers and to heavy purchases of coal and timber. The decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was the result partly of large issues of locomotives, boilers and engine gear, partly of the writing down to scrap value of the obsolete stores in stock and partly of curtailment of purchases of fuel and other stores. On the Madras Railway the decrease is attributed to large issues of Locomotive and Engineering stores to works and revenue, and also to the reduction of the stock of second-hand stores by sales, etc.

8 On 31st December 1896, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways compared with the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores was as follows

Railway	Limit assigned	Stock in hand	Difference
	Rs Lakhs	Rs Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
Madras	22½	25¾	3½
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	37¼	15¾
Great Indian Peninsula	50	39¼	—10¾
TOTAL	94	102¼	8½

Revenue Account.

9. The gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the three Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under

Year.	Gross earnings	Working ex- penses	Net earnings
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1892	6,45,34,775	3,11,40,766	3,33,94,009
1893	6,44,14,823	3,06,56,630	3,37,58,193
1894	6,25,43,792	3,04,89,810	3,20,53,982
1895	6,25,51,668	3,02,25,175	3,23,26,493
1896	6,15,03,813	3,10,63,858	3,04,39,955

10 For the year 1896 the net earnings amounted to	Rs	Rs
Deduct—	...	3,04,39,955
Interest on overdrawn capital	... 66,747	
Moiety of surplus profits to shareholders	...42,31,386	
Contributions to provident fund	... 1,99,298	
Amount payable by the Great Indian Peninsula Rail- way Company on account of rent of leased lines	... 5,33,907	
Irrecoverable outstanding earnings written off	... 15,537	
		50,46,875
Net receipts by Government	...	2,53,93,080

11 The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1896, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of interest and net profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain

Railway	Net receipts after deducting from net earnings payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and Interest on overdrawn Capital, etc	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State			Percentage of interest paid on total Capital received	Percentage of Earnings realised during the year on Capital received
			Amount	Per open mile	Percentage of guaranteed interest		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Madras	53,76,369	58,11,677	4,35,308	518 71	Loss 7.49	4.81	4.45
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	67,67,726	46,89,598	20,78,128	4,736.15	Gain 44.31	4.52	6.51
Great Indian Peninsula	1,32,48,985	1,30,83,439	1,65,546	128 52	1.26	4.66	4.72
TOTAL 1896	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	18,08,366	704 74	7.66	4.66	5.02
1895	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	30,97,379	1,207 59	13.12	4.71	5.33
1894	2,54,43,482	2,35,27,392	19,16,090	747.03	8.14	4.70	5.08
1893	2,75,54,175	2,35,29,464	40,24,711	1,569 23	17.10	4.73	5.54
1892	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	1,394.77	15.26	4.74	5.46

12. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, converting the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements

Year	Net earnings— vide para 11	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on preceding column	Guaranteed interest at the average rate of the year	Loss to State based on preceding column	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988
1893	2,75,54,175	2,35,29,464	40,24,711	3,42,91,058	67,36,883	1,07,61,593
1894	2,54,43,482	2,35,27,392	19,16,090	3,90,56,094	1,36,12,612	1,55,28,702
1895	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	30,97,379	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,08,838
1896	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	18,08,366	3,64,48,422	1,10,55,342	1,28,63,708

The details for each year are as follows :

1892.

Railway	Net earnings	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on column 2	Guaranteed interest at 3 285d, the actual rate of the year	Loss to State based on column 4	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Madras	42,90,068	58,08,890	15,18,822	83,60,304	40,70,236	25,51,414
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	63,44,205	45,57,450	17,86,755	65,57,945	2,13,740	20,00,495
Great Indian Peninsula	1,63,81,590	1,30,72,235	33,09,355	1,88,04,314	24,22,724	57,32,079
TOTAL	2,70,15,863	2,34,58,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988

1893.

Railway	Net earnings	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on column 2	Guaranteed interest at 3 091d, the actual rate of the year	Loss to State based on column 4	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Madras	54,21,742	58,18,768	3,97,026	84,82,732	30,60,990	26,63,964
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	70,66,987	45,57,450	25,09,537	66,42,708	4,24,279	20,85,258
Great Indian Peninsula	1,50,65,446	1,31,53,246	19,12,200	1,91,65,618	41,00,172	60,12,372
TOTAL	2,75,54,175	2,35,29,464	40,24,711	3,42,91,058	67,36,883	1,07,61,594

1894.

Railway	Net earnings	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on column 2	Guaranteed interest at 1 1 248d, the actual rate of the year	Loss to State based on column 4	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	49,47,863	58,14,950	8,67,087	96,56,469	47,08,606	38,41,519
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	72,93,164	45,57,450	27,35,714	75,66,974	2,73,810	30,09,524
Great Indian Peninsula	1,32,02,455	1,31,54,992	47,463	2,18,32,651	86,30,196	86,77,659
TOTAL	2,54,43,482	2,35,27,392	19,16,090	3,90,56,094	1,36,12,612	1,55,28,702

1895						
Railway.	Net earnings	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on column 3	Guaranteed interest at 10 1/2 per cent, the actual rate of the year	Loss to State based on column 5	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 6 and 7
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Madras	58,07,613	58,14,951	7,338	96,14,738	38,07,125	37,99,787
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	77,93,252	46,55,632	31,37,620	76,97,066	96,186	20,41,434
Great Indian Peninsula	1,30,96,540	1,31,29,443	32,903	2,16,97,060	86,00,520	85,67,617
TOTAL	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	30,97,379	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,68,838

1896.						
Railway	Net earnings	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on column 3	Guaranteed interest at 10 1/2 per cent, the actual rate of the year	Loss to State based on column 5	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 6 and 7
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Madras	53,76,369	58,11,677	4,35,308	89,83,762	36,07,393	31,72,085
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	67,67,726	46,89,598	20,78,128	72,48,606	4,80,880	25,59,006
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,32,48,985	1,30,83,439	1,65,546	2,02,16,054	69,67,069	71,32,615
TOTAL ...	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	18,08,366	3,64,48,422	1,10,55,342	1,28,63,708

ORDER —Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5	.			.						
Tavoy	22 1	42 5	.									
Moulmein and Amherst	25 5	68	.									
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	24 65	60 35	88 4			.				57 8		
Thongwa . . . . .	.	68	.									
Bassein	23 8	68	...									
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	23 20	54 4	.				..					
Toungoo	19 55	54 4	.									
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	21 59	61 71	67 66	.				.	.	57 29	.	
Bamo . . . . .	.	...	...					..		...
Pakokku	25 5	68	.			27 2		.		...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	21 25	42 5	.		.		...			...	...
Akyab	22 95	46 07	.							...	.
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	35	57 5	..		.		..	.		..	..
Gauhati . . . . .	.	...	...							...	.
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	..	44 37	.	.			..	.	..	50	...	380
Dacca . . . . .	.	47 5	50	.			.	...	..	45	50	350
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	38 75	..			...	.		...	...	...	320
Calcutta . . . . .	...	53 75	43 75		36 25	37 5	45	..	37 5	38 75	35	300
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	.	47 5	44 37	.	.	.	..	.		40 62	52 5	290
Pabna . . . . .	.	48 44	42 5			.	.			40	46 56	270
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	..	58 12	55						40	40	50	300
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	..	38 12	49 37	.		..	.	..		32 97	36 87	305
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	46 25	38 75		32 5	..	.	.	.	38 75	34 37	250
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	..	51 87	41 25	.	33 75		..	..	39 69	38 75	35 16	260
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	..	53 44	43 23	.	36 25	.	..	..		42 19	50	255 94
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	38 59	59 9	44 48	51 2	36 67	45 47	55 16	...	...	42 55	53 54	266 67
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	37 19	50	40 52	47 08	36 7	...	.	.	.	41 56	45 73	255 90
Jhansi . . . . .	.	61 56	43 28	50 78	40	40	.	.	40	44 43	...	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	..	..	38 12	.	...	.	...	..	..	41 25	...	267 5
Agra . . . . .	...	49 37	42 03	...	33 28	40	..	..	38 75	50	...	270
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	...	40	...	33 33	..	...	..	.	43 33	...	280
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	..	51 38	42 66	46 87	35 52	...	...	...	...	43 28	...	265
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	.	41 56	...	36 15	...	...	...	...	41 56	...	243 71

JULY 1897 (in rupees and decimals per ten maunds).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats per score	Plough-bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
											Burma—
											Tinasserim—
											Mergui.
											Favoy.
											Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
											Rangoon.
											Thongwa.
											Bassau.
											Pegu (inland)—
											Herzada.
											Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
											Mandalay.
											Bamo.
											Patokku.
											Arakan—
											Kyaukpadaung.
											Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
											Goalpara.
											Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
											Chittagong.
											Dacca.
											Deltic—
											Midnapur.
											Calcutta.
											Central—
											Bardwan.
											Pabna.
											Northern—
											Rangpur.
											Orissa—
											Cuttack.
											Bihar, south—
											Patna.
											Bihar, north—
											Bhagalpur.
											Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
											Benares.
											Central—
											Cawnpore.
											Jhansi.
											Western—
											Meerut.
											Agra.
											Submontane, west—
											Shahjahanpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
											Lucknow.
											Northern—
											Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1897. (*The figures represent*

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1901												
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort.		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	..	..	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	..	..	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	..	..	11 3	11 3	11 13	11 13	...	..	..	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	..	...	6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3	...	..	..	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu	7 12	7 —	..	..	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	..	..	...
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	..	..	8 —	8 4	10 4	10 6	...	..	..	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 2	11 3	...	..	..	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	..	..	8 8	8 8	9 11	9 11	...	..	..	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3	...	..	..	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	..	..	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	..	..	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	..	..	8 1	8 1	9 7	9 7	...	..	..	...
Loungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 10	9 14	...	..	..	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 3	8 12	9 3	9 13	...	..	..	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	13 3	13 3	..	..	9 4	9 1	9 13	10 12	...	..	..	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 9	11 2	11 10	...	..	..	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	39 —	39 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	9 5	8 12	...	..	..	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 1	9 13	11 1	10 4	...	..	..	...
Kyaukpau . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	..	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	..	..	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet	6 10½	6 10½	...	...	6 14	6 —	8 —	7 4	...	..	..	...
Cachar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 —	7 3½	6 14	...	..	..	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	..	..	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 —	...	..	..	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	12 8	11 8	...	..	..	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 8	...	..	..	...
Kamrup	6 8	5 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 4	8 —	...	..	..	...
Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	..	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	..	..	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 6	8 —	...	..	..	...
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	..	..	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	..	..	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	8 —	7 12	...	..	..	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	...	..	..	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	6 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	8 8	9 —	...	..	..	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	7 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	7 15	...	..	..	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	..	..	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	7 8	7 6	...	..	..	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	...	..	..	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	..	..	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	8 10	8 12	...	..	..	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 10	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12	...	..	..	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	9 4	10 —	...	5 11½	6 2	7 11	7 10	...	..	..	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	...	..	..	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 4	5 4	5 4	7 12	...	..	..	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetaria spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued.												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —			7 8	7 6	9 14	9 6		...	...	...
Bardwan	9 —	8 —			7 2	7 8	8 4	8 7		...	...	...
Birbhum	8 4	8 —			6 12	6 12	7 5	7 14		...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 8	8 4	9 8	9 8	6 8	7 8	7 4	7 12		...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2		...	...	...
Pabna	9 6	9 6	14 4	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 —		...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8			5 10	6 —	6 12	7 2		...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 8	5 4	6 —	6 12	7 8		...	...	...
Malda	8 8	9 —			6 8	6 8	6 12	7 —		...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	7 8		...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	6 14	7 11		...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 4	6 12	7 —		...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	7 —		...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 —	6 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 3	11 —		...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	7 14	...	...	7 14	8 8	9 14	10 8		...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8		...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —		...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 —		12 —	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 4	5 8	8 —	9 —	5 —	6 —	6 8	7 —		...	...	...
Palamau	7 —	7 8			6 —	6 8	7 8	8 —		...	...	...
Hazaribagh	7 14	8 4	9 9	10 12	5 12	6 12	7 14	7 5		...	...	...
	7 10	8 —	9 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8		...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	9 9 ¹	9 5		...	4 15 ¹	4 15 ¹	7 7 ¹	7 7		...	...	...
Gaya	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 4	6 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	9 —	11 4	...	...
Patna	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —		...	...	...
Shahabad	9 — and 9 8	9 8 and 10 —	10 12	11 —	7 — and 7 8	7 —	8 — and 8 4	7 12 and 8 8		...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 —		...	...	...
Bhágapur	9 6	9 6	11 4	12 —	6 6	6 8	7 13	7 10		...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 4	6 8	6 8	7 —	8 4		...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 4	9 4	11 —	11 —	5 4	5 —	7 8	7 —		...	...	...
Saran	9 8	9 12	11 4	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8		6 8	...	...
Champáran	8 15 ¹	8 8 ¹	11 13	12 4	0 — ¹	6 —	7 12 ¹	7 12		...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 7	8 3	9 5	9 12	5 —	4 13	7 4	6 15		...	...	...
Benares	8 15	9 8	10 13 ¹	10 13 ¹	5 7	5 7	6 8	6 12	8 15	8 15	7 5	7 5
Ghazipur	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12
Jaunpur	8 12	9 —	10 8	11 3	5 10	5 10	7 10	6 6		...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 4	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 8	9 —	10 8	7 —	...
Central—												
Banda	8 9	9 —	10 4	10 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 12	9 8	9 12		...
Fatehpur	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 4	5 8	5 12	7 4	7 4		...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 6	8 4	9 10	9 10	5 4	5 —	6 10	6 10	9 1	8 10	10 8	...
Jalaun	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	0 —	0 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cannore	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 12	10 4		...
Etawah	9 6	8 13	10 10	10 10	5 —	4 8	7 —	7 —		...	...	...
Farukhabad	9 11 ¹	9 11 ¹	10 14 ¹	12 4	4 12	4 12	6 2	0 2		7 8	11 4	11 15
Mainpuri	10 2	10 0	11 9	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8		...	11 7	12 —
Etah	10 10	10 10	13 2	13 2	5 2	5 4	7 2	7 2		...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Agra	9 12	9 8	11 12	11 12	6 —	5 —	7 12	7 —	9 12	9 —	8 —	8 —
Muttra	10 —	10 4	12 8	12 12	4 8	5 —	7 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Aligarh	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 4		5 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 —	7 4	7 —
Bulandshahr	10 12	10 5	12 14	12 5	4 4	4 8	7 —	7 5	7 14	8 5	7 —	8 —
Submontane, east—												
Balga	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	5 —	5 4	7 —	7 12		...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 14	8 14	10 6	11 6	4 7	4 7	7 7	7 7		...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 13	9 —	10 13	10 13	4 15	4 15	6 12	7 3	7 10	7 3		...
Basti	10 8	10 4	11 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	11 —		...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elev-sine cori-cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Bengal—continued
				9 —	8 8			9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Central—
				9 12	10 —			9 12	11 4	11 —	11 —	Bankura.
				9 12	9 12			10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Bardham.
												Birbhan.
				10 8	10 8			12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
				9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
				10 —	10 —			8 10	8 10	9 12	9 12	Pabna
				7 15 ¹	8 10			13 8	13 8	5 4	5 4	Bogra
				10 8	11 8			12 —	11 4	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi
				10 —						9 8	9 8	Malda
												North—
				9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	3 —	7 —	Rangpur
				9 9 ¹	9 2			10 12	10 12	10 2 ¹	10 —	Dinajpur
				10 —	10 —			8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
				8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	Hills—
										7 —	7 —	Darjeeling.
10 —	10 —			10 8	11 —			10 8	10 —	10 8	12 3	Orissa—
				10 14 ¹	11 13 ⁴			10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Puri
				8 —	8 8			7 —	7 —	10 14	10 14	Cuttack
				8 —	8 —			8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	Balasore.
				9 —	9 8			11 —	11 —	9 2	9 2	Chota-Nagpur—
				6 12	7 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 —	Singbhum.
				7 4	8 —	9 —	7 14	10 2	11 4	7 12	6 12	Munabhum.
				8 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	Lohardaga.
				10 8	10 8	9 3		11 8 ¹	11 4 ¹	9 15 ¹	10 1 ¹	Palamau
				10 8	10 8			10 8	11 4	10 —	10 —	Hazaribagh.
				10 —	11 —			11 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Bihar, south—
				10 2	10 2	9 6	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr
				9 4	9 4			10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
				9 8	10 —			11 8	12 8	10 —	10 8	Patna
				10 8	10 8	6 8	6 8	11 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
				10 4 ¹	10 6	10 8	10 8	12 7 ¹	12 4	10 8	10 15	Bihar, north—
												Purnea
				6 —	6 —	8 7	8 12	7 1	7 3	9 8	9 9	Bhagalpur.
				8 15	8 15	9 3	9 8	7 9	7 9	10 2	10 6 ¹	Bhagalpur.
				10 8	11 —	9 8	10 —	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
				6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	Jaunpur
				11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 8	Allahabad.
				8 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 12	Central—
				8 12	8 12	8 12	9 8	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	Banda.
				8 6	8 6	8 12	9 8	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 8	Fatehpur.
				8 8 ¹	8 8 ¹	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 4	Hammurpur.
				9 4	9 —	9 12	9 12	10 12	11 —	11 12	11 12	Jalaun
				8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	7 14	8 6	10 8	10 8	Cawnpore
				9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Jhansi
				6 13	8 7	8 14	8 14	10 9	10 3 ¹	11 —	11 —	Etawah
				8 7	8 10	9 10	9 10	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	Farukhabad.
								8 2	8 2	11 8	11 8	Mainpuri.
												Etah.
				10 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Western—
				9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	12 2	12 —	Meerut.
				10 4	10 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 12	12 —	12 —	Agra
				10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 12	11 12	Muttra.
				11 —	10 8	10 2	8 8	8 6	8 1	11 3	11 4	Aligarh.
												Bulandshahr.
				10 —	10 8			10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Satnamiana, east—
				8 8	8 14			8 8	8 14	9 13	9 13	Ballia.
				9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 6	9 10	9 10	Azamgarh.
								7 3	8 —	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
9 7	13 8	9 —	7 3	7 3	9 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —			Basti.

* Kala.

† Unhusked

C

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1897—continued. (The figure

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
N-W Provinces—contd												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4				
Budaun	10 3	9 9 & 10 13	11 8	10 11 & 11 10	5 10	5 10	7 3	7 5	7 —	8 11	7 —	8 5
Pilibit	9 14	10 3	13 —	13 10	6 —	6 1	7 13	7 2				
Bareilly	9 11	9 11	9 1	12 6	3 13	4 2	5 14	5 14	8 13	8 8	7 10	7 6
Moradabad	10 —	10 2	11 —	12 4	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 —				
Bijnor	9 13	9 9	11 8	11 8	6 12	6 12	7 7	7 7				
Muzaffarnagar	10 14	10 10	12 2	13 3	5 —	5 —	7 6	7 6				
Saharanpur	10 15	10 14	13 —	13 —	4 13	5 6	6 8	7 —	8 9	7 8	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	9 12	10 4	12 —	12 —	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8			4 —	4 —
Almora	10 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	7 12	8 —	8 8	8 8				
Garhwal	10 9	11 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —				
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 12	9 —	10 8	10 12	5 4	5 12	6 12	7 —				
Sultanpur	9 4	9 8	10 12	11 —	5 4	5 8	8 —	7 8		5 —		5 —
Rae-Bareilly	9 8	9 12	11 8	11 8	5 —	4 8	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —
Unao	8 12	9 8	10 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —		7 —
Lucknow	9 8	9 8 & 10 8	11 8	11 4 & 11 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 10 & 7 12			8 —	6 12 & 7 —
Hardoi	9 4	10 —	11 8	10 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —				
Northern—												
Fyzabad	10 —	9 13	11 8	11 1	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 2				
Barabanki	9 4	9 8	10 12	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —		6 —		7 —
Gonda	9 6	9 8	11 8	11 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	6 —	10 8	7 —	9 —
Bahraich	9 4	9 4	12 12	12 6	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8		
Sitapur	10 4	10 —	12 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 8				
Kheri	10 —	10 4	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	10 —		
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 12	11 4	13 2	13 4	5 4	4 12	6 9	6 12	12 8	11 8		
Banswara	13 12	13 12	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 10	12 8	12 8				
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 2	10 15	12 14	14 1	7 13	7 13	8 9	8 9	12 8	12 8	8 15	8 15
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —			10 8	10 8				
Sirohi	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	12 8	13 —
Erinpura	10 4	10 4	14 9	14 9	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2
Ajmere	9 8	9 4	12 8	12 4	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	8 8	9 12	9 —	9 8
Abu	9 3 & 10 5	9 4 & 10 11	12 1	12 6	5 —	5 4	6 —	6 4			9 2	9 8
Kishengarh	9 —	9 4	12 —	11 12	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	9 4	9 8
Bundi	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	12 —			
Kotah	10 —	10 4	11 —	11 10	6 4	6 10	7 2	7 2	11 4	11 10	9 4	9 4
Jhalawar	8 14	9 3	9 8	9 7	5 —	5 3	6 4	6 7	10 5	10 4		
Tonk	7 14	8 3	9 15	10 5	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 12	7 —	6 8
Jaipur	9 8	9 4	12 8	12 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 12	9 8	9 12
Kerauli	8 7	8 7	10 10	10 10	6 4	6 4	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 12	8 12	8 12
Dholpur	9 4	9 5	11 5	11 7	5 5	5 5	6 12	6 12	10 2	10 2	7 14	7 14
Bhartpur	10 4	10 4	12 9	12 6	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 8	8 4	8 14	8 3	7 14
Alwar	10 5	10 7	12 15	13 3	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 2
Deoli Cantonment	10 1	10 4	12 9	13 1	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 —	9 4			5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 —	11 —	8 8	9 —
Balmer	8 8	8 8			5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8			13 —	13 —
Anadra	9 10 & 11 8	9 11 & 11 9			5 6	5 8	6 8	6 10				
Shahpura	10 12	10 8	12 —	12 12	5 8	5 10	8 —	7 8	10 8	10 8		10 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 12 & 9 1	8 12 & 9 1	11 4 & 11 9	11 14	5 —	3 12	6 4	5 —	8 12	8 12	9 6 & 10 5	10 — & 10 4
Jaisalmer	7 9	7 9			5 9	5 9	6 12	6 12	9 —	8 12	8 4	8 4
Bikaner	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	3 12	3 12	5 —	4 8			8 4	8 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 8	8 4	8 8
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8
Gwahor	8 3	8 2	9 13	9 12	4 8	4 8	5 5	5 5		9 4		7 15
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hussar	11 —	10 12	13 8	12 12			6 5	7 5	11 4	11 —	9 4	8 12
Ferozpur	10 12	11 —	13 12	13 12			6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	7 12	8 4
Central—												
Lahore	11 —	11 13	14 4	14 14			6 10	6 14	9 14	10 —	8 4	7 12
Cujranwala	11 12	11 14	15 8	15 8			7 4	8 4	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —
Gujrat	11 —	11 8	14 —	14 —			6 8	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Jhelam	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	8 4

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittas sold for one rupee.)

MARWA OF RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENJA CHJLA KADALA OF SUNAGA (Cyperus arvensis).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAS (Cajanus cajan).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month or report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month or report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month or report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month or report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month or report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month or report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 4	11 4	11 4	N-W Provinces—contd.
9 —	7 8	6 8	7 12	10 2	9 10	6 13	7 8	7 14	8 1	10 8	10 9	
...	...	6 4	9 6	9 1	10 1	8 6	7 10	8 7	8 12	11 —	11 —	Submontane, west—
...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 9	10 9	Shahjhanpur.
...	9 9	9 9	...	...	10 2	6 13	10 3	10 3	Budaun.
10 12	10 12	3 9	8 9	10 1	10 4	9 11	9 11	7 11	7 10	11 —	11 —	Pilib t
8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Bareilly.
12 8	14 —	13 —	13 —	7 4	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Moradabad.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	Bynori.
...	Muzaffarnagar.
...	Saharanpur.
...	Dehra-Dun.
...	Hills—
...	Narni Tal.
...	Almora.
...	Garni.
...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	Partabgarh.
...	Sultanpur.
...	Rae-Bareilly.
...	Unao.
...	Lucknow.
...	Hardoi.
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad.
...	Barabanki.
...	Gonda.
...	Bahraich.
...	Sitapur.
...	Kheri.
...	Rajputana—
...	Eastern—
...	Partabgarh.
...	Banswara.
...	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	Hilly tracts of Meywar.
...	Sirohi.
...	Eringpora.
...	Ajmer.
...	Abu.
...	Kshengarh.
...	Bundi.
...	Kotah.
...	Jhalawar.
...	Tonk.
...	Jaipur.
...	Kerauli.
...	Dholpur.
...	Bhartpur.
...	Alwar.
...	Deoli Cantonment.
...	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	Balmer.
...	Anadra.
...	Shahpura.
...	Western—
...	Jodhpur.
...	Jaisalmer.
...	Bikaner.
...	Central India—
...	Indore.
...	Nimach Cantonment.
...	Gwalior.
...	Punjab—
...	Southern—
...	Hissar.
...	Ferozpur.
...	Central—
...	Lahore.
...	Gujranwala.
...	Gujrat.
...	Jhelum.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY.		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common.		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 4	12 14	12 12	.	.	6 8	6 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	.	.	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	5 12	8 —
Kohtak	9 12	9 10	11 —	11 —	.	.	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8
Karnal	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	..	.	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 8	11 —	12 8	12 12	..	...	7 8	7 7	8 8	8 8	7 —	8 8
Ludhiana	11 4	11 8	13 12	13 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	6 8	6 8
Jalandhar	12 —	12 —	14 8	15 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	11 8	12 —	15 8	15 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	8 —
Gurdaspur	11 12	13 —	15 —	17 —	.	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	.	.	6 4	6 4	7 12	9 4	7 12	7 12
Sialkot	11 —	11 —	13 8	14 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 —	†	†
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 6	11 8	11 —	..	..	6 8	6 6	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Kangra	11 8	12 —	16 —	15 —	.	.	7 8	8 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 4	11 8	16 4	15 12	..	.	6 4	6 4	7 —	9 12	7 —	8 4
Hazara	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 8	...	...	5 14	5 15	†	†	†	†
Peshawar	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 3	8 4	7 8	7 3
Kohat	11 —	9 13	15 —	14 10	...	...	8 2	8 10	†	†	8 15	10 3
Bannu	10 5	10 15	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 3	7 8	7 8	7 3	7 3
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	12 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Jhang	12 —	12 8	15 —	15 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	†	†
Multan	10 12	11 4	13 —	14 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	7 —	8 8
Montgomery	11 8	11 12	*	†	...	...	6 8	6 2	†	†	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	10 5	10 3	12 8	13 12	..	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 2	6 4	8 7
Muzaffargarh	12 8	12 4	14 —	14 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	9 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 15	12 3	11 14	..	...	6 6	6 6	9 6	10 —	9 6	9 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	8 8
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	10 8	11 —	9 —	9 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 8	11 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	13 —
Shikarpur	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	10 8	10 —
Quetta	10 —	9 —	13 4	13 14	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 4	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	..
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 4	7 4
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	8 2	8 9	8 9	9 —	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	8 7	7 15	8 9	7 15	7 15
Tanna	6 6	7 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	*	*	8 5	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	9 1	9 9	9 9	10 6	11 5	9 5	10 4
Belgaum	7 1	7 1	...	...	8 1	8 10	8 15	8 15	10 6	10 14	8 12	9 4
Satara	6 3	6 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 5	6 3	7 7	7 7	6 12	7 5
Sholapur	7 —	7 7	...	...	6 5	6 11	7 5	7 13	8 1	8 15	7 2	7 2
Bijapur	6 3	6 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	9 —	7 10	9 —	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	5 7	6 1	6 10	7 3	8 4	8 13	7 8	8 1
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	7 4	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 13	6 13	6 14	7 9	6 9	7 5
Nasik	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	9 2	8 1	7 12	7 12
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 2	6 2	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	7 6	...	...	6 —	5 12	6 8	6 4	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14
Broach	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 4	9 —	8 4	8 8
Kanpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 4
Ahmadabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 12
Godhra	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	..	..	8 8	9 —
Disa Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 1	8 9	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 13	9 13	8 13	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 15	7 5	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 9	8 3	...	..
Khandwa	6 12	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 12	8 —	7 12	8 —
Hoshangabad	7 8	7 5	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 1	7 —	8 0	7 15	..	..
Betul	6 9	6 4	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 —	5 8	7 2	0 6	..	..
Chhindwara	6 15	6 15	...	...	..	4 11	6 2	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	..
Nagpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	...	..
Wardha	7 4	7 4	..	..	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 —	8 8	8 8	..	..

* Not sold.

† Not produced

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

MARWA, OF RAGI (Zea mays indica)		KANGNI, OF KANUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Sorgho bicolor)		GRAM, CHHINA, CHOLA, KADAIAN OF SUPAGA (Cyperus aristatus)		MALE (Zea mays)		APHAR, OF THE SADJA DE (Cyperus aristatus)		DATE		DISTRICT.
Half- month or report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month or report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month or report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month or report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month or report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month or report	Pre- vious half- month	
†	†	8	8	9	8	8	8	11	11	11	11	Panjab—
†	†	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	Southern—
10	10	8	8	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	Gurgaon
†	†	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	Dehi
†	†	8	8	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	Rothak
†	†	8	8	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	Karnal
†	†	10	10	10	10	14	14	†	†	12	12	Sikhandra—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Anand
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Ludhiana
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Jalandhar
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Chandigarh
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Gurgaon
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Anand
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Sikhandra
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Haryana
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Simla
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Kangra
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Vernam—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Rawalpindi
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Hazara
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Peshawar
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Kohat
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Banna
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Western—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Sialkot
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Jhang
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Multan
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Montgomery
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Dera Ismael Khan
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Muzaffargarh
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Dera Ghazi Khan
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Karachi
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Hyderabad
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Inar and Parkar (Unarkot)
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Shikarpur
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Upper Sind Frontier
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Quetta
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Bombay—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Konkan—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Karwar
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Ratnagiri
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Alibag
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Bombay
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Panna
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Deccan—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Dharwar
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Belgaum
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Satara
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Sholapur
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Bijapur
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Poona
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Khandesh—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Ahmadnagar
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Nasik
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Dhule
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Gujarat—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Surat
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Broach
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Kaira
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Baroda Cantonment
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Ahmadabad
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Godhra
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Dasa Cantonment
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Kathawar—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Rajkot
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Central Provinces—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Western—
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Nimar
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Khandwa
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Hoshanabad
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Betul
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Chhindwara
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Nagpur
†	†	13	13	11	11	13	13	†	†	12	12	Wardha

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

D

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1897—concluded (The figure

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgaris</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>)	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces—contd												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 9	7 11					7 6	7 6	9 2	8 11		
Sau. oi	8 4	8 4			5 13	5 13	6 —	6 —				
Ja. moh	6 11	6 11			5 5	5 5	6 —	5 12				
Jubbulpore	8 12	8 12			6 —	5 12	7 12	7 5				
Mandla	8 —	7 12			6 —	5 —	7 8	7 —				
Seoni	8 8	8 8			5 —	5 —	7 4	7 —				
Balaghat	7 8	7 8			6 —	5 —	7 —	7 —				
Bhandara	7 8	8 —					7 8	7 8				
Chanda	7 5	7 5					7 7	7 7	7 10	7 10		
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —										
Raipur	8 8	8 8			7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —				
Saribalpur	7 8	7 8			6 —	6 4	7 8	7 8				
Berar—												
Buldana	6 8	7 6			5 8	5 8	6 —	6 8	7 4	8 4	7 —	7 8
Basim	7 8	7 8			5 12	5 12	6 4	6 12	8 12	8 9		
Akola	7 2	7 6			5 —	4 6	6 —	6 —	9 2	8 6		
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8			5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8
Wun	7 4	6 —			5 —	3 —	6 8	4 —	9 8	8 —	7 —	6 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 —	6 1	*	*								
Bolarum	5 13	5 13	*	*	4 11	5 6	5 2	6 3	8 2	11 12	9 7	11 15
Chauarghat	5 2	6 4	*	*	4 15	5 6	5 15	6 2	9 5	10 8	9 6	10 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar							7 11	8 2				
Canara							8 11	9 10				
South, Central—												
Coimbatore												
Nilgiris							9 8	10 —	13 2	13 14	14 5	15 14
Salem							8 —	8 —				
							10 5	9 14	13 13	14 13	16 —	15 10
Central—												
Bellary												
Anantapur							8 2	8 2	9 8	10 10		
Cuddapah							7 3	8 10	10 5	12 6		
Karnul							7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 10
							7 14	8 10	8 3	11 2		
East Coast, north—												
Garjam							8 8	8 8				
Vizagapatam							7 14	8 8			10 14	7 6
Godavari							7 8	7 3	11 —	11 —		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna												
Nellore							8 13	8 5	13 11	13 8	*	*
							11 11	11 11	12 14	14 6	*	*
East Coast, south—												
Madras												
Chingleput							9 2	9 10	11 8	11 8		
N. Arcot							8 11	9 13				
S. Arcot							9 13	9 13	12 11	13 11	*	*
Tanjore							11 6	11 6				
Trichinopoly							11 5	11 5			14 10	16 14
							9 10	10 5	14 11	16 13	16 8	18 14
Southern—												
Imuvvelly												
Madura							10 2	10 10	*	*	*	*
							11 —	11 —	16 3	16 3	13 3	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore												
Bangalore	6 14	6 4			7 —	8 —	7 8	8 12	12 —	15 —		14 —
Kolar	6 8	6 12			7 —	6 8	6 12	8 —	11 1	11 —		
Tumkur	7 8	7 8			6 —	6 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	8 —		
Hassan	5 8	6 —			6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 4	10 —
Kadur	7 8	7 8			7 8	7 8	8 —	9 —				
Shimoga	6 5	6 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Chitaldrug	6 5	6 13			7 6	7 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	
	9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	12 10	12 10		
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 2	4 12	4 8	4 8	7 —	8 8	10 8	9 8				
	6 4	6 4			4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —
Adel—												
Adel												

Not sold.

* Not sold.

represent the number of sets (of 80 talas) and claddocks sold for one rupee.)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 14th August 1897.	1st November 1896 to 14th August 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . . .	484,750	10,601,348
	Exports . . .	74,123 + 10,647	4,639,658 + 5,962,190
RANGOON	Imports . . .	7,589	333,389
	Exports . . .	333,593 — 326,004	27,324,268 — 26,990,879
MADRAS	Imports . . .	39,700	1,147,700
	Exports . . .	8,700 + 31,000	296,400 + 851,300
BOMBAY	Imports . . .	181,500	8,921,900
	Exports . . .	56,200 + 125,300	4,204,700 + 4,717,200
KARACHI	Imports . . .	77,900	1,247,671
	Exports . . .	297,900 — 220,000	3,028,276 — 2,380,605
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 14th August 1897.
PATNA	Imports . . .	35,400	1,022,100
	Exports . . .	12,400 + 23,000	745,600 + 276,500
GAYA	Imports . . .	16,500	230,600
	Exports . . .	100 + 16,400	95,400 + 135,200
SHAHABAD	Imports . . .	14,200	266,700
	Exports . . .	5,400 + 8,800	333,600 — 66,900
SARAN	Imports . . .	62,200	1,222,100
	Exports . . .	3,200 + 59,000	167,900 + 1,054,200
CHAMPARAN	Imports . . .	3,400	461,400
	Exports . . .	1,200 + 2,200	48,000 + 413,400
MUZAFFARPUR (incomplete)	Imports . . .	31,900	909,139
	Exports . . .	1,400 + 30,500	59,143 + 849,996
DARBHANGA	Imports . . .	33,700	1,210,300
	Exports . . .	2,000 + 31,700	106,600 + 1,103,700
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports . . .	15,700	245,000
	Exports . . .	19,300 — 3,600	1,050,300 — 805,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

			Week ending 14th August 1897	30th January to 14th August 1897
BENGAL—contd.				
Bhágálpur Division—contd.				
BHÁGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	Exports	4,352 22,926 —18,574	304,640 905,204 —600,564
PURNEA („)	Imports	Exports	6,000 1,000 + 5,000	108,751 156,109 —47,358
MALDA	Imports	Exports	300 200 + 100	1,200 1,700 —500
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	Exports	18,300 5,800 + 12,500	227,494 423,285 —195,791
Rajshahi Division—				
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	Exports	5,700 2,200 + 3,500	361,700 54,698 + 307,002
DINAJPUR („)	Imports	Exports	1,500 1,400 + 100	54,100 405,400 —351,300
JALPAIGURI („)	Imports	Exports	10,500 100 + 10,400	308,303 9,271 + 299,032
DARJEELING	Imports	Exports	3,800 ... + 3,800	149,900 4,100 + 145,800
RANGPUR	Imports	Exports	600 1,000 —400	42,600 51,100 —8,500
BOGRA	Imports	Exports	4,300 700 + 3,600	36,100 296,200 —260,100
PABNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	Exports	1,100 100 + 1,000	267,000 21,800 + 245,200
Dacca Division—				
DACCA	Imports	Exports	1,700 700 + 1,000	13,300 18,100 —4,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports	Exports . . . . .	... ... ..	31,000 162,200 —131,200
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	Exports	418 26 + 392	77,408 9,576 + 67,832
FARIDPUR	Imports	Exports	200 500 —300	179,700 126,200 + 53,500
BACKERGANJ	Imports	Exports . . . . .	... 100 —100	1,200 42,400 —41,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian measures).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 14th August 1897	3rd January to 14th August 1897.
BENGAL—contd			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . . . . .	...	42,604
	Exports . . . . .	...	38,963
			+3,641
NOAKHALI	Imports	100	400
	Exports	200	6,000
		-100	-6,200
CHITTAGONG	Imports	27,600	574,254
	Exports	100	123,920
		+27,500	+450,334
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,100	161,300
	Exports	36,500	1,625,800
		-33,700	-1,404,500
BIRBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	800	31,800
	Exports	17,600	1,581,000
		-16,800	-1,549,200
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,800	82,900
	Exports	2,200	67,600
		+600	+15,300
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	..	40,199
	Exports . . . . .	..	275,470
		...	-235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	1,100	29,600
	Exports . . . . .	...	25,700
		+1,100	+3,900
NADIA	Imports	8,600	791,100
	Exports	15,400	820,100
		-6,800	-29,000
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	7,300	58,100
	Exports	8,100	272,700
		-800	-214,600
JESSORE	Imports	2,000	266,900
	Exports	500	66,600
		+1,500	+200,300
KHULNA	Imports . . . . .	...	14,300
	Exports	200	34,200
		-200	-19,900
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	700	190,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	2,100
		+700	+188,200
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM	Imports	5,900	187,400
	Exports	100	7,400
		+5,800	+180,000
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	800	7,533
	Exports . . . . .	..	48,200
		+800	-40,667
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	..	2,854
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,948
		...	-3,094

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian measures)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 14th August 1897	30th January to 14th August 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>.			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports Exports . . .		2,130 328,173 —326,043
BALASORE	Imports Exports . . .	600 33,100 —32,500	17,900 1,037,200 —1,019,300
PURI	Imports Exports . . .	56 4,765 —4,709	1,542 44,093 —42,551
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports Exports . . .	1,269 8,242 —6,973	258,049 180,496 +77,553
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports Exports . . .	800 16,100 —15,300	209,900 398,300 —188,400
MEERUT	Imports Exports . . .	600 20,200 —19,600	306,840 502,459 —195,619
BULANDSHAHR	Imports Exports . . .	.. 31,500 —31,500	41,300 649,300 —608,000
ALIGARH	Imports Exports . . .	3,500 59,600 —56,300	147,200 705,100 —557,900
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports Exports . . .	874 11,845 —10,971	78,734 134,895 —56,161
AGRA	Imports Exports . . .	19,900 15,500 +4,400	508,600 450,800 +57,800
FAKUHABAD	Imports Exports . . .	1,600 4,200 —2,600	110,100 17,000 +93,100
MAINPURI	Imports Exports . . .	. 200 —200	17,500 19,800 —2,300
ETAWAH	Imports Exports . . .	.. 1,000 —1,000	66,200 30,400 +35,800
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports . . .	.. 4,500 —4,500	18,100 183,000 —164,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Ind in round)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports]

				1st ending 4th August 1897	30th January to 14th August 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES					
—continued					
Rohilkhand Division—					
Bijnor	Imports	.	.	4,300	214,900
	Exports	.	.	...	9,300
				+4,300	+205,600
Moradabad	Imports	.	.	2,300	188,700
	Exports	.	.	12,000	393,300
				—9,700	—204,600
Shahjahanpur	Imports	.	.	1,600	86,464
	Exports	.	.	6,400	299,442
				—4,800	—212,978
Budaula	Imports	.	.	..	3,900
	Exports	.	.	000	19,900
				—600	—16,000
Pilibit	Imports	.	.	..	52,675
	Exports	.	.	400	75,550
				—400	—22,875
Bareri	Imports	.	.	2,300	170,400
	Exports	.	.	2,900	198,300
				—600	—27,900
Allahabad Division—					
Cannore	Imports	.	.	42,000	1,817,200
	Exports	.	.	27,600	579,500
				+14,400	+1,237,700
Faizpur (preceding week)	Imports	.	.	6,000	194,700
	Exports	.	.	200	2,937
				+5,800	+191,763
Banda	Imports	.	.	10,500	612,900
	Exports	.	.	..	3,800
				+10,800	+609,100
Hamirpur	Imports	.	.	1,100	134,000
	Exports	.	.	..	4,500
				+1,100	+129,500
Allahabad (incomplete)	Imports	.	.	19,100	1,157,500
	Exports	.	.	1,000	14,500
				+18,100	+1,143,000
Jhansi	Imports	.	.	9,900	434,900
	Exports	.	.	300	17,300
				+9,600	+417,600
Jalaun	Imports	.	.	10,400	242,200
	Exports	.	.	200	14,700
				+10,200	+227,500
Benares Division—					
Benares	Imports	.	.	16,600	581,400
	Exports	.	.	200	44,600
				+16,400	+536,800
Mirzapur	Imports	.	.	8,400	218,515
	Exports	.	.	400	11,363
				+8,000	+207,152
Jaunpur	Imports	.	.	12,300	204,400
	Exports	.	.	..	41,200
				+12,300	+163,200
Ghazipur	Imports	.	.	6,600	128,800
	Exports	.	.	400	84,200
				+6,200	+44,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 14th August 1897	30th January to 14th August 1897.
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIALKOT	Imports . .	10,800	124,700
	Exports . .	200	54,800
		+ 10,600	+ 69,900
GUJRÁT	Imports . .	9,400	134,900
	Exports . .	500	28,000
		+ 8,900	+ 106,900
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . .	1,600	113,800
	Exports . .	5,400	484,800
		— 3,800	— 371,000
SHAHPUR	Imports . .	1,600	70,200
	Exports . .	3,600	67,000
		— 2,000	+ 3,200
JHELAM	Imports . .	4,212	202,555
	Exports . .	822	25,185
		+ 3,390	+ 177,370
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . .	19,100	799,251
	Exports . .	6,900	86,800
		+ 12,200	+ 712,451
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . .	5,900	239,900
	Exports . .	15,300	268,700
		— 9,400	— 28,800
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . .	200	6,270
	Exports . .	3,600	106,357
		— 3,400	— 100,087
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . .	900	18,200
	Exports . .	7,300	194,200
		— 6,400	— 176,000
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . .	100	7,601
	Exports . .	6,200	145,100
		— 6,100	— 137,499
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . .	13,800	488,000
	Exports . .	5,100	320,900
		+ 8,700	+ 167,100
KAIRA	Imports . .	2,500	189,000
	Exports . .	800	191,400
		+ 1,700	— 2,400
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . .	1,362	17,545
	Exports . .	5,730	631,966
		— 4,368	— 614,421

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—contd. used.

(Indian measures).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 14th August 1897	10th January to 14th August 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd			
Guzerat Division—contd			
BROACH	Imports Exports	4,500 15,000 —11,100	345,831 200,006 —85,765
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	11,000 5,400 +5,600	578,500 185,200 +393,300
BHAVNAGAR	Imports Exports . . . . .	.. ... ...	70,874 761 +70,113
KATHIAWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	3,079 270 +2,809	185,517 2,999 +182,518
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	50,800 300 +50,500	359,500 3,900 +355,600
NASIK	Imports Exports	26,400 1,000 +25,400	559,300 51,200 +478,100
AHMADNAGAR	Imports Exports	5,300 100 +5,200	220,100 71,100 +149,000
POONA	Imports Exports	19,900 800 +19,100	885,021 20,800 +867,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports Exports	25,400 4,800 +20,600	282,900 190,900 +92,000
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	18,343 519 +17,794	494,844 10,387 +484,457
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	8,200 1,600 +6,600	455,800 173,700 +282,100
BIJAPUR „	Imports Exports	48,000 300 +47,700	472,100 10,900 +461,200
DHARWAR	Imports Exports	26,000 22,200 +3,800	174,233 477,121 —302,888
TANNA	Imports Exports	1,600 500 +1,100	184,500 296,200 —111,700
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	900 700 +200	114,967 130,120 —15,153
KOLHAPUR	Imports Exports	38,980 3,387 +35,593	739,244 69,006 +670,218
KANARA	Imports Exports . . . . .	... ... ...	26,500 125,100 —98,600
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	100 ... +100	664,300 18,900 +645,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 14th August 1897.	30th January to 14th August 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	1,107	135,537
	Exports	79,130	1,817,032
		—78,023	—1,681,495
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	9,900	288,400
	Exports	6,700	336,000
		+3,200	—47,600
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	1,400	21,000
	Exports	12,700	273,000
		—11,300	—252,000
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,300	152,400
	Exports	12,600	207,900
		—10,300	—55,500
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	11,200	296,400
	Exports . . . . .	.	21,300
		+11,200	+275,100
JUBBULPORE	Imports	3,300	410,600
	Exports	4,800	257,200
		—1,500	+153,400
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	5,300	180,300
	Exports	400	88,900
		+4,900	+91,400
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	6,800	236,800
	Exports	1,100	42,000
		+5,700	+194,800
NIMAR	Imports	9,200	226,900
	Exports	200	31,700
		+9,000	+195,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,800	77,100
	Exports	800	17,700
		+1,000	+59,400
NÁGPUR	Imports	16,000	523,600
	Exports	6,200	101,900
		+9,800	+421,700
CHÁNDA	Imports	100	14,200
	Exports	1,500	69,000
		—1,400	—54,800
BRANDÁRA	Imports	5,300	357,300
	Exports	1,000	86,900
		+4,300	+270,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,200	96,400
	Exports	8,100	482,100
		—6,900	—385,700
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	9,400	165,759
	Exports	100	57,298
		+9,300	+108,461
SAMBALPUR	Imports	200	13,300
	Exports	25,600	548,500
		—25,400	—535,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 14th August 1897	30th January to 14th August 1897
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM	Imports . .	1,100	33,600
	Exports . .	27,300 —26,200	371,200 —337,600
COIMBATORE	Imports . .	18,000	296,100
	Exports . .	42,300 —24,300	820,000 —523,500
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . .	907	43,405
	Exports . .	16,228 —15,321	227,221 —183,816
TANJORE	Imports . .	7,300	131,700
	Exports . .	85,900 —78,600	3,331,300 —3,199,600
MADURA	Imports . .	3,500	89,400
	Exports . .	31,400 —27,900	510,400 —421,000
TINNEVELLY	Imports . .	30,200	731,300
	Exports . .	30,200 ...	609,900 +121,400
MALABAR	Imports . .	22,100	1,711,900
	Exports . .	1,600 +20,500	366,300 +1,345,600
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . .	...	111,020
	Exports . .	. ..	624,290 —513,270

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Nos. 1-37

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India to the Home Department (Local Boards), dated the 24th October, 1897

Read—

The Local Boards Reports of Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1895-96

RESOLUTION

In Home Department Resolution No. 1—¹⁰/₁₄₅₂₂, dated the 24th October 1896, the Governor General in Council reviewed the progress made in the Administration of Municipal Affairs since the legislation in 1882-85, and His Excellency in Council stated his intention of subsequently dealing with the subject of the Administration of Local Boards. As some of the reports on Local Boards for 1895-96 had then been received, the Governor General in Council determined to wait for the reports for that year from all Local Governments and Administrations before recording the following observations regarding the work done under the control of the Local Boards in the rural areas in the different Provinces. The report from the Government of Bombay for the Bombay Presidency was not received till March, and the observations of the Local Government till June, and this fact, which is due to the pressure of famine and plague in the Province, accounts for the delay in the issue of these remarks.

2 Local self-government such as now exists outside municipalities, originated in the establishment of semi-voluntary funds for local improvements, but it was not till 1871 when Lord Mayo's policy of decentralization in the matter of finance conferred upon Local Governments the charge of certain departments of the public service specially connected with local requirements that the need for supplementing the grants previously made for those services from the Imperial revenues and for providing means for carrying out works of local improvement became obligatory and pressing. It is true that the system of voluntary subscriptions to local funds had been already superseded in Madras by Madras Act III of 1866, and in Sind and the Bombay Presidency by Bombay Acts VIII of 1865 and III of 1863, but steps were not taken in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab to provide legal means of supplementing the deficiencies of provincial revenues by local taxation until Lord Mayo's financial policy rendered them necessary.

3 The course of legislation in the different Provinces may be briefly summarized as follows Legislation.

Madras—Act III of 1866 authorized Government to levy a road-cess at 3½ per cent on the annual rent of land, but made no provision for a popular element in the administration of the cess funds. Madras Act, VI of 1863, also enabled the inhabitants of towns and villages to raise funds for the establishment and endowment of schools. These two laws were eventually superseded by the Madras Local Funds Act, IV of 1871, legalizing the levy of certain cesses, of which the proceeds were to be devoted to local improvements and to education and the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries. The elective principle was not then recognized, and the boards were practically consultative bodies nominated by Government. Madras.

The whole system of the constitution of local boards as well as of municipalities throughout India was subjected to revision ten years later, during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty. The Resolution of the Government of India, No. 17—747—759, dated 18th May 1882, laid down the general principles as to the mode in which Local Boards should be constituted, but left a large margin of discretion to the local authorities of each Province as to the manner in which the details should be worked out. The result, in the Madras Presidency, was the passing of Madras Act, V of 1884, which, with the minor alterations introduced by Madras Act, III of 1890, constitutes the law under which Local Boards are still administered in the Southern Presidency. The main features of the Madras law are—

- (a) the village is taken as the unit of local administration, and groups of villages are constituted "Unions," controlled by a Panchayat,

of whom the headman of each village is always one member, while the remainder are either all appointed by Government or some appointed by Government and some elected by the taxpayers and inhabitants of the union.

- (b) the Taluk Board consisting of a president, the office of president being held *ex-officio* by the revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, and not less than 12 members exercises authority, both financial and executive, over the Village Panchayat, and
- (c) the District Board, which exercises authority over the Taluk Boards, consists of the Collector as *ex-officio* President and 24 members

Power is vested in the Governor in Council to sanction the introduction of the system of appointment of the Presidents of District and Taluk Boards and of a proportion of the members of the Union Panchayats, Taluk and District Boards, by election in localities where he thinks this can be done with advantage. It appears that up to the present time it has not been found desirable to extend the elective system either to Taluk Boards or Union Panchayats. The representative principle has only been applied to District Boards, the elected members of which must be chosen from among the members of the Taluk Boards, who themselves are nominated. Almost one-half the members of the District Boards are elected in this manner.

Bombay.

Bombay.—Act VIII of 1865, which applied to Sind only, provided for the levy of a cess of one anna in the rupee on land and sayer revenue, and a tax on shops, and for the disbursement of the proceeds partly on Public Works, and partly to local committees for expenditure on local improvements. The Act, III of 1869, subsequently passed for the Bombay Presidency proper, provided for the creation of a Local Fund Committee in each district consisting of not less than eight members appointed by Government, of whom one-half were to be non-officials, with the Collector of the district as President. The committees were empowered to levy a cess of one anna in the rupee of land revenue and received certain other sources of revenue, and were to provide for the requirements of the district in regard to the local public health, education and convenience. By rules framed under the Act Taluka Sub-committees were brought into existence and established as consultative bodies to the District Committee. The Bombay Local Boards Act, I of 1884, superseded both the Act of 1865 in Sind and the Act of 1869 in the Presidency proper. The main change effected by the Act, which is still the law in Bombay, is the express recognition of the elective principle. The sources of revenue and the objects of expenditure laid down in it are practically the same as in the earlier Acts. The chief points of principle on which it differs from the Madras Act are (1) that it takes the Taluka, and not the Village Union, as its territorial unit, and (2) that it recognizes Municipalities in the Taluka concerned as being entitled to a voice in the board elections. There are Taluka Local Boards in each District. At least half the members of the District and Taluka Local Boards have to be elected.

Bengal.

Bengal.—Committees existed prior to 1871 for the management of schools, dispensaries and roads, but these were wholly due to official initiative. The reasons connected with the promotion of education which operated elsewhere in favour of compulsory local rating did not exist to the same extent in Bengal where the cause of education had elicited voluntary effort to a large extent. The necessity for carrying out local improvements, stimulated by the financial policy initiated in 1871, brought about the passing of the Road Cess Act, X of 1871, which represents the first step taken in the direction of local self-government in rural Bengal. Although the Act recognized the elective principle, this was not in practice given effect to, and it was not till after the whole system of local self-government had come under review in 1882 that the present system was established by Act III of 1885 (B. C.). This Act distinguishes between the more and less advanced districts of the Province. A District Board has to be appointed in every district and power is given to the Local Government to establish a Local Board in any sub-division or combination of sub-divisions. Local Boards have been appointed in 32 out of the 47 Districts in the Province. In districts where no Local Boards are established the whole of the members of the District Board are appointed; where Local Boards have been constituted they are entitled to elect a proportion of the members of the District Board to be fixed from time to time by the Local Government, subject to the proviso that where Local Boards have been constituted throughout an entire district at least half the members of the

District Board must be elected by them. Two-third of the members of each Local Board in the more advanced districts are elected. In other districts the members of the Local Boards are appointed. Village Committees or Unions are, as in Madras, recognized in the Bengal Act but whereas these are created by the Madras Act, the Bengal Act only empowers the Local Government to create them, and it was not till 1895-96 that these Unions were constituted in a few districts. Union Committees are usually to consist of members elected from among the residents of the union, but the Local Government has power to require any Union Committee to consist wholly or in part of members appointed by the Committee. Municipalities are not, as in Bombay, given any voice in the election of members of the Boards. The amendment of the Act in Bengal is now under the consideration of the Local Legislative Council.

The condition of the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* in regard to local self-government in rural areas was, till 1871, similar to that of Bengal. The Act, XVIII of 1871, then passed did little beyond legalizing the levy of certain cesses, and it was not till Act XIV of 1883 became law that a material advance was made. This Act provides for the division of each district into sub-districts and for the appointment of a Local Board in each sub-district and of a District Board in each district. The Local Boards consist partly of elected and partly of nominated members but the latter may not exceed one-fourth of the number of each Board. The District Board consists either of all members of the Local Boards of the district, or, if the Local Government so directs, of a certain number of the elected members of the Boards selected by their fellow-members and of a certain number of the nominated members appointed by Government. A member of every District or Local Board is appointed to be Chairman by election or appointment as the Local Government determines in each case. The law in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh follows that in Bombay in not recognizing the Village Panchayat. Municipalities are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Punjab* Local Rates Act, XX of 1871, provided that not less than one-third of the members of the local committees appointed thereunder should be non-officials, but they were all to be nominated. Act V of 1878, which repealed and re-enacted the Act of 1871 with certain modifications, relaxed the provisions regarding appointments to committees by enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to prescribe the manner in which the members should be appointed. Practically, however, no change of system was introduced until the passing of Act XX of 1883, which is now the law in the Punjab. This Act requires a District Board to be established in each district, but leaves the establishment of Local Boards subordinate to the District Boards to the discretion of the Local Government. Local Boards have been appointed in 19 out of the 31 Districts of the Province. To the Local Government is also left the decision, in each case, whether members shall all be nominated or all elected or partly nominated and partly elected. The method of election, and the regulation of the electoral franchise is also left to the Local Government to determine by rules. There is no provision in the law recognizing Village Panchayats and the authority of the District Board does not extend to any portion of the district included in a municipality.

In the *Central Provinces* no District or rural Local Boards were constituted before 1883. The rates which there, as elsewhere, were levied for local purposes were administered entirely by the executive authority. Act I of 1883 revised this arrangement, and placed matters on the same footing as in other Provinces. The system prescribed by the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act differed, however, from the Acts dealing with the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab in that the Chief Commissioner is required to aggregate the several villages into circles, and the circles into groups. For each group a Local Board is established, and for each district a District Board having authority over the Local Boards. The members of the Local and District Boards are partly representative and partly appointed, the latter class being limited to one-third of each Board. Members of both are empowered to elect their own chairman. Municipalities are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Boards. In the Central Provinces the scheme approximates to that described for Madras, except that the circles have no Panchayat.

In *Assam* Local funds are administered under the Assam Local Rates Regulation of 1879 and it has been recognized that the Province is not ripe for

the elective system which has, however, been tentatively introduced into a few places by executive orders.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts

By the "Berar Rural Boards Law," 1885, District and Taluk Boards are established for each district and its sub-divisions in the *Hyderabad Assigned Districts*. The Taluk Board consists partly of elected and partly of nominated members, the proportion of each being liable to variation under the orders of the Resident, subject to the proviso that the nominated members shall not exceed one-half. The District Board consists partly of elected members of the Taluk Board and partly of persons appointed by the Commissioner, the latter not to exceed one-half of the Board.

There are no Local Boards in *Burma* or *Coorg*.

4. The Governor General in Council has caused three statements to be prepared, similar to those prepared to illustrate the results of municipal administration in recent years. The first shows the constitution of Local (including in this term both District and other Local Boards) Boards in different Provinces, while the other two exhibit the receipts and expenditure of the Boards and compare the results attained in 1895-96 with those of 1889-90. This year is the earliest for which adequate information was furnished, and the comparison cannot, therefore, extend over more than seven complete years.

It will be observed from the first of these statements that the system of local self-government has received its largest development in Madras, where there are 464 Local Boards with 5,086 members, of which no fewer than 361 are Union Panchayats with 3,324 members. There remain 103 Taluk and District Boards with 1,762 members.

In Bombay there are 224 District and Local Boards. In Bengal there are 38 District Boards and 103 Local Boards and steps have lately been taken to establish Village Unions in this Province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the District Boards (48) are ordinarily an aggregate of the Local Boards established in each sub-division by the Act of 1883, but as compared with other Provinces the District Boards exercise very little authority. Measures have, however, recently been taken for the creation of a separate district fund for each district and for enforcing local responsibility in the matter of local finance. In the Punjab there are 31 District Boards and 69 Local Boards. In the Central Provinces District Councils have been established in each district and Local Boards in every tahsil.

Duties and functions of Local Boards.

5. The duties and functions of Local Boards extend to nearly all classes of local public requirements and are much the same in all Provinces. The general form which the legislation defining their duties and functions has taken is to impose upon them the duty and control of certain matters, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may make, and to the funds at their disposal being adequate for these purposes, and to provide for their undertaking other duties either at their own discretion, or at the direction of the Local Government, in some Provinces with, and in others without, their own consent. The following abstract summarizes the more important of these duties and functions under their main heads.

Communications.—The construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication and the planting of trees by the road side. The obligations of the Local Boards do not extend to Imperial lines of communication, but in some instances arrangements have been made to make these over to them for maintenance and repair. In all Provinces this is a primary duty of the Local Boards.

Medical.—The construction, establishment, maintenance, management and inspection of public dispensaries and hospitals. The Madras Act provides specially for the training and employment of medical practitioners, and the Bengal Act for the vesting by the Local Government of the control of hospitals and dispensaries in the District Boards.

Sanitation, drainage and water-supply.—The construction and maintenance of tanks, wells and water-works, the supply of pure water for drinking purposes, and generally the sanitation of the district.

Vaccination.—In Madras, Bombay and Bengal the Local Boards Acts definitely impose the duty of providing for and supervising vaccination on the Local Boards, but in other Provinces expenditure is incurred on this object under the general power of expenditure (referred to below) which is given to Local Boards.

2. *Land Revenue*—The local boards are empowered to make arrangements for the improvement of the land revenue system in their respective provinces. In some provinces, the local boards have been empowered to make arrangements for the improvement of the land revenue system in their respective provinces. In some provinces, the local boards have been empowered to make arrangements for the improvement of the land revenue system in their respective provinces.

Public Works—In some provinces, the local boards are empowered to make arrangements for the improvement of the public works in their respective provinces. In some provinces, the local boards have been empowered to make arrangements for the improvement of the public works in their respective provinces.

Public Health—The local boards are empowered to make arrangements for the improvement of the public health in their respective provinces. In some provinces, the local boards have been empowered to make arrangements for the improvement of the public health in their respective provinces.

Ponds—All the Acts except those for Madras, Bombay and Assam, impose upon Local Boards the duty of maintaining ponds and the exercise of such functions with respect to ponds as are entrusted to them.

General—In all Provinces Local Boards are empowered, apart from their special duties and functions, to provide generally for measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the people.

Apart from the functions and duties described above which are common to all or to a number of the Provinces, Local Boards in some Provinces are vested with special functions. Thus in Bombay Local Boards are specially empowered to establish model farms and take other measures to promote agricultural improvements. The Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab Acts provide for the holding of agricultural fairs and exhibitions. The Law in Bihar contains a similar provision. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the Central Provinces Local Boards are required to manage such fairs as are made over to them under Act XVII of 1878. In Bihar also the management of public fairs is amongst the duties of the Local Boards. In the Punjab the Local Government may direct Local Boards to undertake the construction and repair of embankments, and the supply, storage and control of water for agricultural purposes, and also the preservation and reclamation of soil, and the diamage and reclamation of swamps. In Assam the maintenance of the District Post is among the functions of the Local Boards. The Bengal Act empowers Local Boards to construct and maintain or guarantee local railways and tramways.

6 Statement II exhibits the sources from which, in the different Provinces the revenue of the Local Boards is derived.

The following table gives a summary of the different sources of income and the proportionate accounts realized from them respectively in the different Provinces—

Province	Total Land Revenue	Total Boards' income (including loans and advances)	Total Boards' income (excluding loans and advances)	Percentage of column 3 to column 2	Sources of Income									
					Rs.									
					Rates	Gratuity	Educational	Medical	Miscellaneous	Receipts from C.M.	From Provincial Govt.	From Local Govt.	From other sources	Other items
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
Madras	5,47,06,715	8,54,815	5,52,000	15.7	62.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	7.1	11.9	3.8	10.1	1.9	
Bombay	6,03,74,631	50,80,437	50,16,741	8.3	57.3	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.1	12.2	21.1	4.4	1.0	
Bengal	3,85,73,192	67,70,986	5,16,871	15.5	60.8	7.0	1.9	1.1	3.0	12.1	8.6	1.0	1.0	
North Western Provinces and Oudh	6,13,44,031	37,34,420	7,84,220	6.3	10.9	4.6	5.6	1.1	1.1	19.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Punjab	2,78,75,240	11,16,433	70,58,137	12.9	75.6	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.1	9.1	2.5	1.1	5.8	
Central Provinces	82,64,010	9,08,714	5,13,360	6.8	40.3	21.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Assam	5,77,707	12,22,411	10,47,555	17.5	61.8	6.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Hyderabad Assigned District	60,27,753	6,37,924	5,60,663	6.2	50.6	2.5	8.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	

Revenue of Local Boards.

The Government of India have no desire by this comparison to suggest to the Local Governments greater uniformity of practice. The circumstances and requirements of the several provinces must greatly vary. But the actual facts of income and expenditure have been brought together for the first time and, so collated, will certainly be of interest to every Local Government concerned, as they all are in the development of an important policy, and may be of use by informing them of the experiences of their neighbours. The first remark suggested by this statement is that the differences in the sources from which the income of Local Boards is drawn are far less marked than in the case of Municipal revenues. The reasons for this fact are apparent. Prior to 1882 municipal self-government had already developed on certain lines, widely divergent according to the differing circumstances of different Provinces, and when the principles enunciated by the Government of India in that year were embodied in the laws of the different Provinces in India they were incorporated with due regard to the conditions already developed in each, and did not necessitate a recasting of the whole system. Consequently there occurred no great change, at all events in the older Provinces, in the practical administration of municipal funds or in the system under which they had for years previously been levied. With Local Boards the case was somewhat different. It was, in the main, the decentralizing financial policy of 1871 which first necessitated recourse to further local taxation to supply the local wants of the different Provinces. Prior to that year such local taxation as had been introduced had been legalized only in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1871 certain cesses on land were legalized in other Provinces also, but previously to 1883-84 the form which local self-government in rural areas should take had nowhere been established in such a way as to preclude conformity with the principles then laid down which were of general application. Moreover, the sources of revenue which are open to Local Boards are more circumscribed than in the case of Municipalities, while the rural wants in different Provinces are less diverse than the requirements of urban areas. In the case of Local Boards, the largest item of revenue is the cess levied in one form or another on land, and the remainder of the income depends mainly on provincial grants and on such receipts as have been made over to local bodies on the condition that equivalent expenditure is incurred on specified objects.

7 Although, in these circumstances, a detailed examination of the differences in the sources of revenue credited to Local Boards in the different Provinces cannot be expected to display the contrasts noticed when dealing with Municipal administration, there are some features in the statement attached to this Resolution which must attract attention. In the first place, the fact that the total income has, in seven years, only increased from Rs. 2,67,83,682 to Rs. 2,98,38,306, the incidence of taxation remaining practically the same, sufficiently indicates the unexpansive nature of the sources of revenue open to Local Boards. The difference in the manner in which the items composing the total were classified seven years ago interferes somewhat with a detailed comparison of them, but it will be observed that the main source of Local Board income, namely Provincial rates (column 3 of the statement), shows an increase in almost identical proportions with the total increase.

Provincial rates

In Madras the land cess is a rate which may be realized up to the maximum of two annas per rupee of the assessment. The actual rate at which it is collected is, except in three districts, one anna in the rupee of assessment. The receipts have increased in seven years from Rs. 45,25,480 to Rs. 49,71,193. In Bombay the rate has risen from Rs. 26,65,965 to Rs. 28,73,769. In Bengal the Provincial rate is the balance of the road cess after deducting the cost of collection and revaluations. It has risen from Rs. 34,32,574 to Rs. 36,27,156. In the Punjab Local Boards generally receive four-fifths of the local rate. The amount allotted to them has increased from Rs. 21,03,778 in 1889-90 to Rs. 23,11,133 in 1895-96. In the Central Provinces the rate has, owing to resettlements, risen from Rs. 2,78,995 to Rs. 4,01,582 during the same period, and in Assam from Rs. 5,32,098 to Rs. 6,47,031. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, where the first report on the working of the Boards was furnished in 1890-91, the amount credited to the Local Boards in 1895-96 was Rs. 2,83,497. The only Province in which the amount of the Provincial rate assigned to the Local Boards has declined between 1889-90 and 1895-96 is the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which the amount was in the former year Rs. 20,66,879.

and in the latter Rs 18,90,528. The amount allotted to the Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the total yield in each district, less certain sums reserved for the maintenance of the rural police in the North-Western Provinces and the District Post and Traffic Registration in the United Provinces, and less also sums deducted on account of inspection of schools, Normal Schools, Public Works Department direction and accounts, the Commissioner's Local Fund establishment, and District sanitation. It will be as well to mention here that up to a very late period the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was the only Province in India in which the ancient system of managing local finance by budget allotments from Provincial revenue still existed. The District Boards had no financial responsibility or independence, all local expenditure being in effect Provincial and the Boards having no real budgets. Under a scheme which has been recently sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor a separate fund has been formed for each district as contemplated by section 38 of Act XIV of 1883 and local rates and other local receipts are credited to that fund which will be supplemented by a contribution from Provincial revenues in deficit districts. The Boards will be allowed to carry on their balances from year to year. This scheme will effect a very important and far-reaching improvement in the administration of local revenues.

Column 4 of the statement shows that Madras is the only Province in which cattle-pound receipts have not been made over to Local Boards. There has been an increase under this head everywhere except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the system of direct management appears to have been substituted for the farming system in 1890-91, since when the collections have fluctuated with a tendency to decrease.

There has been a large increase in Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the income shown under Education (being the proceeds of school-fees, contributions, etc.) in column 5 of statement II. In Madras the school-fees have risen from Rs 1,41,294 to Rs 2,11,579 (Training Schools, Rs 196, High Schools, Rs 31,211, Middle Schools, Rs 72,289, and Primary Schools, Rs 1,07,883). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the fees have risen from Rs 1,34,000 to Rs 1,79,548, but they are realized in a different manner since Rs 1,02,587 of the total is received in the form of fees at High Schools while Rs 46,778 comes from Middle Schools and only Rs 30,183 from Primary Schools. The receipts under the head of education show a decline in Bombay from Rs 3,48,100 to Rs 1,59,484 which appears to be accounted for by the removal from this head of contributions from provincial funds which are now shown under the head contributions. In Bombay school-fees have risen from Rs 1,29,474 to Rs 1,42,460 (of which Rs 1,41,526 came from Primary Schools). In Bengal the income from school-fees is very low (Rs. 29,733), against Rs 20,892 in 1889-90. It is almost entirely realized at secondary schools. In the Punjab fees have risen from Rs 44,979 to Rs 75,921 (Rs 41,071 of which were recovered from Middle and Rs 34,850 from Primary Schools). The receipts from fees are nominal in the Central Provinces and Assam, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts they amounted in 1895-96 to Rs 40,449.

The receipts under the heading "Medical" in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh amount to a much larger sum than elsewhere, but of the total of Rs 1,45,111, Rs 1,05,695 came from endowments and contributions and hospital and dispensary receipts were actually highest (Rs 28,337) in Bombay.

The receipts under the head Miscellaneous (column 7 of the statement) are very much higher in Madras and Bengal than elsewhere. Among the Rs 6,05,112 credited to this head in Madras are receipts from rents of choultries (Rs. 2,48,679), markets (Rs 1,56,393), and avenues (Rs. 93,422), with which 17,036 miles of road under the Local Boards in Madras are provided. In Bengal the miscellaneous income has increased from Rs. 1,39,874 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,81,023 owing to the inclusion under that head of items such as sale proceeds of trees, recoveries of the cost of collecting road cess arrears, etc., previously shown under the head "Land Revenue."

8. The sum of Rs. 10,10,136 recovered in Madras under the head of works in charge of officers of District and Local Boards includes Rs. 7,64,485 recovered from tolls on roads. In other Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the tolls from ferries are not made over to the Local Boards, the main item of income under this head comes from ferries. These receipts

had risen between 1889-90 and 1895-96 from Rs 2,31,589 to Rs 4,94,748 in Bombay, from Rs 2,84,164 to Rs 4,18,814 in Bengal, from Rs 1,44,383 to Rs 1,56,969 in the Punjab and from Rs 50,197 to Rs 62,605 in the Central Provinces, and fallen from Rs 1,28,022 to Rs 1,09,481 in Assam. The amount recovered by Local Boards in Bengal from fees under their management is nominal.

Contributions

The sum of Rs 10,89,183 shown under the head of Receipts from Civil Works in charge of officers of District and Local Boards in Bengal includes a contribution from Government for special works of Rs 663,209. A further contribution of Rs 5,10,997 is shown under the head of Contributions from Provincial to Local Funds (column 12). In Madras the contribution has fallen from Rs 3,93,033 in 1889-90 to Rs 3,25,832 in 1895-96. In Bombay it is shown as having risen from Rs 4,26,483 to Rs 10,60,592, which sum includes the specific grants made by Government to primary education, village sanitation and water-supply, and the fixed contribution in lieu of the one anna cess or excise revenue. The increase which, as already noticed, is accompanied by a large decrease under the heading shown in column 5, is to some extent due to a change in the classification of the Provincial Grants in the accounts. In the Punjab (Rs 75,116), the Central Provinces (Rs 1,14,101) and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Rs. 18,824), the contributions from Provincial Funds were not large. In Assam they fell from Rs 4,95,087 to Rs 2,10,492. The contributions were highest in the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, though here again they had fallen from Rs 13,25,027 in 1889-90 to Rs 11,29,911, but in those provinces the Boards have hitherto had no financial status, and the contribution from Government has represented the sum required to equalize their receipts and expenditure.

Expenditure of Local Boards

9 Statement III exhibits the expenditure of the Local Boards.

The following table shows the proportion of expenditure in 1895-96 under each head in the different Provinces —

Province	Education	Medical	Civil Works	Refunds and arrears	Administration (General Establishments of Local Funds)	Cattle pound charges	Miscellaneous	Famine Relief	Contributions	Other items
Madras	13.6	1.1	48.7	2	4.3		3.6		13.5	7
Bombay	31.1	5	50.6		2.7		2.4		1.4	1.6
Bengal	19.3	3.0	70.4	0	1.7	5	1.2	0	1	1.0
North Western Provinces and Oudh	21.4	14.0	42.1		1.5		6			4
Punjab	20.9	11.7	35.4	1.9	4.0	7	1.2		18	6.5
Central Provinces	30.7	9.1	41.6	4	4.3	7.2	1.4	1	1.7	1.4
Assam	17.8	6.3	65.8	1.5	2		2.3			1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	30.1	1.2	45.7	2.9	6.4		9.2		1	4.1

Education.

The first item requiring notice is Education (column 10 of statement III). Expenditure under this head has increased in every province, and the aggregate expenditure amounted in 1895-96 to Rs 63,44,723, as compared with Rs. 51,01,466 in 1889-90. The expenditure is proportionately highest in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. Out of Rs. 15,59,992 expended in Bombay, Rs. 13,14,742 (compared with Rs. 10,86,332 in 1889-90) were spent on Primary Schools and Rs. 1,20,043 on Grants-in-aid. Rs. 14,858 were devoted to training and special schools, but the Boards expended nothing on High Schools and a small sum only (Rs. 2,770) on Middle Schools. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the other hand, where the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 12,63,965, it was distributed thus: Inspection (Rs 1,19,861), High Schools (Rs. 2,40,083), Middle Schools (Rs 1,79,378), Primary Schools (Rs 5,47,680), and Grants-in-aid (Rs 1,27,636). The Local Boards have in these provinces recently been requested to devote more money towards primary vernacular education, and funds have been placed at their disposal for this purpose. In the Central Provinces, where the total expenditure under this head was Rs 2,81,058, Rs 52,714 were expended on Middle Schools, Rs. 1,28,698 on Primary Schools and Rs. 87,409 on Grants-in-aid.

In Madras (total expenditure Rs 11,67,168) more (Rs. 52,179) was spent on training schools (of which there are 5 under the Boards) and special schools in 1895-96 than elsewhere, though the sum so expended was less than it had been (Rs 88,506) in 1889-90. The expenditure on High Schools has during the same period risen from Rs 39,223 to Rs 42,935, that on Middle Schools from Rs 94,780 to Rs 1,41,473, that on Primary Schools from Rs 2,86,966 to Rs 5,86,167, and that on Grants-in-aid from Rs 2,01,134 to Rs 2,32,458. In Bengal (total expenditure Rs 12,26,642) the expenditure on Middle Schools has remained nearly constant, a very small sum (Rs 1,619) is expended on High Schools, and the direct expenditure on Primary Schools has fallen from Rs. 4,06,214 to Rs 2,72,333. This fall has, however, been accompanied by a rise in the Grants-in-aid from Rs 2,69,117 to Rs 5,07,373. Technical Schools are maintained in 9 districts, and the expenditure on training and special schools, which was Rs 2,130 in 1889-90 had risen to Rs 21,399 in 1895-96. In the latter year 15 District Boards granted scholarships to female medical students, five others offered scholarships, but no candidates came forward.

In the Punjab, expenditure on Education has risen from Rs 5,08,342 in 1889-90 to Rs 6,46,490 in 1895-96, Rs 1,18,608 were in the latter year expended on Middle Schools, Rs 3,44,958 on Primary Schools, Rs 1,03,015 on Grants-in-aid, and Rs 49,075 on Scholarships. The expenditure on High Schools was nominal. In Assam, where no fees are realized, the expenditure has risen from Rs 1,52,917 to Rs. 1,99,407 of this sum Rs 4,433 were expended on training and special schools, Rs 26,548 on Middle Schools, Rs 1,49,491 on Primary Schools and Rs 11,162 on Scholarships. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Rs. 1,94,799 of the Rs. 2,00,570 expended were spent on Primary Schools.

The following instructive table shows the percentage of the whole expenditure on Education which is applied directly to high, secondary, and primary education respectively

	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools
Madras ...	37	12.1	50.2
Bombay .. ...	...	2	84.3
Bengal ...	0.1	6.3	22.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	19.0	14.2	43.3
Punjab ...	...	18.3	53.4
Central Provinces	.	18.8	45.8
Assam ...	..	13.3	75.0
Hyderabad ...	.	...	97.1

10. Disbursements under " Medical " (column 11 of the statement) include expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries, sanitation, and vaccination, and on the general medical establishment in the pay of Local Boards. Expenditure under this head in Madras amounted in 1895-96 to Rs. 13,25,433 or nearly half the total expenditure throughout the different provinces (Rs 27,96,853). Local Boards in the Southern Presidency are entrusted almost entirely with the working of vaccination and largely with the maintenance of the local hospitals and dispensaries. There were 369 such institutions (131 hospitals and 238 dispensaries) under the control of the Boards of the Madras Presidency as compared with 294 in 1889-90. The expenditure on these institutions in 1895-96 was Rs 5,97,602 and the number of patients had risen from 1,538,797 in 1889-90 to 2,486,530 in 1895-96. Twelve nurses at Cuddapah attended 783 labour cases, and 195 midwives employed by Local Boards attended 14,111 such cases. The charges on account of vaccination establishment, etc., were Rs 2,01,570 in 1895-96, in which year the number of vaccination operations, including those performed at hospitals and dispensaries were 1,038,404, compared with 741,605 in 1889-90.

The expenditure on sanitation was Rs 4,98,029. The statistics regarding the medical work controlled by the Local Boards in the Madras Presidency are very satisfactory. In Bombay the expenditure under Medical has risen from Rs 1,70,637 in 1889-90 to Rs 2,61,743 in 1895-96. The latter figure includes Rs 1,42,336 expended on hospitals and dispensaries, and Rs 1,08,907 on vaccination establishments and charges. The expenditure under the head "Medical" was lower in Bengal than in any of the larger provinces, though probably there is no province more in need of hospitals and dispensaries. The total expenditure has indeed increased from Rs 42,546 in 1889-90 (when only 26 hospitals and dispensaries were under the Boards' management) to Rs 1,92,810 in 1895-96, but there is still room for much improvement. The latter sum was mainly expended on hospitals and dispensaries (Rs 1,57,305) and sanitation charges (Rs 18,409). The Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self Government Act of 1885 should, when passed into law, stimulate expenditure on vaccination. Twenty-four dispensaries were either established or came for the first time under the Boards' control in 1895-96. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the medical expenditure was in 1895-96 Rs 5,14,206 compared with Rs 4,47,905 in 1889-90. The expenditure in 1895-96 included Rs 1,24,415 on the general medical establishment, Rs 2,93,209 on hospitals and dispensaries, Rs 10,339 on sanitation charges, and Rs 86,023 on vaccination establishments and charges. In the Punjab the expenditure in 1889-90 was Rs 2,91,394 and in 1895-96 Rs 3,48,113. Of the latter figure Rs 2,66,066 were expended on hospitals and dispensaries, Rs 65,568 on vaccination and sanitation, and Rs 13,792 on leper asylums. In the Central Provinces the expenditure in 1895-96 on hospitals and dispensaries was Rs 28,270, and on vaccination establishments and charges Rs 35,938; the corresponding figures in Assam were Rs 57,169 and Rs 13,587. Of the Rs 8,073 expended under the head Medical in that year in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Rs 6,648 were spent in the form of grants to dispensaries.

Sanitation

11. It is not easy to compare the expenditure on sanitary works in the different provinces since in some cases it is shown under the head Medical and in others under Civil Works. It has been noticed above that Rs 4,98,029 were expended in 1895-96 on this object in Madras. This sum was distributed among (1) the improvement of water supply (Rs 93,703), (2) the improvement of village sites (Rs 39,665), (3) conservancy establishments (Rs 3,21,429), (4) arrangements at fairs and festivals (Rs 18,885), and (5) other sanitary outlay (Rs. 24,347). In Bombay the expenditure seems to have been Rs 4,34,082, devoted to the improvement of water supply (Rs 4,24,886), improvement of village sites (Rs 7,569), the conservancy of towns and villages (Rs 1,627). In Bengal the expenditure was Rs 99,640, which was expended on the improvement of the water supply (Rs 65,894), the improvement of village sites (Rs 8,247), conservancy of towns and villages (Rs. 598), sanitation at fairs (Rs. 8,830) and other sanitary expenditure (Rs 16,071). No information as to any expenditure under this head is given in the report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is intended to employ a sanitation staff in districts to which the Village Sanitation Act has been applied for its enforcement in selected towns and villages under the immediate supervision of the Civil Surgeon and the general control of the Sanitary Board. In the Punjab Rs. 25,691 were expended on the improvement of the water supply, Rs 983 on the improvement of village sites, Rs. 6,075 on the conservancy of towns and villages, Rs 2,743 on sanitary arrangements at fairs, and Rs 68,288 on other works. In the Central Provinces Rs 1,05,227 were expended on the improvement of the water supply, Rs 2,689 in improving the sites of villages, and Rs 4,748 on the conservancy of towns and villages. In Assam the expenditure under the head Sanitation was Rs. 71,959, that on water supply having been Rs. 39,322, and that on the improvement of village sites Rs. 12,881. The expenditure in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts aggregated Rs. 3,05,352, of which Rs 39,422 were spent on the water supply, Rs. 67,114 on the improvement of the sites of villages, and Rs. 37,379 on the conservancy of towns and villages. Of the rest, Rs. 2,117 were spent on sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals, and Rs 1,59,320 on other objects calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort, etc., etc., of the rural population.

Public Works

12. The expenditure by the Local Boards on civil works (including in some instances some of the works for sanitary improvement mentioned in the last paragraph) aggregated in 1895-96 Rs. 1,58,29,536 compared with Rs. 1,41,05,028 in

1889-90 The expenditure is shown in statement III as distributed between works in charge of officers of District and Local Boards and works in charge of the officers of the Public Works Department. But the figures showing this distribution are somewhat misleading since they accord with the figures of the Account Department and the rules of the Civil Account Code require that works which cost more than a certain sum must be shown as in charge of Public Works officers whatever the agency is by which they are executed. It would be convenient if in future information were given in the body of all the reports to show exactly how much was expended on public works carried out (a) through the agency of the Public Works Department, and (b) through the agency of establishments entertained by the Boards. Some Local Governments have furnished this information while others have not.

In Madras the expenditure on civil works amounted to Rs 41,88,784 compared with Rs 38,72,528 in 1889-90. The Local Fund engineering establishments cost, including contingencies, Rs 5,71,992. The money actually expended on works amounted to Rs 35,33,013 (Rs 33,70,256 having been expended by engineering establishments under the Local Boards, Rs 1,32,075 by the Revenue Department, and Rs 30,682 by the Public Works Department). One hundred and twenty five miles of new roads were made, and 20,832 miles repaired, and the total outlay on communications, bridges, culverts, etc., was Rs 30,66,837.

In Bombay the total expenditure was Rs. 27,91,337 compared with Rs 20,40,796 in 1889-90. Included in the expenditure exhibited on works under the charge of the officers of the District and Local Boards were the sums of Rs. 3,18,647 expended on original works, Rs 5,91,340 expended on repairs, and Rs 3,13,227 expended on the water supply. The expenditure shown as having been incurred on works under the control of the officers of the Public Works Department included Rs. 5,68,733 on original works and Rs 6,35,093 on repairs.

The expenditure in Bengal in 1895-96 was Rs 44,71,881 compared with Rs 38,42,381 in 1889-90, of the former sum Rs 6,26,847 were expended on establishment and contingencies, Rs 14,09,268 on original works, Rs 23,11,022 on repairs. The expenditure on village roads in 1895-96 was Rs 3,61,718 compared with Rs 3,68,952 in 1889-90.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total expenditure had fallen from Rs 21,44,931 in 1889-90 to Rs 18,01,539 in 1895-96. Apparently this change is due to the fact that no sum corresponding to the charge for establishments and tools and plant in 1889-90 (Rs 4,06,900) is shown in the accounts for 1895-96. The sum shown as expended on works under the officers of the Public Works Department was Rs 12,68,657 (Rs 4,02,406 on original works and Rs 8,47,078 on repairs). Rs 5,32,882 are exhibited as expended on works in charge of the Boards of this sum Rs 3,67,741 were spent on repairs and Rs. 61,204 on original works.

The expenditure in the Punjab has risen since 1889-90 from Rs 9,80,793 to Rs 10,93,862, of which Rs 1,19,309 are shown as expended on works in charge of the Boards. The amount shown as expended on works executed by Public Works Department officers was Rs 9,74,553, *viz.*, Rs. 2,87,925 on original works, Rs 5,73,935 on repairs and Rs. 1,12,693 on establishment, and tools and plant. In the Central Provinces the expenditure in 1889-90 was Rs. 3,45,582 and in 1895-96 Rs 4,08,479. The amount shown as expended under the orders of the Boards was Rs 2,20,951 (Rs 17,961 on original works) and that shown as expended by officers of the Public Works Department Rs. 1,87,528. In Assam the expenditure was Rs 7,71,805 compared with Rs. 8,78,017 in 1889-90. All this sum but Rs 17,717 is shown as expended by officers of the Public Works Department. The amount expended on repairs was Rs 3,11,395 and on original works Rs 3,35,654. The amount expended on new communications was Rs. 3,12,636 in 1895-96 compared with Rs 4,42,783 in 1889-90. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the whole expenditure (Rs. 3,01,850) is shown as having been expended entirely by officers of the Public Works Department, of which Rs 1,28,298 were spent on original works and Rs. 1,43,651 on repairs.

One of the most important and most difficult of the questions connected with Local Self-Government is the agency by which their public works is to be carried out. There is necessarily much diversity of practice. A rich district in Bengal can maintain a supervising staff of its own. A poor district in the Central Provinces is compelled to trust to the help of the Imperial establishment of

Public Works And in the same Province there have been considerable fluctuations as to the machinery by which the local works are executed. The Government of India will be obliged if each Local Government in its next annual report on the subject will add a chapter giving a summary of the present arrangements for the execution and supervision of the works carried out by the District Boards, and of the experiences under which the existing system has been developed

13 In paragraph 2 above allusion is made to the Village Unions as constituting a main feature of the Madras Local Self-Government law, and the constitution and position of the managing Panchayats are briefly described. Madras is the only province in which the system of Village Unions has been extensively introduced, and there it has developed steadily. The number of Village Unions in 1889-90 was 248 and, in 1895-96, 361. The Union Panchayats are authorised under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1894 to assess and collect a tax on houses at rates varying from Rs 5 to annas 4 per annum. An appeal lies to the Taluk Board. The proceeds of this house-tax and contributions from Taluk Boards form the main items of the union resources. The total income of the Village Unions in 1895-96 was 5,93,095 of which house-tax comprised Rs 3,63,145, and contributions from Taluk Boards Rs 1,62,001. In 1889-90 the total income was Rs 3,33,706, and of this the house-tax yielded Rs 1,52,874 and the contributions from Taluk Boards amounted to Rs. 1,59,591. The main duties of the Village Panchayats are the cleansing of the village streets, drains, tanks, wells and other public places, and generally the preservation of the public health. In the larger Unions the duties of the panchayats extend to the construction and repair of village streets, drains, tanks and wells. In 1895-96 the total expenditure of the Unions amounted to Rs. 5,84,053 as against Rs 3,20,836 in 1889-90. The following statement compares the details of the expenditure in these two years —

	Office E-stablish- ment	Village sanitation	Public Works	Other items	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1895-96	71,268	3,41,329	86,056	85,400	5,84,053
1889-90	39,879	2,06,971	41,856	32,130	3,20,836

In Bengal there are now 48 Unions, chiefly in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The income of the Union Committees consists of (i) net pound receipts, (ii) a consolidated grant from the District Boards for village roads, sanitation and water supply, and (iii) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. The average income in 1895-96 was Rs 558. Most of them have hardly been a year in existence, and complete statistics of their working are not yet available.

General results

14. The statistics given above show that much useful work is done by Local Boards and that substantial progress has been made by them in the work of administration in recent years. The working of the District Boards, Taluk Boards and Union Panchayats in the Madras Presidency is regarded by the Madras Government as on the whole satisfactory. With this opinion the Government of India concur and the working of the system in the Madras Presidency appears to the Governor General in Council to have progressed more than elsewhere in India. In 1892-93 the Bombay Government reported that, notwithstanding the extensive powers granted to the Local Boards the measures taken in pursuance of the policy adopted in 1882 had not, so far as it aimed at creating an interest in local Self Government, been altogether a success. In 1893-94 they remarked that though in some respects there is scope for improvement in Local Board Administration the extent of the material improvement which is being steadily effected, year after year, in rural tracts by the expenditure under the control of 224 Local Boards of an income of nearly a crore of rupees must be recognized and regarded with satisfaction. The Bombay Government expressed their opinion that the working of the Boards in 1894-95 had been marked by steady and healthy progress, and it appears to the Government of India that the record of their work may be regarded as satisfactory.

At the close of his tenure of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal Sir Charles Elliott made the following remarks regarding the work of the District and Local Boards in Bengal

During the last five years Sir Charles Elliott has watched with interest the working of District and Local Boards, and has formed a distinct opinion as to their respective merits as departments of the public service. In District Boards the Government possesses a valuable agency, for assisting the executive of the districts with information as to local wants and conditions, and advice in the manifold details of internal executive administration. The strength of these Boards resides in the fact that they represent more or less adequately the chief interests of the district, and that the questions which come before them are important enough to arouse their interest, while at the same time they are relieved by the executive of the duty of controlling and supervising details. The chief defect of the District Boards consists in the large area of their jurisdiction and in the difficulty of appointing a body of men who will effectually represent all parts of the district and all interests in it. The division of functions between the Boards and their Chairmen is one well adapted to the work that has to be done. The representative body supplies the information and experience on which to base the decision as to what should be done, the officer who wields the executive power in the district gives effect to those decisions. With Local Boards it is different. It has hitherto been found impossible to extend their functions so as to give them work of sufficient importance to enlist their interest keenly. Nor, at any rate in most cases, have they at their head an officer of experience in business with a sufficient staff at his disposal. Thus their energies flag, and the work that is given them to do is too often indifferently looked after. The policy by which these defects can be cured seems to be one involving larger decentralisation, the devolution of some of the work now retained by the District Boards, the appointment of an official Chairman, and the abolition of the Sadar Local Board, which is an evident superfluity. It is possible also that the extension of Union Committees and the promotion of village sanitation may stimulate the energies of Local Boards and provide for them congenial work in supervising and guiding the action of the Committees, or again the latter, being more closely in touch with local interests, may in time absorb the functions of Local Boards and render these bodies superfluous. Either result, however, must be the work of time, and it would be premature to venture on any forecast of what will happen within the next few years.

This opinion of Sir Charles Elliott is shared by Sir Alexander Mackenzie

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the action of the Boards has hitherto been hampered by the fact that they have had no financial responsibility. In the Punjab Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick regarded the working of the District Boards as on the whole satisfactory, but considered that the Local Boards have not hitherto been successful in some measure owing to the fact that the District Boards contain representatives of all tahsils, and do not find that there is much business to make over to Local Boards on the ground that they cannot themselves manage it. In the Central Provinces, Assam and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the working of the Boards seems to have been fairly satisfactory.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the statements referred to in paragraph 4, be forwarded for information to Local Governments and Administrations, and that a copy be also forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India, to the

Director General of the Indian Medical Service
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
India

Director-General of Statistics and to the heads of offices under the Home Department marginally noted.

Ordered, also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for information.

(True Extract)

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No

LOCAL BOARDS.

CONSTITUTION of DISTRICT and LOCAL BOARD

Name of District		District Local Board	Population within the District	Number of Members				
				Ex officio	Nominated	Elected	Total.	Officials
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Madras	1889-90	355	28,278,109	684	3,089	240	4,013	1,406
	1895-96	404	32,205,688	871	3,916	299	5,086	1,641
Bombay	1889-90	221	15,268,425	40	1,817	1,543	3,430	791
	1895-96	224	17,405,570	40	1,883	1,574	3,497	813
Bengal	1889-90	144	57,185,307	205	1,023	772	2,000	406
	1895-96	141	61,436,181	216	1,048	761	2,025	394
North-Western and Oudh Provinces	1889-90	49	41,320,020	26	331	1,283	1,640	302
	1895-96	48	46,530,916	293	70	1,264	1,627	298
Punjab	1889-90	114	16,657,041	260	1,137	1,416	2,813	318
	1895-96	100	18,542,273	293	1,047	1,212	2,552	341
Central Provinces	1889-90	68	7,711,994	...	246	893	1,139	110
	1895-96	70	9,316,554	13	280	885	1,178	130
Assam	1889-90	19	4,914,292	57	164	157	378	63
	1895-96	19	4,968,185	52	179	140	371	60
TOTAL	1889-90	970	171,335,188	1,272	7,837	6,304	15,413	3,396
	1895-96	1,066	190,405,367	1,778	8,423	6,135	16,336	3,677
Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts.	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895-96	27	2,693,533	...	163	368	531	51

I.

BRITISH INDIA during the official years 1889-90 and 1895-96

LOCAL BOARDS

MEMBERS			Number of meetings held	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING			NAME OF PROVINCE
Non-Officials	Europeans and Eurasians	Natives		Officials	Non Officials	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
2,607	235	3,778	4,183	26	6	86	1889-90 } Madras.
3,415	254	4,832	6,205	3	67	97	1895-96 }
2,637	217	3,211	1,339	19	52	71	1889-90 } Bombay
2,684	207	3,290	1,348	2	59	79	1895-96 }
1,594	283	1,717	1,236	19	54	73	1889-90 } Bengal
1,531	312	1,713	1,753	21	54	75	1895-96 }
1,338	71	1,569	540	3	79	109	1889-90 } N-W P and Oudh
1,329	79	1,548	606	31	92	123	1895-96 }
2,495	92	2,721	511	16	96	112	1889-90 } Punjab.
2,211	90	2,462	632	23	109	132	1895-96 }
1,029	15	1,124	506	11	56	67	1889-90 } Central Provinces
1,048	28	1,150	490	13	56	69	1895-96 }
315	138	240	100	19	72	91	1889-90 } Assam.
311	139	232	102	18	77	95	1895-96 }
12,015	1,051	14,360	8,415	2	67	87	1889-90 } TOTAL.
12,659	1,109	15,227	11,136	22	74	96	1895-96 }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889-90 } Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts.
480	7	524	242	166			

No.

LOCAL BOARDS

INCOME (in RUPEES) of DISTRICT and LOCAL BOARDS

NAME OF PROVINCE		Closing balance of previous year	VI—Provincial Rates (including Local Rate, Pityari Cess, Village Service Fund, etc., etc.)	VII—Police (receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act)	XIX—Education (including School fees contributions, etc.)	XX—Medical (including Hospital and Dispensary receipts, income from endowments, etc.)	XXV—Miscellaneous	Other items	XXXII—CITY	
									In charge of Officers of District and Local Boards	In charge of Public Works Officers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras	1889-90	21,48,677	46,78,354	.	1,62,394	22,988	4,61,743	1,65,297	8,31,037	8,917
	1895-96	20,69,864	53,34,338	...	2,27,111	22,712	6,95,112	1,61,386	10,10,136	8,712
Bombay	1889-90	24,88,438	26,65,965	1,38,014	3,48,100	7,113	17,418	1,12,934	3,59,478	14,022
	1895-96	25,38,829	28,73,769	1,89,675	1,59,484	38,763	13,148	50,000	6,12,796	41
Bengal	1889-90	18,28,843	34,32,574	3,94,594	30,561	7,625	1,39,874	18,202	3,28,314	
	1895-96	17,32,181	36,27,156	4,15,947	53,836	24,489	1,81,023	58,045	10,89,183	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1889-90	..	20,66,879	2,65,731	1,56,813	1,17,351	32,096	70,056	2,420	698
	1895-96		18,90,528	1,73,475	2,20,291	1,45,111	32,892	84,894	1,391	1,295
Punjab	1889-90	12,35,650	21,03,778	41,290	47,663	11,055	39,204	1,35,665	1,95,870	1,036
	1895-96	10,07,218	23,11,133	59,234	84,378	28,481	38,872	1,76,604	2,78,197	2,181
Central Provinces	1889-90	5,36,155	2,78,995	1,52,133	8,272	9,271	43,596	6,330	68,553	22
	1895-96	3,03,527	4,01,582	1,73,043	9,224	7,767	25,628	2,780	78,436	...
Assam	1889-90	...	5,32,098	42,901	507	178	5,292	10	1,28,091	1,747
	1895-96	1,79,054	6,47,031	63,214	343	...	16,045	...	1,09,481	950
TOTAL	1889-90	82,37,763	1,57,58,643	10,37,663	7,54,310	1,75,581	7,39,225	5,08,494	19,13,763	26,442
	1895-96	78,30,673	1,70,85,537	10,74,588	7,54,667	2,67,323	9,12,720	5,33,709	31,79,620	1,317
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1889-90	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895-96	7,58,963	2,83,497	14,090	50,124	...	1,82,108	8,999	3,021	...

II.

in BRITISH INDIA during the official years 1889-90 and 1895-96.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Total	CONTRIBUTIONS			Debt (loans, Deposits, and advances)	Total income, excluding opening balance	Total income, including opening balance	Incidence of taxation in Rs., as, and pice per head of population	Incidence of income in Rs., as, and pice (excluding opening balance) per head of population	NAME OF PROVINCE
	From Provincial to Local	From other Boards	Total						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8,39,954	3,93,033	8,31,779	12,24,812	98,409	76,53,951	98,02,628	0 2 7	0 4 3	1889-90
10,18,848	3,25,832	8,66,661	11,92,493	3,92,875	89,54,875	1,10,24,739	0 2 8	0 4 5	1895-96
3,73,500	4,26,483	83,897	5,10,380	20,156	41,90,458	66,78,896	0 2 9	0 4 4	1889-90
6,12,837	10,60,592	18,474	10,79,066	63,695	50,80,437	76,19,266	0 2 8	0 4 8	1895-96
3,28,314	10,98,148	4,250	11,02,398	8,19,261	62,73,403	81,02,246	0 0 11	0 1 9	1889-90
10,89,183	5,10,907	2,285	5,13,192	8,08,115	67,70,986	85,03,167	0 0 11	0 1 9	1895-96
3,118	13,25,027	1,09,366	14,34,393		41,46,437	41,46,427	0 0 9	0 1 7	1889-90
2,686	11,29,911	1,04,632	12,34,543		37,84,420	37,84,420	0 0 8	0 1 4	1895-96
1,96,906	16,056	3,411	19,467	1,898	25,99,926	38,35,576	0 2 0	0 2 5	1889-90
2,80,378	75,116	3,941	79,057	58,296	31,16,433	41,23,651	0 2 0	0 2 8	1895-96
68,575	79,063		79,063	67,334	7,13,571	12,49,726	0 0 6	0 1 5	1889-90
78,436	1,14,101	1,308	1,15,409	94,875	9,08,744	12,12,271	0 0 8	0 1 6	1895-96
1,29,838	4,95,087		4,95,087	25	12,05,936	12,05,936	0 1 8	0 3 11	1889-90
1,10,431	2,10,492	...	2,10,492	1,74,855	12,22,411	14,01,465	0 2 1	0 3 11	1895-96
19,40,205	38,32,897	10,31,703	48,65,600	10,07,083	2,67,83,682	3,50,21,445	0 1 5	0 2 5	1889-90
31,92,799	34,26,951	9,97,391	44,24,252	15,92,711	2,98,38,306	3,76,68,979	0 1 5	0 2 6	1895-96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1889-90
3,021	18,824	...	18,824	97,261	6,57,924	14,16,887	0 1 8	0 3 11	1895-96

No.

LOCAL BOARDS. EXPENDITURE (in RUPEES) of DISTRICT and LOCAL BOARDS

NAME OF PROVINCE		Closing balance of last year	Total income during the year	Refunds and drawbacks (local rate refunds) and in the Punjab, Assam and Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Post Office (including District Post Establishments and Mail Cart Service)	18—ADMINISTRATION (GENERAL)	
					Office Establishment	Office Contingencies
1		2	3	4	5	6
Madras .	1889-90 .	21,48,677	76,53,951	15,722	94,406	1,30,631
	1895-96	20,69,864	89,54,875	13,876	1,40,711	1,12,735
Bombay .	1889-90	24,88,438	41,90,458	78	76,031	14,775
	1895-96	25,38,829	50,80,437	..	33,617	14,469
Bengal . .	1889-90	18,28,843	62,73,403	13,601	1,58,760	33,328
	1895-96	17,32,181	67,70,987	2	1,82,846	44,062
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1889-90		41,46,437		41,726	11,931
	1895-96		37,84,420	.	45,816	10,475
Punjab	1889-90 .	12,35,650	25,99,926	50,880	98,076	14,311
	1895-96	10,07,218	31,16,433	57,983	1,09,768	13,160
Central Provinces	1889-90 .	5,36,155	7,13,571	7	25,294	3,467
	1895-96	3,03,527	9,08,043	3,688	24,737	5,703
Assam	1889-90	..	12,05,936	40,769	.	.
	1895-96 .	1,79,054	12,22,411	50,445	..	...
TOTAL	1889-90 .	82,37,763	2,67,83,682	1,21,057	4,94,293	2,08,443
	1895-96 .	78,30,673	2,98,37,606	1,25,994	5,37,495	2,00,604
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...
	1895-96 .	7,58,963	6,57,924	19,116	18,321	5,080

III.

in BRITISH INDIA during the official years 1889-90 and 1895-96.

LOCAL BOARDS.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL FUNDS)				
Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit	Total	20 — Police (cattle pound charges)	22 — Education	NAME OF PROVINCE
7	8	9	10	
89,829	3,14,866	.	8,02,251	1889-90 } Madras.
1,15,219	3,68,665	...	11,67,168	1895-96 }
72,320	1,63,126	162	12,90,679	1889-90 } Bombay.
87,980	1,36,066	..	15,59,993	1895-96 }
66,445	2,58,533	23,589	10,04,140	1889-90 } Bengal
71,041	2,97,949	16,909	12,26,642	1895-96 }
200	53,857	1,02,948	11,70,401	1889-90 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
...	56,291	.	12,63,965	1895-96 }
...	1,12,387	15,370	5,08,342	1889-90 } Punjab
...	1,22,928	20,532	6,46,490	1895-96 }
6,213	34,974	51,492	1,73,456	1889-90 } Central Provinces.
8,729	39,169	65,985	2,81,058	1895-96 }
2,763	2,763	...	1,52,197	1889-90 } Assam.
2,828	2,828	...	1,99,407	1895-96 }
2,37,770	9,40,506	1,93,561	51,01,466	1889-90 } TOTAL.
2,85,797	10,23,896	1,03,426	63,44,723	1895-96 }
...	...	...	...	1889-90 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
18,917	42,327	...	2,00,570	1895-96 }

No.

LOCAL BOARDS.

EXPENDITURE (in RUPEES) of DISTRICT and LOCAL BOARD.

NAME OF PROVINCE.		24—Medical	32—Miscellaneous (including Minor Works and Navigation) Local Canal charges	33—Famine Relief	Other items	In charge of Officers of District and Local Boards
		11	12	13	14	15
Madras	1889-90	11,72,108	2,97,171	...	6,980	10,443
	1895-96	13,25,433	3,08,456	.	62,088	10,956
Bombay	1889-90	1,70,637	1,22,118	...	57,653	11,05,876
	1895-96	2,61,743	1,17,141	..	81,063	13,23,299
Bengal	1889-90	42,546	47,738	2,59,967	54,485	1,10,162
	1895-96	1,92,810	74,972	664	65,943	45,682
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1889-90	4,47,945	95,007	..	2,378	4,51,957
	1895-96	5,14,206	19,732	...	14,849	5,32,882
Punjab	1889-90	2,91,394	52,591	...	1,42,569	17,640
	1895-96	3,48,113	37,850	...	2,00,639	1,19,309
Central Provinces	1889-90	50,822	7,477	...	9,796	1,50,287
	1895-96	75,719	13,321	850	12,997	2,20,951
Assam	1889-90	35,521	24,638		638	1,591
	1895-96	70,756	26,446	..	788	17,717
TOTAL	1889-90	22,10,973	6,46,740	2,59,967	2,74,499	18,47,956
	1895-96	27,88,780	5,97,918	1,514	4,38,367	22,70,796
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1889-90	..	...	.	...	...
	1895-96	8,073	60,629	...	27,465	...

III—continued.

BRITISH INDIA during the official years 1889-90 and 1895-96.

LOCAL BOARDS.

45—CIVIL WORKS					NAME OF PROVINCE		
IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS				TOTAL			
Original Works	Repairs	Establishment, Tools and Plants and contingents appertaining to Public Works	Water supply and Water works and Drainage				
16	17	18	19	20			
8,47,166	24,22,588	5,92,331	...	38,72,528	1889-90	} Madras.	
7,51,587	27,81,426	6,44,815	...	41,88,784	1895-96		
3,46,156	4,64,373	1,05,056	19,335	20,40,796	1889-90	} Bombay	
5,68,733	6,35,093	1,58,770	1,05,442	27,91,337	1895-96		
11,71,942	19,43,732	5,90,238	26,307	38,42,381	1889-90	} Bengal.	
14,09,268	23,11,022	6,48,735	57,173	44,71,880	1895-96		
5,66,237	7,19,837	4,06,900	..	21,44,931	1889-90	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
4,02,406	8,47,078	19,173	...	18,01,539	1895-96		
3,10,733	5,39,543	1,12,877	...	9,80,793	1889-90	} Punjab	
2,87,925	5,73,935	1,12,639	...	10,93,862	1895-96		
1,67,732	18,780	1,464	7,319	3,45,582	1889-90	} Central Provinces	
1,49,641	37,007	...	880	4,08,479	1895-96		
4,87,824	3,47,278	41,324	...	8,78,017	1889-90	} Assam	
3,35,644	3,11,395	62,818	44,231	7,71,805	1895-96		
38,97,790	64,56,131	18,50,190	45,642	1,41,05,028	1889-90	} TOTAL.	
39,05,204	74,96,956	16,47,004	2,07,726	1,55,27,686	1895-96		
...	...	...	..	...	1889-90	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1,28,298	1,43,651	29,901	...	3,01,850	1895-96		

LOCAL BOARDS EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES) of DISTRICT and LOCAL BOARDS

NAME OF PROVINCE		CONTRIBUTIONS			Debt (including payment of loans Deposits, and Advances)	Interest on debt on account of last and current years
		To Provincial	To other Boards	Total		
		21	22	23			24	25
Madras	1889-90	71,139	9,52,939	10,24,078	1,26,721	8,701
	1895-96	1,48,095	10,09,713	11,57,808	4,19,484	4,014
Bombay	1889-90	32,885	86,952	1,19,837	58,072	14,319
	1895-96	21,800	49,380	71,180	47,834	8,662
Bengal	1889-90	.	...	...	6,25,260	..
	1895-96	1,054	1,685	2,739	7,36,250	10,702
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...
	1895-96	...	..	...	.	...
Punjab	1889-90	3,85,952	3,412	3,89,364	1,745	.
	1895-96	5,58,922	3,941	5,62,863	37,714	...
Central Provinces	1889-90	330	...	330	68,802	..
	1895-96	14,090	1,308	15,398	97,866	.
Assam	1889-90	...	...	..	25	...
	1895-96	...	...	...	173,437	...
TOTAL	1889-90	4,90,306	10,43,303	15,33,609	8,80,625	23,020
	1895-96	7,43,961	10,66,027	18,09,988	15,12,605	23,378
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1889-90	...	..	...	...	...
	1895-96	550	...	550	93,504	...

III—concluded.

in BRITISH INDIA during the official years 1889-90 and 1895-96

LOCAL BOARDS.

Total expenditure	BALANCE			NAME OF PROVINCE
	Deposits	Actual balance	Total	
26	27	28	29	
76,41,126	—28,448	21,89,950	21,61,502	1889-90 } Madras
90,15,776	—2,55,683	22,64,646	20,08,963	1895-96 }
40,32,776	39,143	26,22,143	26,61,286	1889-90 } Bombay.
50,75,039	—10,253	25,51,480	25,44,227	1895-96 }
61,72,240	2,47,944	16,82,062	19,30,006	1889-90 } Bengal
70,97,463	3,36,971	10,68,718	14,05,689	1895-96 }
40,17,467	...	1,28,970	1,28,970	1889-90 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh
36,70,582	...	1,13,838	1,13,838	1895-96 }
25,45,435	...	12,90,141	12,90,141	1889-90 } Punjab
31,28,974	...	9,94,677	9,94,677	1895-96 }
7,42,738	...	5,06,988	5,06,988	1889-90 } Central Provinces.
10,14,530	...	2,04,392	2,04,392	1895-96 }
11,34,568	..	71,368	71,368	1889-90 } Assam
12,95,912	...	1,05,553	1,05,553	1895-96 }
2,62,86,350	2,58,639	84,91,622	87,50,261	1889-90 } TOTAL.
3,02,98,276	71,035	73,06,304	73,77,339	1895-96 }
...	...	...	...	1889-90 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
7,54,084	...	6,62,803	6,62,803	1895-96 }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 14th, 1897.

The favourable monsoon conditions which prevailed during last week have continued during the week under review. Throughout the week a trough of low pressure extended from Sind east-south-eastward across the south of the Gangetic Plain and the north of the Central Provinces as far as the head of the Bay. To the south of this trough a fairly strong westerly wind held steadily, while to the north the ordinary east and south-east winds prevailed. This trough was traversed at different times during the week by small storms proceeding from the Bay towards Upper India, and these storms occasioned heavyish rain over the regions affected by them, while the westerly winds in the south and the easterly winds in the north gave fair rain to those regions also. Lower Burma received daily rain and Upper Burma fair but intermittent falls. In Bengal the rainfall was light and scattered until the last day of the week when general rain was received. In Upper India the rainfall was fair and occurred daily on and near the hills, but was light and intermittent over the plains. Over the central parts of the country good rain fell daily, and at the close of the week the amount increased and in places was heavy. Along the West Coast there were daily falls of rain, but the fall fell off quickly on leaving the coast, and it was only very occasionally during the week that showers extended into the interior of the Peninsula and into Madras. This account shows that over the greater part of the country the weather was showery only with no heavy falls of rain, except over the central districts at the close of the week. As a consequence the mean temperature continued slightly excessive in most places, and the general temperature of the whole country was above the normal on each day of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, August 8th.*—The barometer changes were generally slight. Pressure was lowest in Sind, and thence a trough of relatively low pressure extended east-south-eastward as far as the head of the Bay. Ordinary monsoon winds prevailed throughout the Indian region, the force being stronger than usual along the West Coast and about normal over the Bay. The mean temperature was low within a band running from Kathiawar through the Central Provinces and Lower Bengal to Upper Burma and above the average elsewhere. Light scattered showers had fallen over Upper India and the centre and east of the Peninsula and general showers elsewhere.

Monday, August 9th.—The barometer had been nearly steady during the previous 24 hours, and the distribution of pressure was practically unchanged. The monsoon had fallen somewhat lighter along the West Coast, but otherwise there had been but little change. The mean temperature was generally excessive. The abnormal excess was large over a considerable part of North-West India and considerable over Madras. Showery weather continued, except over Sind, where the weather was fine. In Upper Burma, the Gangetic Plain and the centre and east of the Peninsula the showers were light and scattered.

Tuesday, August 10th.—The barometer had risen, except in the north-east and over the hills. The general distribution was similar to that reported on the two previous days, but pressure was somewhat more uniform over Northern and North-Western India. Ordinary monsoon winds continued. The mean temperature had fallen to below the normal over the west and north of the Punjab, but was above the average in most other places. The rainfall had been general, though not heavy, over all parts of India, except Bihar, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh and the greater part of Madras, where it had been insignificant.

Wednesday, August 11th.—The barometer had fallen briskly over parts of North-East India and of Burma, but had changed very slightly elsewhere.

A small depression had appeared over South-West Bengal, but in other respects the distribution was little changed. The winds exhibited no important change. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the Indus Valley, across the head of the Peninsula and in Malabar, but in other places the excess still held. The rainfall continued general and fairly heavy, except in the districts of light fall mentioned on the 10th.

Thursday, August 12th—The small depression noticed over South-West Bengal on the 11th had increased in size, but this was the only important change in the barometric distribution. The winds were feebly cyclonic around this depression, but were otherwise unaltered. The mean temperature remained low over the Indus Valley and generally excessive elsewhere. Heavy-ish rain had fallen over Lower Burma and the Central Provinces and moderate rain over North Madras. In other parts of India showery weather only had been experienced.

Friday, August 13th—The barometer had fallen slightly at the majority of stations. The depression over South-West Bengal had become slightly deeper, but there was no other change of importance. The winds remained feebly cyclonic around the depression, but were about normal elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the south of the Central Provinces and the north of the Peninsula, but was in slight to considerable excess of the normal elsewhere. The rainfall was generally similar to that reported on the previous day.

Saturday, August 14th—The barometer had fallen briskly over the Central Provinces, and the depression from South-West Bengal had begun to move north-westward towards the north of the Central Provinces and the South Gangetic Plain. The pressure differences were large over the Peninsula and the Bay. The winds remained irregularly and feebly cyclonic around the depression, but were nearly normal in direction elsewhere. The mean temperature had fallen and was below the average over the Central Provinces, Burma, the Punjab and the west of the North-West Provinces. The rainfall conditions were generally unaltered.

Temperature—The mean temperature as noticed above has been generally excessive during the week under review. At the beginning of the week the excess was large over the north-west of India, while at the close of the week under the influence of heavier rain a considerable deficiency was shown over parts of the Central Provinces. In the Punjab and Baluchistan the temperature has been unsteady, and there has been a considerable fall over this area during the week, due probably to the fall of rain and perhaps snow over the mountain region in the north-west.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	AUGUST 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	
Burma	+0.2	+0.8	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+0.7	—0.3	+0.8
Bengal and Assam	+0.6	+0.3	+1.4	+1.6	+2.7	+2.7	+1.9	+1.6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1.5	+1.9	+1.7	+1.1	+2.7	+2.4	+0.3	+1.7
Punjab	+3.1	+0.6	—0.7	+0.3	+1.0	+1.2	—2.1	+0.5
Bombay	+0.5	+0.8	+0.7	+0.2	+0.7	+1.1	+1.8	+0.8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.3	+1.2	+1.1	+0.3	+1.0	—0.2	—1.1	+0.4
Central India and Gujarat	+1.2	+2.9	+2.1	+2.1	+2.1	+2.4	+1.8	+2.1
Sind and Rajputana	+5.4	+5.1	+2.5	+1.0	+1.1	+1.3	+0.6	+2.4
Madras	+1.4	+2.0	+2.4	+2.1	+1.9	+0.9	+1.8	+1.8
Mean for whole of India	+1.6	+1.7	+1.4	+1.2	+1.6	+1.4	+0.5	+1.3

On each day of the week, except the last, the mean temperature of the whole country was about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal. On the last day this excess was suddenly diminished to $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was about normal in Burma, the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, and was from $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in excess in the remaining provinces. The greatest abnormal excess was 2.4 in Sind and Rajputana.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

August 8th	. . . . .	112° 2	at Jacobabad.
„ 9th	. . . . .	110° 8	„ „
„ 10th	. . . . .	109° 3	„ „
„ 11th	. . . . .	104° 4	„ „
„ 12th	. . . . .	106° 4	„ Multan.
„ 13th	. . . . .	103° 4	„ Multan and Jacobabad
„ 14th	. . . . .	103° 4	„ Jacobabad

Rain.—As stated above, the rainfall of the week under review has been very general and over some parts of the country has been heavy. The table at the close shows that effective rain was received during the week in all the rainfall divisions, except Baluchistan, where the weather was dry throughout. The fall was, however, very light over the south-east of the Peninsula and the central parts of Madras. The average actual rainfall varied from 17.80 inches in Coorg, 12.92 inches in Tenasserim, 12.53 inches in the Konkan and 9.61 inches in Arakan, to 0.88 inch in the West Punjab, 0.39 inch in Madras (Central), 0.11 inch in the East Coast (South) and to 0.13 inch in Madras (South). The third column of the table shows that the rainfall, though general, has varied very considerably as regards amount from the normal distribution. Thus over the greater part of North-East India and also over the centre and east of the Peninsula the fall has been lighter than usual, while over North-Western, Central and Western India the amount received has been in excess of the normal. In the case of several of the divisions these variations have been large. The column above quoted shows that in the case of twenty-seven divisions the rainfall has been less and in the case of thirty has been more than the normal. The area of deficient rainfall included the following divisions *viz.*, Central and Upper Burma, Assam, the Hills and Brahmaputia divisions, all the Bengal and Bihar divisions, all the North-West Provinces and Oudh divisions, except the hills, the south and submontane divisions of the Punjab, the Baluchistan Hills, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South). In all other parts of the country the rainfall was more or less excessive. The principal variations within the area of deficient fall were —3.46 inches in North Bengal, —3.04 inches in the Assam Hills, —2.75 inches in East Bengal, —2.46 inches in the Bengal Hills, —2.42 inches in North Bihar, —2.19 inches in the North-West Provinces (East) and —2.24 inches in the North-West Provinces (East-Submontane), while within the area of excessive fall the principal variations were +11.92 inches in Coorg, +6.61 inches in the Konkan, +5.31 inches in Malabar and +3.86 inches in the central division of the Central Provinces.

In the case of the distressed area, within the central parts of the Peninsula, the rainfall returns show very scattered falls. Thus in the Bombay Deccan the actual average fall for the week, was 2.72 inches, while the normal fall is 1.04 inches, showing an excess of 1.68 inches. This excess is derived as follows:—there was an excess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Kolhapur, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Belgaum, 2 inches in Satara and 1 inch in Dharwar and Poona, while there was a deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Sholapur and Bijapur. At the sudder station of Sholapur there was no rain throughout the week, and the average for the district was 0.21 inch, while at Bijapur sudder station there were only five light showers of five cents. or less, and the average fall for the district was 0.31 inch. Similarly in Madras. In the district of Anantapur there were six stations, in Cuddapah four stations, in North Arcot eight stations and in Chingleput three stations, which had no rain throughout the week, and in those districts as well as in South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichmopoly, Tinnevely and Madura the average rainfall for each district was less than 0.20 inch and in one case was only 0.02 inch.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the rainfall of the present monsoon season has been excessive, that is, 20 per cent or more above the normal in South Bihar, the North-West Provinces (West and Hills), Malabar, Coorg and the Bombay Deccan, it has been normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent from the average in Tenasserim, Deltaic and Central Burma, Arakan, East Bengal, Cachar, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East, Central and Submontane), North and South Oudh, the South-East and North Punjab, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, Konkan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, the East Coast, (North), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), the East Coast (Central) and Madras (South). In all the remaining divisions the seasonal fall has been defective, the principal instances being—43 per cent. in Upper Burma, —50 per cent. in Assam Hills and —78 per cent. in Baluchistan.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week :

Burma	.	.	.	Thaton	.	.	.	.	.	20 06 inches.
Assam	.	.	.	Barkhola (Cachar)	.	.	.	.	.	7 97 "
Bengal	.	.	.	Noakhalli	.	.	.	.	.	5 68 "
				Kalimpong (Darjeeling)	.	.	.	.	.	6 25 "
North-West Provinces				Dhampur (Bijnor)	.	.	.	.	.	7 08 "
				Tanakpur (Almora)	.	.	.	.	.	7 98 "
Punjab	.	.	.	Dasuya (Hoshiarpur)	.	.	.	.	.	5 94 "
				Kangra	.	.	.	.	.	16 03 "
West Coast	.			Vayitri (Malabar)	.	.	.	.	.	32 25 "
				Devola (Nilgiris)	.	.	.	.	.	23 92 "
				Karjat (Colaba)	.	.	.	.	.	20 57 "
				Bavda (Kolhapur)	.	.	.	.	.	25 94 "
Central districts	.			Hoshangabad	.	.	.	.	.	12 48 "
				Drug (Raipur)	.	.	.	.	.	14 24 "
Madras	.	.	.	Bhadrachalam (Godavery)	.	.	.	.	.	9 50 "
				Tiruvur (Kistna)	.	.	.	.	.	4 54 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO AUGUST 14TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to August 14th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Per cent
BURMA . . .	1 Tenasserim . . .	12 92	9 78	+ 3 14	100 88	108 32	— 7
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic . .	7 41	5 23	+ 2 18	54 53	53 86	+ 1
	3 Central do . . .	3 47	3 65	— 0 18	20 57	29 77	— 11
	4 Upper do . . .	1 54	2 14	— 0 60	14 36	25 12	— 43
	5 Arakan . . .	9 61	9 04	+ 0 57	118 88	122 97	— 3
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal . . .	2 01	4 76	— 2 75	41 73	47 98	— 13
	7 Assam Surnia . . .	6 51	5 69	+ 0 82	55 00	50 67	+ 9
	8 Do Hills . . .	3 33	6 37	— 3 04	38 76	77 27	— 50
	9 Do Brahmaputra . . .	1 83	3 59	— 1 76	30 03	38 00	— 21
	10 Deltaic Bengal . . .	1 60	3 07	— 1 47	29 83	28 66	+ 4
	11 Central do . . .	1 24	2 73	— 1 49	21 04	27 97	— 25
	12 North do . . .	1 27	4 73	— 3 46	35 86	50 77	— 29
	13 Bengal Hills . . .	5 33	7 79	— 2 46	55 88	77 51	— 28
	14 Orissa . . .	2 42	2 63	— 0 21	25 25	26 83	— 6
	15 Chota Nagpur . . .	2 53	3 42	— 0 89	23 91	27 78	— 14
	16 South Bihar . . .	0 85	2 80	— 1 95	28 47	22 85	+ 25
	17 North do . . .	0 73	3 15	— 2 42	21 22	26 18	— 19
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODUH	18 N-W P East . . .	0 33	2 52	— 2 19	21 74	20 44	+ 6
	19 South Oudh . . .	0 99	2 79	— 1 80	21 20	19 41	+ 9
	20 North do . . .	1 02	3 01	— 1 99	22 29	21 21	+ 5
	21 N-W P Central . . .	1 62	2 30	— 0 68	19 83	18 54	+ 7
	22 Do West . . .	1 62	1 78	— 0 16	20 12	14 13	+ 42
	23 Do East Submontane . .	0 57	2 81	— 2 24	23 42	22 39	+ 5
	24 Do West do . . .	3 18	3 20	— 0 02	28 67	24 34	+ 19
	25 Do Hills . . .	4 09	3 92	+ 0 17	32 41	25 69	+ 26
PUNJAB . . .	26 South-East Punjab . . .	1 73	1 52	+ 0 21	13 23	12 43	+ 7
	27 South do . . .	1 12	1 21	— 0 09	5 53	8 37	— 34
	28 Central do . . .	1 72	1 45	+ 0 27	6 42	8 86	— 28
	29 Punjab Submontane . . .	2 05	2 13	— 0 08	10 07	15 02	— 33
	30 Do Hills . . .	6 07	5 39	+ 0 68	27 31	38 11	— 28
	31 North Punjab . . .	2 42	1 52	+ 0 90	8 58	8 31	+ 3
	32 West do . . .	0 88	0 38	+ 0 50	3 01	3 97	— 24
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar . . .	9 98	4 67	+ 5 31	94 10	75 70	+ 24
	34 Madras South-Central . .	2 82	1 20	+ 1 62	15 21	13 75	+ 11
	35 Coorg . . .	17 80	5 88	+ 11 92	101 02	79 36	+ 27
	36 My-ore . . .	2 40	1 36	+ 1 04	15 16	15 05	+ 1
	37 Konkan . . .	12 53	5 92	+ 6 61	94 94	80 83	+ 17
	38 Bombay Deccan . . .	2 72	1 04	+ 1 68	18 84	15 09	+ 25
	39 Hyderabad North . . .						
	40 Khandesh . . .	1 35	0 66	+ 0 69	9 93	11 56	— 14
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41 Berar . . .	3 50	1 62	+ 1 88	16 42	20 12	— 18
	42 Central Provinces West . .	4 35	1 87	+ 2 48	22 26	27 30	— 18
	43 Do. do Central . . .	7 06	3 20	+ 3 86	28 96	32 09	— 10
	44 Do. do East . . .	6 07	3 54	+ 2 53	31 45	30 02	+ 5
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat . . .	3 07	2 00	+ 0 98	19 32	28 78	— 33
	46 Kathiawar . . .	1 90	0 98	+ 0 92	9 88	13 41	— 26
	47 Sind . . .	1 05	0 46	+ 0 59	3 50	3 57	— 2
	48 Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0 26	— 0 26	0 36	1 63	— 78
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	49 Central India East . . .	2 50	2 19	+ 0 31	21 72	23 48	— 7
	50 Rajputana East, Central . .	2 14	1 69	+ 0 45	13 74	16 74	— 18
	51 West Rajputana . . .	3 48	0 65	+ 2 83	8 19	7 39	+ 11
MADRAS . . .	52 East Coast North . . .	2 47	1 37	+ 1 10	13 55	13 51	0
	52-A. Do do . . .	5 95	4 27	+ 1 68	27 90	32 46	— 14
	53 Hyderabad South . . .	1 03	1 36	— 0 33	10 11	12 11	— 16
	54 Madras Central . . .	0 39	1 19	— 0 80	6 49	7 99	— 19
	55 East Coast Central . . .	1 11	0 91	+ 0 20	7 60	8 17	— 7
	56 Do South . . .	0 11	1 18	— 1 07	5 02	7 42	— 32
	57 Madras South . . .	0 13	0 36	— 0 23	2 82	3 04	— 7

SIMLA, 19th August, 1897.

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 14th August*—The rainfall is in excess on West Coast, fair to good in the Circars, considerably deficient in Bellary, seriously deficient elsewhere. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, for irrigation generally it is insufficient in rainfall areas, but is adequate under Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Penyar, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Agricultural operations are progressing, but more rain much required for this purpose and for standing crops. Harvests are still limited, but are extending, outturn generally middling. Pasture is failing in parts. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally available, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, many deaths being reported from Anantapur, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are very high, and are rising generally, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Bellary. Prospects of the Circars are generally moderately hopeful, elsewhere there is no improvement, more rain is urgently wanted everywhere, except on West Coast. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—139,270 men, 240,908 women, 78,904 children, total 459,082 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—168 men, 155 women, 98 children with 300 unspecified, total 721 in Ganjam and Kistna. Weavers—26,402 men, 20,679 women, 2,093 children, total 49,174, relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 508,977. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—345 men, 586 women, 17,863 children, total 18,794. Others—3,215 men, 6,358 women, 17,694 children, total 27,267. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—20,702 men, 57,028 women, 63,823 children with 154 unspecified, total 141,707. Total on gratuitous relief 187,768. Grand total on Government relief 696,745. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam $8\frac{1}{2}$, Kurnool 9, Bellary 10, Godavari $10\frac{1}{2}$, Anantapur and Cuddapah 12, and Vizagapatam $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts since the commencement of distress Rs 13,84,771.

Bombay—*For week ending 16th August*—Rain good in Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Belgaum, and Dharwar, slight in the Deccan and Bijapur, more wanted in Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and parts of Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Baroda. Sowing operations completed, except in parts of Broach, North Deccan, Sholapur, and Dharwar. Rice transplanting continues in Kaira, Surat, Thana, Kaira, and Baroda. Standing crops are thriving, except in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Locusts caused damage in two talukas of Hyderabad, slight in Upper Sind Frontier and three talukas of Thar and Parkar. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Bijapur, and is improving in Khandesh and Poona. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Surat, Nasik, Thana, and Sholapur, are rising in parts of Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur; and are stationary in parts of Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $7\frac{3}{8}$, Sholapur $6\frac{7}{8}$, Ahmednagar $6\frac{3}{8}$, Poona $7\frac{3}{8}$, Nasik $7\frac{3}{8}$, Satara $7\frac{7}{10}$, Khandesh $6\frac{1}{2}$, Dharwar $9\frac{1}{10}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 109,657, Sholapur 106,478, Ahmednagar 65,942, Poona, 16,409, Nasik 6,230, Satara 9,141, Khandesh 8,793, Belgaum 16,283, Dharwar 2,203. On test works—Ratnagiri 22, total 341,158, of whom 277,399 are relief workers and 63,759 dependants. Of relief workers—89,807 are men, 117,863 women, and 69,729 children. Of dependants—500 are men, 5,776 women, and 57,483 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 13,637, including 975 in poor-houses; Sholapur 12,203, including 175 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 14,067, including 1,024 in poor-houses, Poona

15,634 Nasik 1,892, including 332 in poor-houses, Satara 2,932, including 279 in poor-houses, Belgaum 812, Dharwar 1,034, total 62,211, of whom 27,526 are men 19,409 women, and 15,276 children. Total number on relief 403,369

Bengal—*For week ending 16th August*—There was general rain during the week, but the fall was slight in parts of North Bengal and North Bihar and in the Palamau district of Chota Nagpur. In these districts however some rain is reported to have fallen after the close of the week, and prospects have improved, but much more is still required, especially in Palamau and Champaran and the Madhubani sub-division of Darbhanga, for the transplantation of winter rice. The prospects of autumn crops are generally good except in Patna where the crops as previously reported were damaged by the recent floods. The harvesting of early rice and jute is proceeding and on the whole a good outturn is expected. Prices continue almost stationary. In some districts new rice has come into the market. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice 7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Nadia, common rice 7 seers old and 10 seers new, Murshidabad, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers old and 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers new, Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Rajshahi, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran, barley 10 seers 13 chittacks, Champaran, barley $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers and *mahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-coin and *mahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 10 seers, Darbhanga, rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice 7 to 9 seers and maize 9 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 10 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers and *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) 13 to 24 seers, Palamau, rice 8 seers, and Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 14th August, were—Bankura 12,623, Nadia 20,615, Murshidabad 2,319, Jessore 184, Khulna 8,880, Rajshahi 312, Dinajpur 82, Pabna 171, Patna 303, Shahabad 21,163, Saran 73,512, Champaran 48,970, Muzaffarpur 95,208, Darbhanga 129,525, Sonthal Parganas 6,264, Puri no report, Hazaribagh 4,494, Lohardaga 3,502, Palamau 3,980, and Manbhum 17,006, total 449,113 against 489,858 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 2,676, Nadia 1,543, Murshidabad 2,948, Khulna 109, Rajshahi 8,417, Pabna 1,840, Saran 7,108, Champaran 12,879, Muzaffarpur 2,082, Darbhanga 29,800, Bhagalpur 7,069, Cuttack 4,015, Hazaribagh 843, and Lohardaga 2,671, total 84,000 against 91,120 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 51,799, women 44,704, children 16,928, total 113,431. Dependants—men 114, women 2, children 3,429, total 3,545. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 4,806, women 8,083, children 43,583, total 56,472. Otherwise relieved—men 50,050, women 164,721, children 59,090, total 273,861. Test-workers—men 1,164, women 391, children 249, total 1,804. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund (the sex of 8,293 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported)—men 13,874, women 40,106, children 21,727, total 75,707. Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga—men 646, women 400, children 174, total 1,220. Hatwa—men 243, women 189, children 110, total 542. Jamtara—men 73, women 74, children 20, total 167. Deoghur—men 29, women 28, children 2, total 59. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga—men 2,239, women 4,874, children 5,288; total 12,401. Muzaffarpur—men 28, women 213, children 173, total 414. Hatwa—men 205, women 366, children 627, total 1,198. Manjha—men 203, women 131, children 15, total 349. Cuttack—Wards Estates—men 144, women 538, children 156, total 838. Total on private relief 17,188 against 18,603 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th August.*—Rain fell in all districts during the week, Jhansi recorded over 11 inches, Bijnor over 7 inches, and Dehra Dun, Shahjahanpur and Agra over 5; in most of the remaining districts the rainfall varied from 1 to 4 inches. Sowings and weeding of crops continue. Sowings are near completion in some districts. Standing crops are doing well. Transplantation of rice is in progress. A little grain is being cut in a few districts. Slight damage has been caused by excessive rain in places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 14th August, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra

13,695, Etawah 2,404, Cawnpore 8,810, Faizabad 9,237, Bareilly 10,497, Hamirpur 21,967, Allahabad 74,387, Jaunpur 23,417, Jalandhar 3,442, Meerut 16,291, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares, 5,841, Jyoti 1,257,555, Gorakhpur 11,705, Azamgarh 13,142, Lucknow 27,929, Unao 19,147, Rae Bareilly 16,587, Hardoi 50,574, total 474,837. This total is distributed as follows:—relieved by various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code, including operations employed on relief works—41,572, relieved as dependants—17,387, relieved in poor-houses—9,402, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 52,119 from Charitable Fund, 393,635, total 474,837. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—614, relieved in poor-houses—9,261, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 12,082 from Charitable Fund, 47,210, total 57,075. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 531,922. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 8½ to 14 seers per he districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain has fallen all over the Province averaging 3½ inches in Rawal Pindi, 2½ in Rohtak, 2 in Jullundur, 1½ in Hissar and Ferozepore, 1½ in Sialkot, 1½ in Gujranwala, 1½ in Dera Ismail Khan and ½ in Amritsar districts, and about 3 inches at Delhi and Lahore. Sowing and ploughing still continue. More rain is wanted in Unosaila. Condition of standing crops is generally good, recent rain having much benefited the crops. Condition of cattle has generally improved, except in Gujranwala and Lahore, where it is said to be poor yet. Green grass is now available in almost all places, dry fodder is scanty in Gujranwala. Locusts appeared in Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, doing slight damage to young crops. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows:—Relief workers—5,513 men, 6,407 women, 1,754 children. Dependants—15 men, 19 women, 1,879 children. Relieved in poor-houses—111 men, 101 women, 838 children. Otherwise relieved—2,532 men, 3,839 women, 2,383 children. Famine works have been closed in Rohtak. Total number on relief this week is 25,391 against 29,843 last week, of this 23,000 are in Hissar alone. The decrease has occurred in nearly all districts. Prices are generally high, wheat is selling from 9½ to 11, great millet 9 to 11, maize 9 to 14, barley 12, bulrush millet 8½ to 9½, and rice 6½ to 6½ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar (Bir Ditch), barley flour 10½ seers, Southern Ghaggar, great millet flour 10, cuttings of great millet 10, Ferozepore, barley and gram 10½ and wheat 11½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Good showers have fallen in all districts, with copious falls in the rice tracts, the Nerbudda Valley and Jubbulpore, in the Hoshangabad tahsil where 17 inches were registered the rainfall is excessive, some more rain is required in Bhanga for the tanks, elsewhere a short break would be beneficial, especially for *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and the lesser millets. Present prospects are generally good, but heavy rain and insects have done some damage to *til* in parts of Saugor and the Harda tahsil of Hoshangabad and to the early millet (*kutki*) which was being harvested in Betul. Transplantation of rice and weeding operations are in full swing. Preparation of lands for winter sowings continues. Fodder is still scarce in some parts of Nagpur. Prices are steady in seven districts, elsewhere there are slight fluctuations with a tendency to rise further in Betul, Balaghat, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwara, but the price of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has fallen in Nagpur during the past fortnight. There has been a decrease of 15,000 in the number of relief workers, while the number receiving gratuitous relief has advanced 11,000, with the extension of the village relief system and the establishment of children's kitchens. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 20,199, Damoh 23,073, Jubbulpore 29,973, Mandla 11,688, Seoni 4,239, Narsinghpur 18,938, Hoshangabad 30,584, Nimar 748, Betul 7,611, Chhindwara 13,701, Wardha

1,808, Nagpur 7,225, Bhandara 12,468, Balaghat 30,963, Raipur 38,875, Bilaspur 47,414, Sambalpur 875, total 300,382. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 16,468, Damoh 17,545, Jubbulpore 46,355, Mandla 9,977, Seoni 11,075, Narsinghpur 14,853, Hoshangabad 12,934, Nimar 1,375, Betul 4,635, Chhindwara 4,627, Wardha 834, Nagpur 7,247, Chanda 1,704, Bhandara 11,251, Balaghat 16,821, Raipur 26,832, Bilaspur 72,589, and Sambalpur 174, total 277,296. Total number on relief 577,678. There were also 18,747 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 95,705, women 140,457, and children 64,220. Test workers—men 7, women 11. Dependants—men 2,328, women 3,289, and children 40,901, with 1,468 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 7,306, women 3,897, and children 14,183. Otherwise relieved—men 27,874, women 54,924, and children 59,213, with 57,413 unclassified. Wage prices—Saugor and Seoni $7\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh, Mandla, and Chhindwara 8, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Hoshangabad $8\frac{1}{2}$, Betul 7, Wardha $8\frac{1}{2}$, Sambalpur and Nagpur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Chanda $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bhandara, Raipur, Nimar, and Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Balaghat $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th August.*—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing approaching completion in some districts. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are everywhere favourable. In Upper Burma reports from Mandalay, Sagang, Kyaukse, Meiktila, and Yamethin not received, owing to floods on railway. Of the precarious districts—Thayetmyo received more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Minbu, Magwe, and Myingyan more than 1 inch, and Lower Chindwin and Pakokku nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of rain during the week. Prospects in the Mandalay division, excluding Mandalay, are good, they are also good in Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin, and Thayetmyo, in Shwebo standing crops are withering in places and cultivation is backward, in Pakokku standing crops are backward, except in Tilin, Yawdwin, and Taungshe, in Minbu the early sessamum crop in Kyabin Township has failed, crops in Minbu sub-division harvests are fair, but prospects are bad in Salin sub-division, especially as there is a very scanty supply of water in the canals, more rain is wanted for standing crops in Magwe, in Myingyan three-fourths of the early sessamum and cotton crops have withered in Myingyan and Taungtha Townships and the early crops in Pagan sub-division are practically a total failure. Generally prospects in the precarious tracts have deteriorated during the week. The price of paddy has risen largely in Upper Chindwin, considerably in Thaton, and fallen slightly in Thayetmyo, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Myingyan 20,893. On Gratuitous relief—Myingyan 5,144. Total number on relief 26,037. Price of rice—Myingyan 8 seers 3 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Weather hot. More rain is wanted in Upper Assam Valley both for tea and for transplantation of late rice. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Prospects of rice are good in Lakhimpur and in Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills, elsewhere fair. No report received from Sylhet. Prices—common rice—Silchar 9, Tezpur 7, Gauhati, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th August.*—MYSORE.—5 cents rain in Civil and Military Station and good rain in parts of three districts. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore and fallen in Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) sown in parts.

COORG.—Rainfall 9 inches 12 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop thriving. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th August.*—BERAR.—Weather warm and cloudy with plentiful rainfall during week. Standing crops are in excellent condition. Preparation of land for next winter crop in progress. Sowings nearing completion. Weeding continues. Fodder is scarce in Amraoti and Buldana. Water amply sufficient. Prices of food-grains show a tendency

to rise. Relief workers—Akola 3,200, Amraoti 330, Basim 397, Ellichpur 1,948, Wun 1,849. On gratuitous relief—Akola 2,186, Basim 164, Ellichpur 1,742, Wun 561. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,281, Amraoti 437, Basim 340, Buldana 63, Ellichpur 449. Total number on relief 14,947. Prices—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim $7\frac{1}{2}$, Buldana $6\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur 7, Wun 10 seers per rupee. Cholera attacks 14, deaths 6.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 1 inch 41 cents. The rainfall up to date is generally sufficient for autumn crops. Prospects are fair. Rice sowings are limited owing to insufficient water in tanks. Scarcity of fodder continues. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, and Elgandal was 12,699. Prices in affected districts—6 Lingsagar and Naldurg, $6\frac{1}{2}$ Mahbubnagar, $6\frac{3}{4}$ Gulburga, $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee in Raichur. 1,391 persons on gratuitous relief in Arungabad, 552 Raichur, 758 Lingsagar, 1,007 Naldurg, 175 Mahbubnagar, 1,853 Elgandal. Total number on relief 18,435. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $5\frac{3}{4}$, and *jowari* $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 16th August*—Rain fell in all agencies during the week, but more rain is still wanted in parts of Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Standing crops are in good condition everywhere. Agricultural stock is improving in Bhopawar, fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is scarce in Bhopawar, good in other agencies. Prices are above normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Malwa; falling in parts of Gwalior and steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—7,082 in Gwalior, 16,250 in Bundelkhand, and 12,846 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—3,595 in Gwalior, 5,924 in Bundelkhand, and 2,652 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 48,349. Prices—9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Gwalior, $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in Bundelkhand, and 9 in Baghelkhand. Relief works by Itakadars of Rewah have been closed.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th August*.—Rainfall about 7 inches or over at Abu, Jhallawar, and Bikanir City, over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Marwar and Meywar, between 3 and 4 inches in Peitabgarh, Kotah, and Bhurtpore; over 2 inches in Serohi, Kherwara, Ajmere, Jeypore, Kishengarh, and Dholepore, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Ulwar and Jaisalmere, slight in Kerowlie. Reports for Deoli, Tonk, Bundi, Shahpura not received. Ploughing and sowing still continue in parts and generally standing crops are thriving. Prospects are favourable. Crops have been damaged in places in Meywar and slightly in Ajmere by locusts. Agricultural stock is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient generally. Prices are falling in Marwar, Jhallawar, rising in Meywar, Kotah, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Bikanir, fluctuating in Jaisalmere, steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works were—Tonk 1,717, other pergunahs 60, Sironj 800, and Dholepore 433. On ordinary works—Dholepore 582, Bhurtpore 2,109, Bikanir 728, none in Tonk. Gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,113, Tonk 2,616, Sironj 311, Chabra 62, Pirawa 400, none in Deoli and Bundi, Dholepore 504, Bhurtpore 374, and Bikanir 98. Total number on relief 8,488. Prices—Tonk not received, Dholepore $11\frac{5}{8}$ and Bhurtpore $11\frac{1}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 17th August*.—Rain has fallen. Wheat and barley threshing mostly finished. Standing rice crops are generally in good condition. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 17th August*—Slight rain. Prices rising slightly. Fodder sufficient. Autumn sowings and ploughings in progress. Condition of standing crops generally reported fair.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th August*.—Rainfall 4.75 inches. Good and general rain. The rain has come too late to be of any benefit regarding transplanting of rice, consequently much ground in this valley remains unplanted, but the standing crops are benefiting, and reports from the Terai state there have not been such fine crops there for five years. Price— $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers the rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras .	507,528	239,940	747,468	478,597	218,148	696,745	— 50,723
Bombay	339,712	59,434	399,146	341,158	62,211	403,369	+ 4,223
Bengal .	133,419	356,439	489,858	118,780	330,333	449,113	— 40,745
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	64,369	410,831	475,200	52,364	414,457	466,821	— 8,379
Punjab .	18,219	11,624	29,843	15,587	9,804	25,391	— 4,452
Central Provinces	315,132	266,074	581,206	300,382	277,296	577,678	— 3,528
Burma .	28,123	6,792	34,915	20,893	5,144	26,037	— 8,878
Berar . .	10,070	8,680	18,750	7,724	7,223	14,947	— 3,803
Hyderabad .	14,678	3,635	18,313	12,699	5,736	18,435	+ 122
Central India .	41,936	13,307	55,243	36,178	12,171	48,349	— 6,894
Rajputana . .	3,182	7,166	10,348	3,010	5,478	8,488	— 1,860
TOTAL	1,476,368	1,383,922	2,860,290	1,387,372	1,348,001	2,735,373	— 124,917

(a) Exclusive of 84,000 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(b) Exclusive of 65,101 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(c) Figures incomplete

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes and give the District totals only. For the weather summary in the Gazette of India.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th JULY 1897				FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th AUGUST 1897			
Name of Province and District.		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Madras													
1	Cuddapah	100,423	24,165	124,588	101,286	24,892	126,178	102,129	22,385	124,514	80,010	27,000	107,010
2	Kurnool	169,516	62,234	231,750	175,642	57,210	232,852	177,926	61,000	238,926	140,620	50,000	190,620
3	Bellary	152,372	26,255	178,627	163,231	26,986	190,217	161,673	27,308	188,981	150,000	20,000	170,000
4	Anantapur	68,185	10,115	79,600	70,503	10,863	81,366	67,078	10,822	77,900	64,087	10,000	74,087
5	Ganjam	36,500	87,118	123,618	36,708	91,519	131,227	47,283	96,513	143,810	40,130	92,000	132,130
6	Vizagapatam	24,780	29,898	54,678	24,512	38,012	62,524	20,627	31,011	51,638	15,641	24,187	39,828
7	Godavari				2,823	490	3,313	155	728	883	1,011	228	1,239
8	Kistna										170		170
TOTAL MADRAS		552,776	(1) 240,115	792,891	577,705	(1) 252,951	830,656	557,071	(1) 247,000	804,071	707,528	(1) 200,000	907,528
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	90,957	13,453	104,410	101,009	13,198	114,197	104,459	13,397	117,856	100,303	13,417	113,720
2	Sholapur	89,454	10,133	99,587	98,263	10,886	109,149	107,316	11,118	118,434	104,070	11,311	115,381
3	Ahmednagar	81,563	12,370	94,133	84,855	13,928	98,783	76,334	15,017	91,350	69,008	15,700	84,708
4	Poona	8,887	11,414	20,301	10,274	11,877	22,151	13,488	11,519	25,007	15,001	12,172	27,173
5	Nasik	17,698	1,796	19,194	14,035	1,406	15,441	9,616	1,588	11,204	6,050	1,711	7,761
6	Satara	11,992	1,401	13,393	11,431	1,681	13,112	12,066	2,138	14,204	8,806	2,412	11,218
7	Khandesh	16,627		16,627	13,805		13,805	11,718		11,718	11,707		11,707
8	Belgaum	13,964	776	14,740	14,789	741	15,530	15,206	770	16,000	15,221	885	16,106
9	Dharwar	991	936	1,927	1,674	988	2,662	2,115	1,006	3,121	2,118	980	3,127
TOTAL BOMBAY		332,133	52,779	384,912	349,135	51,695	400,830	352,377	56,603	408,980	339,790	70,134	410,230
Bengal													
1	Champaran	35,308	69,767	105,075	24,108	60,513	84,621	15,769	53,510	69,288	13,871	40,518	54,419
2	Snahabad	1,646	23,477	25,123		24,280	24,280		23,861	23,861		22,547	22,527
3	Nadia	27,285	58,802	86,088	28,260	58,257	86,517	14,337	50,362	64,699	8,684	35,653	44,337
4	Patna		240	240	368	8,591	8,959	285	7,365	7,650	169	8,100	8,275
5	Khulna	17,745	59,070	76,815	15,970	60,835	76,805	19,770	57,963	77,733	19,530	58,601	78,133
6	Saran	88,834	94,732	183,566	76,022	117,399	193,421	61,486	95,895	157,381	38,219	96,503	134,754
7	Darbhanga	34,438	54,180	88,618*	32,502	68,920	101,422	36,834	64,602	101,486	33,016	62,918	95,934
8	Muzaffarpur		6,674	6,674	205	10,780	10,985	571		571	196		196
9	Rajshahi		11,234	11,234		8,666	8,666		6,216	6,216			
10	Bhagulpur	1,050	2,252	3,302	1,390	2,277	3,667	1,586	2,399	3,985	1,560	2,357	3,926
11	Palamau	4,959	6,875	11,834	5,009	6,398	11,907	9,123	7,436	16,559	6,477	8,950	15,133
12	Manbhum	1,243	76	1,319	412	40	452	447	52	499	215	40	285
13	Pabna	3,122	3,748	6,870	4,103	3,696	7,799	5,013	3,220	8,233	5,013	3,383	8,396
14	Murshidabad	2,369	4,470	6,839	1,488	4,227	5,715	1,405	1,265	2,670	1,961	2,690	4,651
15	Hazaribagh	3,336	2,035	5,371	3,283	440	3,723	2,974	1,265	4,239	2,807	1,938	4,745
16	Puri	1,375	5,328	6,703	802	4,226	5,028	1,322	1,350	2,672	943	2,882	3,825
17	Sonthal Parganas	371	10,405	10,776	523	11,622	12,145	1,420	8,489	9,909	1,164	9,997	11,161
18	Bankura	10		10									
19	Singbhum	762	1,023	1,785	587	2,023	2,610	385	1,255	1,840			
20	Lohardaga				703		703	309		309			
21	Jessore							117		117			
22	Dinaipur												
TOTAL BENGAL		224,267	424,511	648,778	195,735	453,910	649,645	173,403	398,486	561,889	132,580	353,970†	486,550
North-Western Provinces and Oudh													
1	Agra	13,702	7,385	21,087	9,205	7,268	16,473	7,983	7,208	15,191	7,436	7,779	15,215
2	Etawah	1,516	3,377	4,893	126	3,223	3,349	30	3,100	3,130			
3	Banda	146,986	54,520	201,506	46,564	83,820	130,384	34,598	75,930	110,528	28,569	74,965	108,375
4	Cawnpur	948	11,364	12,312		11,729	11,729		10,456	10,456			
5	Hamirpur	11,474	21,323	32,797	2,762	21,694	24,456	986	21,110	22,096	282	16,964	17,246
6	Allahabad	21,838	61,094	82,942	20,061	61,203	81,264	18,127	59,764	77,891	11,178	44,806	55,984
7	Jhansi	6,371	23,171	29,542	2,315	23,885	26,200	1,638	22,541	24,179	1,775	20,182	21,957
8	Jalau	36,085	24,436	60,521	3,153	29,148	32,301	3,786	31,027	34,813	3,623	18,843	22,466
9	Jaunpur	8,003	20,075	28,078	5,464	19,685	25,149		22,216	22,216			
10	Gonakhpur	26,855	14,260	41,115	4,098	12,612	16,712	3,943	12,436	16,379	366	12,083	12,449
11	Lucknow	6,102	18,194	24,296	1,858	23,099	25,429	427	19,569	19,986	3,518	17,029	21,147
12	Unao	2,718	18,016	20,734	2,510	18,851	20,709	1,863	18,693	18,525	97	20,514	20,611
13	Rai Bareilly		5,491	5,491		4,896	4,896		4,425	4,425			
14	Sitapur		48,935	48,935		17,769	20,269		48,133	51,703			
15	Hardoi												

...relieved at their own trade.

(1) Includes 39,964 weavers relieved at other times

(2) " 40,258 " " weavers relieved at their own trad

(*) Including 17,244 weavers' loans.
* Incomplete.

† Exclusive of

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21TH JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH AUGUST 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bina Banki		1,591	1,591		1,109	1,109		1,441	1,441		1,351	1,351
17	Marwari	6,798	19,832	26,630	3,373	10,410	19,783	2,676	12,616	15,222*	2,524	15,009	17,533
18	Bijnor	4	1,566	1,570		1,673	1,673		1,608	1,608	..	1,509	1,509
19	Moradabad	515	2,204	2,719	1	3,301	3,305		3,597	3,597	..	1,717	1,717
20	Barilly	1,575	1,736	3,311		1,800	1,800	938	1,899	2,837		799	799
21	Muttra	385	4,113	4,528		3,981	3,981		3,972	3,972		2,314	2,314
22	Patna		1,911	1,911		2,081	2,081		2,052	2,052	...	1,075	1,075
23	Mamur		1,428	1,428		882	882		686	686	..	217	217
24	Bankabad	7	3,717	3,724		3,521	3,521		2,891	2,891		2,356	2,356
25	Bodgan		301	301		930	930		397	397	..	327	327
26	Shahjahanpur	29	4,459	4,488		4,632	4,632		5,604	5,604		3,492	3,492
27	Pilibhit	1,019	3,549	4,568	50	3,566	3,622	261	3,205	3,466	587	2,118	2,705
28	Kanun		220	220		350	350		945	945		708	708
29	Sultanpur	388	3,136	3,524	285	2,333	2,618		2,303	2,363		1,900	1,900
30	Pertanagarh	60	5,363	5,423		5,285	5,285		4,082	4,082		4,385	4,385
31	Fyzabad		3,628	3,628		3,233	3,233		3,375	3,375	..	1,067	1,067
32	Laharpur	1,170	10,535	12,005	1,199	8,988	10,187	558	9,280	9,838		8,861	8,861
33	Azamgarh	3,453	23,426	26,889	2,093	11,356	13,449	553	15,033	15,586	12	12,571	12,583
34	Benares		11,018	11,018		11,227	11,227		11,123	11,123		11,220	11,220
35	Gonda		2,163	2,163		2,518	2,518		2,578	2,578		1,664	1,664
36	Basti	26	2,750	2,776		1,881	1,881		1,827	1,827		798	798
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		365,606	165,612	531,218	110,510	481,173	621,683	101,868	470,334	572,202	64,369	404,971†	469,340†
Punjab													
1	Hissar	40,358	7,905	48,263	24,697	6,274	30,971	22,058	7,757	29,815	16,537	7,409	23,946
2	Rohtak	3,508	2,165	5,673	29	2,152	2,181	45	2,118	2,163	72	1,861	1,933
3	Delhi	2,065	892	2,957		784	784		691	691		642	642
4	Karnal	696	1,429	2,125	206	1,135	1,341	1,300	882	2,182	1,078	1,082	2,160
5	Umballa	91	661	752		417	417		550	550		630	630
6	Jalandhar	723		723	629		629	509		509	532		532
7	Rawalpindi	9		9	221		221		...			...
TOTAL PUNJAB		47,450	13,052	60,502	25,785	10,762	36,547	23,912	11,998	35,910	18,219	11,624	22,843
Central Provinces													
1	Sargol	26,123	13,753	39,876	26,494	13,870	40,364	25,736	12,057	37,793	26,220	12,235	38,455
2	Dumoh	44,708	13,696	58,404	42,707	13,073	55,780	38,169	13,939	52,408	29,874	14,781	44,655
3	Jabalpur	33,416	27,448	60,864	29,053	24,379	53,432	38,069	38,934	77,003	35,311	44,092	79,403
4	Mandla	11,974	3,976	15,950	12,345	4,220	16,565	13,358	4,453	17,811	14,786	4,896	19,682
5	Seoni	6,332	3,092	9,424	5,515	3,437	8,952	6,021	5,270	11,291	6,480	7,122	13,602
6	Narsinghpur	25,375	8,263	33,638	23,572	10,153	33,725	22,828	9,349	32,177	17,748	10,665	28,413
7	Hoshangabad	36,074	4,702	40,776	30,674	10,102	40,776	41,183	5,600	46,783	40,114	6,731	46,845
8	Nimat	369	1,034	1,403	605	1,036	1,641	793	1,040	1,833	934	1,189	2,123
9	Betul	10,046	2,206	12,252	10,134	2,412	12,546	9,961	3,149	13,110	7,902	3,487	11,389
10	Chindwara	16,289	2,643	18,932	16,511	2,806	19,317	16,049	2,982	19,031	16,606	3,237	19,843
11	Nagpur	14,539	2,546	17,085	17,303	3,637	20,940	16,195	4,558	20,753	11,623	4,848	16,471
12	Chanda	9		9	76	186	262	95	1,176	1,271		2,113	2,113
13	Bhindara	25,181	7,857	33,038	29,700	8,243	37,943	22,858	8,668	31,526	17,825	8,916	26,741
14	Balaghat	46,499	11,441	57,940	44,620	10,750	55,370	42,946	11,110	54,056	36,549	11,685	48,234
15	Raipur	61,621	14,184	75,805	50,932	15,870	66,802	48,609	14,206	62,815	48,217	17,616	65,832
16	Bilaspur	42,404	53,879	96,283	46,733	56,361	103,094	54,495	63,774	118,269	50,293	62,584	112,877
17	Sambalpur	564	...	564	1,687		1,687	2,412		2,412	1,049	...	1,049
18	Waridha	2,047		2,047	2,066	444	2,510	2,017	504	2,521	2,143	512	2,655
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV. INCES		403,560	170,780	574,340	390,727	180,979	571,706	402,094	200,769	602,863	363,674	216,708	580,382‡
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	6,884	1,385	8,269	7,829	1,555	9,384	7,712	2,420	10,132	6,666	898	7,564
2	Myingyan	13,424	3,628	17,052	16,795	4,339	21,134	18,874	4,402	23,336	21,457	5,578	27,035
3	Yamethin	..	329	329	...	382	382		329	329	...	316	316
TOTAL BURMA		20,258	5,342	25,600	24,624	6,226	30,850	26,586	7,211	33,797	28,123	6,792	34,915

* Incomplete

† Exclusive of 60,239 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

‡ Exclusive of 5,780 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

§ There were also 20,850 persons employed on railway and other private works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 8TH AUGUST 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH AUGUST 1897

As far as possible the figures in column A are for the period July 1st to July 31st 1897, audited figures have been used as far as possible

MILEAGE	Average earnings per mile per week during the half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 7TH AUGUST 1896			WEEK ENDING 7TH AUGUST 1897			Earnings from 1st July to 8th August 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 7th August 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings					
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week				
State Lines worked by companies	R	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	585	157.5	8,23,230	174	1,736	10,58,000	305	26,51,495	54,88,000	8,26,505	
Bombay and North Western (a)	128	125	17,100	135	125	1,000	152	79,205	94,300	15,095	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	115	512	6,44,700	77	60	70,000	81	3,97,753	4,32,000	34,247	
Indian Midland (g)	12	752	6,62,000	65	75	1,00,000	160	4,36,011	6,05,000	1,68,989	
Delhi Umballa Kalka (h)	110	21	1,44,000	1	21	2,000	152	14,200	17,000	2,800	
Allahabad-Moradabad (i)	107	0	0	0	0	0	111	10,327	5,800		4,527
<i>Metric gauge—</i>											
Punjab-Moradabad (j)	191	1,115	3,01,000	110	1,115	3,05,000	170	14,55,571	16,97,000	2,41,429	
Punjab-Delhi	45	17	4,000	25	17	500	29	2,350	2,000		350
North Indian	101	1,012	1,25,315	120	1,042	1,00,000	155	8,15,004	9,36,000	1,21,000	
Mysore-Madras	89	1	3,000	08	51	5,000	03	26,247	20,000		6,247
Southern Maratha (k)	109	1,105	95,311	86	1,115	1,37,000	118	3,04,215	8,27,000	5,22,785	
Bombay and North Western (e)	125	750	5,14,800	126	815	1,07,000	131	5,26,000	6,01,000	75,000	
Lucknow Bareilly	64	200	11,741	59	200	11,200	59	59,127	61,000	1,873	
Assam-Bengal	57	151	7,704	48	58	11,000	16	5,000	55,000	50,000	
Burma (f)	145	504	1,13,731	124	880	2,00,000	130	5,85,575	6,55,000	69,425	
TOTAL	222	9,750	16,61,220	174	9,737	21,07,900	216	97,89,167	1,15,69,200	17,80,033	
State Lines worked by the State											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (a)	198	7,156	1,13,340	171	2,883	6,18,000	214	26,51,340	20,68,000	4,16,600	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metric gauge line)	181	77	1,55,195	191	375	1,30,000	149	7,35,562	7,27,000		8,562
East Indian (including metric and standard gauge)	423	614	2,74,367	337	511	2,22,000	275	12,19,471	11,12,000		1,07,471
East Coast	69	700	24,500	19	508	58,000	103	2,07,322	3,20,000	1,12,678	
<i>Metric gauge—</i>											
North	87	25	2,000	23	25	2,000	80	11,000	10,100		900
Chennai Company (g)	60					(h)			(h)		
TOTAL	221	4,792	9,14,770	191	5,135	11,00,400	201	5,25,031	52,37,100	1,12,069	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	348	1,490	3,60,554	217	1,471	4,20,000	283	22,90,782	23,49,000	58,218	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	101	1,58,713	344	461	1,16,000	475	10,01,050	12,05,000	2,03,950	
Madras	245	840	1,60,500	237	840	2,24,000	247	10,11,510	12,62,000	1,70,490	
TOTAL	350	2,791	7,20,200	280	2,762	8,00,000	310	43,90,142	48,16,000	4,25,858	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	242	17,129	33,21,960	190	17,604	4,10,00,000	227	1,00,04,340	2,16,22,300	26,17,600	
Assisted companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	100	10,000	100	100	41,000	260	1,16,256	1,44,000	27,744	
Tatessur	242	22	1,000	156	22	4,700	214	29,400	29,100		300
<i>Metric gauge—</i>											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	2,789	137	66	7,400	112	44,241	33,000		11,241
Bengal Doon	176	76	7,005	220	79	6,900	192	31,139	36,000	5,861	
Dibru Sadia	161	73	1,50,222	171	78	17,100	213	64,357	83,000	18,643	
Ahmedabad-Patani						1,000	29	7,200	7,200		
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	13,007	275	51	14,000	275	78,079	78,000		79
TOTAL	174	413	67,185	165	451	92,900	205	3,63,218	4,12,400	49,082	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Bina-Goonna	27	74	1,500	21	74	1,000	14	8,138	6,500		1,638
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	5,525	48	114	4,700	41	44,506	31,100		13,406
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	745	22	35	1,000	29	4,168	5,400	932	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	313	50,520	152	331	70,100	210	2,93,236	3,60,000	66,764	
The Gakwar's Petlad	111	12	830	64	13	800	62	6,267	4,600		1,667
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	16,405	152	108	8,600	80	1,15,189	50,800		64,389
Kolar Gold-fields	377	10	3,750	370	10	3,600	300	17,732	19,900	2,168	
<i>Metric gauge—</i>											
Mysore sec (Southern Maratha) (k)	95	252	28,060	78	262	41,400	111	1,68,078	2,41,000	72,922	
The Gakwar's Mchana	95	93	3,505	38	93	5,500	59	23,720	11,700		12,020
Kolhapur	74	23	1,500	47	29	2,200	70	11,037	13,000	1,963	
<i>Special gauges—</i>											
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	49	72	1,904	27	79	2,800	35	13,495	16,000	2,505	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)						200	11	1,400	1,400		
Cooch Behar	56	22	601	44	22	500	23	5,246	1,500		3,746
TOTAL	112	1,261	1,15,387	91	1,292	1,47,400	110	7,11,672	7,82,900	71,228	
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
<i>Metric gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	20,282	61	334	22,400	67	1,13,603	1,21,000	9,397	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	2,523	55	46	3,500	76	14,846	16,800	1,954	
Jamnagar						2,000	39	9,500	9,500		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	66	13,916	38	364	14,000	40	90,125	84,700		5,425
Oddeypore-Chitor (l)	43	60	2,253	37	60	2,000	33	12,846	11,500		1,346
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	70	94	5,618	60	94	6,700	71	29,646	33,500	3,854	
TOTAL	70	898	44,592	50	949	51,200	54	2,51,066	2,79,000	17,934	
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,704	35,29,660	179	20,359	42,90,800	211	2,03,40,396	2,30,96,600	27,56,204	

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(b) Includes the Bhopal Itarsi railway

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(e) Includes the Tihot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(h) Information not received

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways

(j) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 8th August 1896

(k) Includes the Mysore Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(l) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

SIMLA, the 19th August, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS

NO. XVII OF 1897-98
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.
V B—As regards the figures in column 7, *see* note (a) at the bottom of the page.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 6TH AUGUST 1897				WEEK ENDING 7TH AUGUST 1897				Increase.
		Mean mileage worked	Total	Per mile	Mean mileage worked	Total	Per mile	Per mile	Per mile	
State lines worked by companies	Rs.	1896-97	Rs.	1896-97	Rs.	1896-97	1896-97	1896-97	1896-97	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
East Indian	625	77	48,300	77	127	10,000	127	10,000	127	
Bengal Central (a)	140	105	17,000	105	127	16,000	127	16,000	127	
Bengal-Nagpur	137	102	10,500	102	127	16,000	127	16,000	127	
Indian Midland (b)	130	752	71,700	752	127	16,000	127	16,000	127	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	1,400	21	127	16,000	127	16,000	127	
Mad-Ener sec (Bezwada-Mad)	103	9	1,500	9	127	16,000	127	16,000	127	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Rajputana Malwa (c)	211	1,315	2,35,655	1,315	1,315	2,35,655	1,315	2,35,655	1,315	1,82,76
Palampur-Dusa	50	17	170	17	17	170	17	170	17	
South Indian	105	1,012	1,71,103	1,012	1,012	1,71,103	1,012	1,71,103	1,012	2,100
Miyavaram-Mutput	91	54	3,400	54	54	3,400	54	3,400	54	
Southern Mahratta (d)	110	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	2,100
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	706	1,51,400	706	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	2,100
Lucknow-Bartilly	70	0	11,700	0	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	
Assam Bengal	61	9	7,700	9	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	
Burma (f)	170	84	1,00,000	84	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	1,40,000	1,105	
TOTAL	2,301	1,315	10,61,123	1,315	1,315	2,35,655	1,315	2,35,655	1,315	
State lines worked by the State										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
North Western (g)	211	2,626	4,01,400	2,626	2,626	4,01,400	2,626	4,01,400	2,626	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge line)	73	767	1,35,000	767	767	1,35,000	767	1,35,000	767	
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2'6" gauges)	354	514	2,74,700	514	514	2,74,700	514	2,74,700	514	1,03,000
East Coast	94	500	24,700	500	500	24,700	500	24,700	500	
<i>Special gauges—</i>										
Forhit	73	25	2,005	25	25	2,005	25	2,005	25	
Chennai-Companyganj	61									
TOTAL	219	4,322	9,14,770	4,322	4,322	9,14,770	4,322	9,14,770	4,322	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	407	1,100	3,08,650	1,100	1,100	3,08,650	1,100	3,08,650	1,100	2,60,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	1,70,700	401	401	1,70,700	401	1,70,700	401	2,00,000
Madras	253	54	1,00,000	54	54	1,00,000	54	1,00,000	54	
TOTAL	1,290	2,701	7,79,350	2,701	2,701	7,79,350	2,701	7,79,350	2,701	2,60,000
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	57	17,209	33,00,100	17,209	17,209	33,00,100	17,209	33,00,100	17,209	
Assisted companies										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	100	19,100	100	100	19,100	100	19,100	100	
Tarkessir	273	23	4,000	23	23	4,000	23	4,000	23	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	105	8,700	105	105	8,700	105	8,700	105	4,500
Bengal-Dooars	140	26	7,000	26	26	7,000	26	7,000	26	0,400
Dibru Sadia	97	75	13,000	75	75	13,000	75	13,000	75	
Ahmedabad-Patanti										
<i>Special gauge—</i>										
Darjeeling Himalayan	287	51	15,000	51	51	15,000	51	15,000	51	24,000
TOTAL	176	413	67,400	413	413	67,400	413	67,400	413	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.										
<i>Standard gauge—</i>										
Bira Goona	28	74	1,700	74	74	1,700	74	1,700	74	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	5,500	114	114	5,500	114	5,500	114	31,500
Nagda-Ujjain	50	34	745	34	34	745	34	745	34	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	50,000	333	333	50,000	333	50,000	333	37,132
The Gaekwar's Petlad	150	13	300	13	13	300	13	300	13	15,716
Rajputana-Bhatinda	159	105	16,100	105	105	16,100	105	16,100	105	2,500
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,700	10	10	3,700	10	3,700	10	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (i)	68	362	2,000	362	362	2,000	362	2,000	362	1,75,470
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	3,500	93	93	3,500	93	3,500	93	60,527
Kolhapur	70	29	1,351	29	29	1,351	29	1,351	29	1,040
<i>Special gauges—</i>										
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	1,000	72	72	1,000	72	1,000	72	11,472
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)										
Cooch Behar	63	22	961	22	22	961	22	961	22	4,561
TOTAL	120	1,264	1,15,387	1,264	1,264	1,15,387	1,264	1,15,387	1,264	70,040
Lines owned & worked by n. states										
<i>Metre gauge—</i>										
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh Porbandar	108	134	20,252	134	134	20,252	134	20,252	134	20,252
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,000	46	46	2,000	46	2,000	46	4,000
Jamnagar										
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	1,00,000	364	364	1,00,000	364	1,00,000	364	3,000
Oodeypore Chitor (g)	42	60	2,500	60	60	2,500	60	2,500	60	3,200
<i>Special gauge—</i>										
Morvi	78	94	5,618	94	94	5,618	94	5,618	94	5,679
TOTAL	82	898	41,592	898	898	41,592	898	41,592	898	1,298
GRAND TOTAL	2,399	19,701	35,20,660	19,701	19,701	35,20,660	19,701	35,20,660	19,701	

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Ujjain railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Ferozpur state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Information not received.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.

(j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1897.

(k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amrāoti railways.

(l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 7th August 1897.

(m) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 8th August 1896.

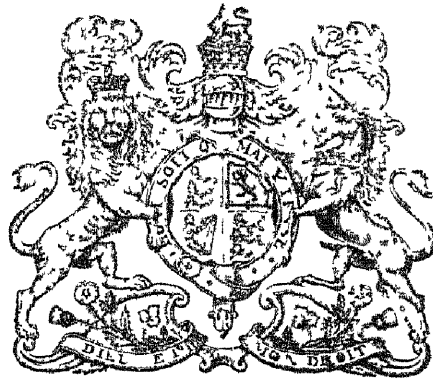
(n) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(o) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 7th August 1897.

(p) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 7th August 1897.

(q) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August 1897	1st November 1896 to 21st August 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	313,876	10,915,724
	Exports . .	23,834 + 290,042	4,663,492 + 6,252,232
RANGOON	Imports . .	5,548	338,937
	Exports . .	198,839 —193,291	27,523,107 —27,184,170
MADRAS	Imports . .	44,300	1,192,000
	Exports . .	27,600 + 16,700	324,000 + 868,000
BOMBAY	Imports . .	318,300	9,240,200
	Exports . .	27,700 + 290,600	4,232,400 + 5,007,800
KARÁCHI	Imports . .	105,800	1,353,471
	Exports . .	206,900 —101,100	3,835,176 —2,481,705
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 21st August 1897
PATNA	Imports . .	31,000	1,053,100
	Exports . .	11,400 + 19,600	757,000 + 296,100
GAYA	Imports . .	13,700	244,300
	Exports . .	... + 13,700	95,400 + 148,900
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	9,900	276,600
	Exports . .	3,600 + 6,300	337,200 —60,600
SÁRAN	Imports . .	28,900	1,251,000
	Exports . .	2,700 + 26,200	170,600 + 1,080,400
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . .	11,600	473,000
	Exports . .	900 + 10,700	48,900 + 424,100
MUZAFFARPUR (incomplete)	Imports . .	26,600	937,379
	Exports . .	700 + 25,900	60,249 + 877,130
DARBHANGA	Imports . .	45,700	1,256,000
	Exports . .	1,700 + 44,000	108,300 + 1,147,700
Bhágampur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports . .	12,200	257,200
	Exports . .	14,800 —2,600	1,065,100 —807,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August 1897	20th January 1897 21st August 1897
BENGAL—contd.			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports . . .	9,000	317,463
	Exports . . .	19,300 —10,300	949,446 —631,473
PURNEA	Imports . . .	2,000	110,751
	Exports . . .	1,000 +1,000	157,109 —46,358
MALDA	Imports . . .	200	1,400
	Exports . . .	... +200	1,700 —300
SANTHAL PARGANAS (incomplete) . . .	Imports . . .	4,400	231,894
	Exports . . .	300 +4,100	423,585 —191,691
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (incomplete)	Imports . . .	5,100	366,800
	Exports . . .	400 +4,700	55,093 +311,702
DINAJPUR (")	Imports . . .	3,800	57,900
	Exports . . .	1,100 +2,700	406,500 —348,600
JALPAIGURI	Imports . . .	1,100	309,403
	Exports . . .	3,000 —1,900	12,333 +297,070
DARJEELING	Imports . . .	4,000	153,900
	Exports . . .	200 +3,800	4,300 +149,600
RANGPUR	Imports . . .	300	42,900
	Exports . . .	3,900 —3,600	55,000 —12,100
BOGRA	Imports . . .	5,600	41,700
	Exports . . .	200 +5,400	296,400 —254,700
PABNA (incomplete)	Imports . . .	1,000	268,000
	Exports . . .	... +1,000	21,800 +246,200
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . . .	200	13,500
	Exports . . .	800 —600	18,900 —5,400
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . .	...	31,000
	Exports . . .	... ...	162,200 —131,200
MAIMENSINGH (preceding week) . . .	Imports . . .	521	77,929
	Exports . . .	117 +404	9,693 +68,236
FARIDPUR	Imports . . .	1,700	181,400
	Exports . . .	300 +1,400	126,500 +54,900
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . .	...	1,200
	Exports . . .	100 —100	42,500 —41,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August 1897	30th January to 21st August 1897.
BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . .	2,800	45,404
	Exports . .	...	38,963
		+2,800	+6,441
NOAKHALI	Imports . .	...	400
	Exports . .	200	6,800
		—200	—6,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports . .	12,713	586,967
	Exports . .	4,600	129,420
		+8,113	+457,547
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports . .	3,700	165,000
	Exports . .	35,200	1,661,000
		—31,500	—1,496,000
BIRDHUM	Imports . .	1,400	33,200
	Exports . .	8,000	1,589,000
		—6,600	—1,555,800
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	2,600	85,500
	Exports . .	1,800	69,400
		+800	+16,100
MIDNAPUR *	Imports . .	...	40,199
	Exports . .	...	275,470
		...	—235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . .	500	30,100
	Exports . .	...	25,700
		+500	+4,400
NADIA	Imports . .	2,800	793,900
	Exports . .	7,600	827,700
		—4,800	—33,800
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	1,900	60,000
	Exports . .	4,000	276,700
		—2,100	—216,700
JESSORE	Imports . .	1,200	268,100
	Exports . .	100	66,700
		+1,100	+201,400
KHULNA	Imports . .	900	15,200
	Exports . .	...	34,200
		+900	—19,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	700	190,300
	Exports . .	...	2,100
		+700	+188,200
MANBHA	Imports . .	...	4,200
	Exports . .	...	3,700
		...	+500
MANBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	5,900	187,400
	Exports . .	100	7,400
		+5,800	+180,000
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	700	8,233
	Exports . .	100	48,300
		+600	—40,067
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	...	2,854
	Exports . .	...	5,948
		...	—3,094

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August 1897.	30th January to 21st August 1897
BENGAL—concd			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports	56	328 229
		—56	—326,099
BALASORE	Imports	700	18,600
	Exports	30,300	1,067,500
		—29,600	—1,048,900
PURI	Imports	4	1,546
	Exports	1,845	45,938
		—1,841	—44,392
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	1,088	259,137
	Exports	8,030	188,526
		—6,942	+70,611
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	800	210,700
	Exports	2,200	400,500
		—1,400	—189,800
MEERUT	Imports	1,800	308,640
	Exports	28,000	530,459
		—26,200	—221,819
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,300	42,600
	Exports	36,000	685,300
		—34,700	—642,700
ALIGARH	Imports	2,000	149,200
	Exports	48,700	753,800
		—46,700	—604,600
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	986	79,720
	Exports	5,096	139,991
		—4,110	—60,271
AGRA	Imports	4,300	512,900
	Exports	15,700	466,500
		—11,400	+46,400
FARUKHABAD	Imports	1,400	111,600
	Exports	3,200	22,100
		—1,800	+89,500
MAINPURI	Imports . . . . .	..	17,500
	Exports	2,000	21,800
		—2,000	—4,300
ETAWAH	Imports	100	66,300
	Exports	5,600	36,000
		—5,500	+30,300
ETAH (incomplete)	Imports	200	18,300
	Exports	10,900	193,900
		—10,700	—175,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 21st August 1897	30th January to 21st August 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
— <i>contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	6,700	221,600
	Exports . . .	400	9,700
		+6,300	+211,900
Moradabad	Imports . . .	3,200	191,900
	Exports . . .	7,600	400,900
		—4,400	—209,000
Shahjahanpur	Imports . . .	1,700	88,164
	Exports . . .	2,600	302,042
		—900	—213,878
Budaun	Imports . . .	100	4,000
	Exports . . .	700	20,600
		—600	—16,600
Pilibit	Imports . . .	...	52,675
	Exports . . .	1,100	76,650
		—1,100	—23,975
Bareilly	Imports . . .	700	171,100
	Exports . . .	500	198,800
		+200	—27,700
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports . . .	42,800	1,860,000
	Exports . . .	22,100	601,600
		+20,700	+1,258,400
Fatehpur	Imports . . .	5,800	205,400
	Exports . . .	...	2,937
		+5,800	+202,463
Banda	Imports . . .	6,000	618,900
	Exports . . .	...	3,800
		+6,000	+615,100
Hamirpur	Imports . . .	4,500	138,500
	Exports . . .	...	4,500
		+4,500	+134,000
Allahabad	Imports . . .	35,800	1,193,300
	Exports . . .	300	14,800
		+35,500	+1,178,500
Jhansi	Imports . . .	11,100	446,000
	Exports . . .	200	17,500
		+10,900	+428,500
Jalaun	Imports . . .	6,400	248,600
	Exports . . .	...	14,700
		+6,400	+233,900
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports . . .	18,000	599,400
	Exports . . .	1,300	45,900
		+16,700	+553,500
Mirzapur	Imports . . .	5,600	224,115
	Exports . . .	...	11,363
		+5,600	+212,752
Jaunpur	Imports . . .	8,000	212,400
	Exports . . .	200	41,400
		+7,800	+171,000
Ghazipur	Imports . . .	3,500	132,300
	Exports . . .	100	84,300
		+3,400	+48,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 21st August 1897.	30th January to 21st August 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—concd.			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports		26,700
	Exports	12,000 —12,000	329,900 —303,200
BALLIA	Imports	1,098	79,650
	Exports	204 + 894	62,774 + 16,876
GORAKHPUR	Imports	1,100	122,000
	Exports	200 + 900	515,400 —393,400
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . . . .	...	...
		...	+ 6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports	300	22,200
	Exports	300 ...	83,300 —61,000
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports	11,600	460,100
	Exports	6,700 + 4,900	80,900 + 379,200
UNAO	Imports	1,700	61,300
	Exports . . . . .	... + 1,700	500 + 60,800
RAE-BARELI	Imports	10,900	249,300
	Exports . . . . .	... + 10,900	9,200 + 240,100
SITAPUR	Imports . . . . .	...	22,496
	Exports	14,700 —14,700	368,000 —345,504
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	...	12,700
	Exports	2,200 —2,200	152,300 —139,600
HARDOI	Imports	200	163,300
	Exports	400 —200	47,600 + 115,700
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports	5,700	238,000
	Exports	3,400 + 2,300	329,800 —91,800
GONDA	Imports	4,800	192,132
	Exports	7,300 —2,500	185,900 + 6,232
BAHRAICH	Imports . . . . .	...	8,710
	Exports	1,300 —1,300	197,800 —189,090
BARABANKI	Imports . . . . .	...	70,200
	Exports	15,800 —15,800	265,100 —194,900
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports	2,483	24,087
	Exports	3,854 —1,371	107,247 —83,160
BIKANER	Imports	6,950	160,013
	Exports . . . . .	... + 6,950	5 + 160,008

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

				Week ending 21st August 1897.	30th January to 21st August 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA				Imports 6,800	263,500
				Exports 2,500	84,955
				+ 4,300	+ 178,545
PANJAB—					
Delhi Division—					
Hissar				Imports 23,900	1,032,500
				Exports 4,900	67,500
				+ 19,000	+ 965,000
Rohtak				Imports	5,500
				Exports	3,800
				...	+ 1,700
Gurgaon (incomplete)				Imports 1,700	99,900
				Exports 5,100	170,600
				— 3,400	— 70,700
Delhi				Imports 15,400	810,800
				Exports 14,700	367,400
				+ 700	+ 443,400
Karnal				Imports 1,300	52,200
				Exports 700	51,800
				+ 600	+ 400
Ankara				Imports 10,500	392,700
				Exports 700	61,200
				+ 9,800	+ 331,500
Simla				Imports 400	65,000
				Exports	200
				+ 400	+ 64,800
Jalandhar Division—					
Jalandhar				Imports 1,700	95,300
				Exports 16,900	803,900
				— 15,200	— 708,600
Ludhiana				Imports 2,400	116,300
				Exports 15,000	685,700
				— 12,600	— 569,400
Ferozpur				Imports 7,800	323,500
				Exports 20,500	687,400
				— 12,700	— 363,900
Lahore Division—					
Multan				Imports 2,300	184,500
				Exports 6,600	190,100
				— 4,300	— 5,600
Jhang				Imports 300	26,600
				Exports 3,700	155,000
				— 3,400	— 128,400
Montgomery				Imports 2,600	102,400
				Exports 400	21,600
				+ 2,200	+ 80,800
Lahore				Imports 14,300	438,102
				Exports 6,100	379,801
				+ 8,200	+ 58,301
Amritsar				Imports 4,800	272,400
				Exports 11,000	526,300
				— 6,200	— 253,900
Gurdaspur				Imports 1,000	54,100
				Exports 4,700	405,218
				— 3,700	— 351,118

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August 1897	3 rd Jan. to 21st Aug. 1897.
PANJAB—contd			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . . .	5,100	129,800
	Exports . . .	1,100	55,900
		+ 4,000	+ 73,900
GUJRÁT	Imports . . .	5,500	140,400
	Exports . . .	400	28,400
		+ 5,100	+ 112,000
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . . .	1,300	115,100
	Exports . . .	16,700	501,500
		- 15,400	- 386,400
SHAHPUR	Imports . . .	1,100	71,300
	Exports . . .	2,900	69,900
		- 1,800	+ 1,400
JHELAM	Imports . . .	3 152	205,707
	Exports . . .	1,414	26,509
		+ 1,738	+ 179,198
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . .	23,000	827,251
	Exports . . .	6,500	93,300
		+ 21,500	+ 733,951
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . .	11,000	250,900
	Exports . . .	18,400	287,100
		- 7,400	- 36,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	300	6,570
	Exports . . .	2,000	108,357
		- 1,700	- 101,787
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	1,100	19,300
	Exports . . .	8,800	203,000
		- 7,700	- 183,700
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	100	7,701
	Exports . . .	5,800	150,900
		- 5,700	- 143,199
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	10,500	498,600
	Exports . . .	8,100	329,000
		+ 2,400	+ 169,600
KAIRA	Imports . . .	6,500	195,500
	Exports . . .	2,900	194,300
		+ 3,600	+ 1,200
PANCH MAHÁLS (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,362	17,545
	Exports . . .	5,730	631,966
		- 4,368	- 614,421

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 21st August 1897	30th January to 21st August 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd</i>			
EROWACH	Imports . . .	13,400	359,231
	Exports . . .	3,300	263,466
		+ 10,100	—95,765
SURAT	Imports . . .	12,500	600,100
	Exports . . .	5,600	194,900
		+ 6,900	+ 405,200
DHAVNAGAR	Imports . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KÁTHIWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,502	188,319
	Exports . . .	195	3,194
		+ 2,307	+ 185,125
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	48,600	908,100
	Exports . . .	900	4,800
		+ 47,700	+ 903,300
NÁSIR	Imports . . .	8,800	568,100
	Exports . . .	1,900	83,100
		+ 6,900	+ 485,000
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . .	22,900	243,000
	Exports . . .	100	71,200
		+ 22,800	+ 171,800
POONA	Imports . . .	51,000	939,621
	Exports . . .	700	21,500
		+ 50,300	+ 918,121
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . .	41,400	324,300
	Exports . . .	1,900	192,800
		+ 39,500	+ 131,500
SATARA	Imports . . .	...	494,844
	Exports . . .	...	10,387
		...	+ 484,457
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	10,400	466,200
	Exports . . .	2,700	176,400
		+ 7,700	+ 289,800
BIJÁPUR	Imports . . .	60,700	532,800
	Exports . . .	1,700	12,600
		+ 59,000	+ 520,200
DHARWAR	Imports . . .	11,200	185,433
	Exports . . .	17,000	494,121
		—5,800	—308,688
TANNA	Imports . . .	1,900	189,800
	Exports . . .	1,300	301,300
		+ 600	—111,500
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)			
	Imports . . .	3,100	118,067
	Exports . . .	1,200	131,320
		+ 1,900	—13,253
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . .	9,668	748,892
	Exports . . .	1,761	70,767
		+ 7,907	+ 678,125
KANARA	Imports . . .	...	26,500
	Exports . . .	...	125,200
		..	—98,700
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	700	665,000
	Exports . . .	...	18,900
		+ 700	+ 646,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August, 97	20th July 97
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports Exports	7,279 37,462 —37,253	15,711 1,055,494 —1,710,711
THAR-PÁRKAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	9,900 6,700 +3,200	288,400 336,000 —47,600
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports Exports	1,300 12,300 —12,200	22,300 2,013,000 —2,011,000
HIDEPÁBAD	Imports Exports	... ... ...	152,700 2,79,000 —55,500
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports Exports	10,700 ... +10,700	307,100 21,300 +285,800
JUBBULPORE	Imports Exports	13,000 2,100 +10,900	423,000 259,300 +163,700
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports Exports	5,800 200 +5,600	180,100 89,100 +91,000
HOSHANGABAD	Imports Exports	4,300 1,600 +2,700	241,100 43,000 +198,100
NIMAR	Imports Exports	11,300 100 +11,200	238,200 31,800 +206,400
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports Exports	8,200 1,000 +7,200	85,300 10,700 +74,600
NÁGPUR	Imports Exports	8,700 7,000 +1,700	532,300 100,900 +431,400
CHÁNDA	Imports Exports	... 1,100 —1,100	14,200 70,100 —55,900
BHANDÁRA	Imports Exports	8,100 2,800 +5,300	365,400 89,700 +275,700
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports Exports	4,100 9,600 —5,500	100,500 491,700 —391,200
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	12,200 100 +12,100	177,959 57,398 +120,561
SAMBALPUR	Imports Exports	100 14,000 —13,900	13,400 562,500 —549,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August 1897.	30th January to 21st August 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . . .	12,300	274,200
	Exports . . .	500	21,400
		+ 11,800	+ 252,800
West—			
AKOLA (incomplete)	Imports . . .	21,600	222,900
	Exports . . .	1,800	122,400
		+ 19,800	+ 100,500
BULDĀNA	Imports . . .	1,900	47,700
	Exports . . .	.	3,000
		+ 1,900	+ 44,700
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	13,300	129,900
	Exports . . .	300	132,800
		+ 13,000	—2,900
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	30,600	521,200
	Exports . . .	200	37,700
		+ 30,400	+ 483,500
GODĀVARI	Imports . . .	4,200	201,700
	Exports . . .	58,300	1,427,500
		—54,100	—1,225,800
KISTNA	Imports . . .	400	44,074
	Exports . . .	30,300	1,079,407
		—29,900	—1,035,333
NELLOR (incomplete)	Imports . . .	400	25,758
	Exports . . .	2,900	77,104
		—2,500	—51,346
KARNŪL (")	Imports . . .	10,000	119,400
	Exports . . .	600	34,700
		+ 9,400	+ 84,700
BELLARY (")	Imports . . .	30,900	500,000
	Exports . . .	7,300	130,700
		+ 23,600	+ 369,300
ANANTAPUR (")	Imports . . .	7,400	116,200
	Exports . . .	6,500	165,600
		+ 900	—49,400
CUDAPAM	Imports . . .	3,600	129,100
	Exports . . .	4,100	100,300
		—500	+ 28,800
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	10,100	281,800
	Exports . . .	28,000	576,400
		—17,900	—294,600
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	900	26,400
	Exports . . .	14,400	254,000
		—13,500	—227,600
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	1,600	96,900
	Exports . . .	35,900	910,200
		—34,300	—813,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concl. ides.*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 21st August 1897	31st January to 21st August 1897
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>			
SALEM	Imports . .	2,200	35,000
	Exports . .	28,300 —26,100	399,500 —303,700
COIMBATORE	Imports . .	11,700	307,800
	Exports . .	23,200 —11,500	843,200 —535,400
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . .	1,366	44,771
	Exports . .	15,848 —17,532	216,119 —201,343
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	2,900	134,600
	Exports . .	116,700 —113,800	3,443,000 —3,313,400
MADURA	Imports . .	1,000	90,400
	Exports . .	40,300 —39,300	550,700 —460,300
TINNEVELLY	Imports . .	46,200	777,500
	Exports . .	91,600 —45,400	701,500 +76,000
MALABAR	Imports . .	20,500	1,732,400
	Exports . .	11,100 +9,400	377,400 +1,355,000
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . .	...	111,020
	Exports . .	...	624,290 —513,270

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 27th August, 1897

ERRATUM

The figures in column 2 of the Tabular Statement contained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 18-37, dated the 20th of August 1897, and published on page 1999 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st of August 1897, were taken from the General Administration Reports of the different Provinces. In order that the comparison instituted in that Table may be more accurate, it has now been decided to substitute the figures contained in the "Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1895-96," page 27. The changes in the figures in column 2 of the Statement necessitate a corresponding change in the percentages in column 5. The following table has therefore been drawn up, and should be substituted for that appearing on page 2003 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* issued on the 21st of August 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6									
					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUE OF PROVINCES TO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS									
					Rate	Capital and Land Revenue	Educational Receipts	Medical Receipts	Miscellaneous Receipts	Revenue from Suez Canal	Revenue from Post and Telegraphs	Revenue from other Sources	Revenue from other Sources	Revenue from other Sources
Province	Total Land Revenue	Total Funds income (including loans and advances)	Total Funds income (excluding loans and advances)	Percentage of column 1 to column 2										
	Rs	Rs	Rs											
Madras	5,50,21,410	89,51,875	85,62,000	15.3	62.5		0	0	7.1	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Bombay	3,98,48,040	50,80,407	50,16,712	12.5	57.3	3.5	3.1	0	3	12.2	21.1	0	0	0
Bengal	3,90,52,210	67,70,986	59,62,371	15.2	60	7.0	0	4	3.0	1.2	8.6	0	0	0
North Western Provinces and Oudh	6,13,41,120	37,54,420	37,81,420	6.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	0.5	0	1	9	2.1	1.2	1.2
Punjab	2,44,01,150	31,16,131	30,55,137	12.5	7.1	1.1	2.2	0	1	0	4.5	1.1	0	0
Central Provinces	76,73,320	9,08,744	8,13,000	10.6	4.1	1	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.6	1.1	0	0	0
Assam	50,76,710	12,22,411	10,47,556	17.5	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.6	20.1	0	0	0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	68,13,836	6,57,924	5,60,663	7.2	10.1	2.5	0	0	0.7	0	3.4	0	0	1.7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, August 21st, 1897.

Favourable monsoon conditions have continued to prevail over the greater part of the country during the week under review. Towards the close of the week a slight change set in. The trough of low pressure which, up to the middle of the week had held steadily over the Gangetic Plain suddenly moved northward towards the foot of the hills. This movement was followed by the appearance of dry westerly winds over the Central Provinces which region during Thursday, Friday and Saturday reported fine weather and practically no rain. On the other hand, during this period the Punjab and the west of the North-West Provinces received heavy rainfall, due to a steady flow of air from the north of the Arabian Sea across Rajputana into North-West India. Throughout the week Burma had steady southerly winds and daily general rain. Bengal and the Gangetic Plain received steady rain daily, the amounts in the latter region being very heavy during the second-half of the week. In the Punjab the rainfall was more intermittent than in other parts of Northern India, but on some days, as for example the 7th, the fall was very heavy over this province. Over the central parts of the country there was daily and in places heavy rain up to the 15th, when the weather cleared and remained fine during the succeeding three days. Along the West Coast the rainfall was light throughout the week, and but little rain extended into the interior and east of the Peninsula, though on the 15th, 18th, 20th and 21st scattered showers were received over Madras. As a consequence of this generally light rainfall the mean temperature of Bombay and Madras exceeded the normal average on almost all days of the week, while, on the contrary, the heat in other parts of the Indian region was either normal or less than usual.

Daily Summary -- Sunday, August 15th — Pressure was rising everywhere, but, except in the Punjab, North Bengal, Assam and Burma, was still below the normal. The general distribution was such as ordinarily obtains during the monsoon, and the winds blew from the ordinary monsoon directions. The mean temperature was low in the Punjab, across the head of the Peninsula, over Lower Bengal and over Lower Burma, and was higher than usual elsewhere. There had been either no rain or only unimportant showers over the Central Punjab, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Sind and the greater part of Madras, and general rain elsewhere.

Monday, August 16th. — Pressure had continued to rise over the greater part of the country, and the area of deficient pressure was decreasing in extent. The general distribution of pressure was, however, unchanged, and the winds continued to blow from their normal directions. The mean temperature was excessive over the Peninsula, North Bombay, Upper Burma and Assam, and below the average elsewhere. The highest day temperatures were reported from South Madras. There had been no rain of importance over the central parts of the Peninsula and Madras, but elsewhere the fall has been more or less general.

Tuesday, August 17th — The barometer was falling over Burma and Bengal, but was still rising in most other places. The distribution was changing somewhat, and the trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain was moving northward. The winds were irregular in the Punjab, but remained normal elsewhere. A strong monsoon was blowing across the Kathiawar Coast, where the winds were more southerly than usual. The mean temperature remained excessive over the Peninsula and Burma, but elsewhere the heat was less than usual—most so in the west of the Punjab. There was again no rain of importance over the centre and east of the Peninsula, and general rain elsewhere. In the Indus Valley there had been continuous heavy rain—Mooltan reporting 5 inches, Dera Ismail Khan 2 inches, Jacobabad 1 inch and Kuriachee 4 inches.

Wednesday, August 18th. — The barometer had risen over Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the Gangetic Plain, and generally fallen elsewhere. Pressure was generally above the normal, except in North Bombay and the south of the Peninsula. A steady flow of air was taking place across the Kathiawar coasts into North-West India, but generally the wind directions were fairly normal. The mean temperature remained excessive over the greater

part of the Peninsula and the south of the Central Provinces and below the average over Northern India. In the West Punjab the abnormal deficiency was as much as 9° . There had been no change in the general distribution of rainfall but the fall had become lighter in the Indus Valley.

Thursday, August 19th—The barometer had risen over Burma and the Peninsula, and fallen elsewhere. The trough of low pressure now lay over the North Gangetic Plain and close to the foot of the hills. The highest pressures were reported from Tenasserim. The winds were variable in the Panjab, abnormally westerly over the Gangetic Plain, abnormally southerly in North Bombay and Rajputana, and blew from about the usual directions elsewhere. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the average was unchanged. The mean temperature was 5° below the normal in the north-west of India and 6° above over Central Madras. There had been very little rain over the Central Provinces and more than of late over Madras, but elsewhere the general rainfall was similar to that of the previous day.

Friday, August 20th—Pressure had generally increased. It was low over North-West India and relatively low along the foot of the hills in the North-West Provinces and Bihar, and was highest over Tenasserim. The winds were more southerly than usual in North Bombay and Rajputana, and more westerly than usual in the Gangetic Plain. Elsewhere they were fairly normal. The mean temperature remained high over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and generally low in other parts of India. There had been practically no rain over the Central Provinces and the centre of the Peninsula, and only showers over the West Coast districts and Madras. In all other places the rainfall had been general and in the North-West Provinces it had been very heavy.

Saturday, August 21st—Pressure had generally changed slightly, and the distribution was similar to that reported on the 20th. The winds were also practically unaltered. The mean temperature remained lower than usual over Northern and higher than usual over Southern and Central India. Rain had been very light over Southern and Central India, but had fallen generally, and in places heavily, elsewhere.

Temperature—The variations of the mean temperature relatively to the normal have agreed closely with the variations in the amount of rainfall. In the Peninsula, where the rainfall has been throughout light, the heat has been more or less excessive, in the Central Provinces, where at first the rainfall was heavy and subsequently was light, the mean temperature of the week has been exactly normal, and in Northern India, where the rainfall has been throughout heavy, the heat has been less than usual.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	AUGUST 1897							Mean variation of week
	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burma	-1.0	+0.2	+1.1	+0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0
Bengal and Assam	+0.8	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.8	-1.6	-2.2	-1.0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1.1	+0.9	-0.3	-1.4	-1.1	-1.8	-2.7	-0.8
Punjab	-0.7	-1.5	-2.5	-2.7	-1.7	-1.9	-4.4	-2.2
Bombay	+1.0	+1.2	+1.9	+2.1	+2.5	+2.0	+2.0	+1.8
Central Provinces and Berar	-2.6	-0.9	-1.4	+0.8	+0.7	+1.4	+1.9	0
Central India and Gujarat .	+1.3	+0.6	-0.8	-1.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4
Sind and Rajputana . . .	+0.6	+0.5	-0.5	-2.4	-3.9	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2
Madras	+2.9	+2.9	+3.2	+3.0	+2.5	-0.3	+1.1	+1.7
Mean for whole of India .	+0.4	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country has been nearly normal on each day of the week. The provincial variations exhibit an excess of heat of about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Bombay and Madras, a normal temperature in Burma, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat, and a deficiency of heat in the remaining provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

August 15th	101° 8	at Cuddalore
" 16th	102° 6	" Tichinopoly
" 17th	103° 4	" Jacobabad
" 18th	102° 8	" Nalini
" 19th	102° 8	" "
" 20th	97° 9	" Montgomery
" 21st	100° 5	" Jacobabad

The above shows that during the greater part of the week the area of greatest diurnal heat lay over Madras. On the 20th the thermometer did not rise to 100° at any station in India, though in Baluchistan a reading of 100° 2 was recorded.

Rain—The present week exhibits probably more extensive rainfall than any previous week during the present monsoon period. The only rainfall division recording no rain during the week is Baluchistan, all the remaining divisions showing effective falls. The average actual amount of rainfall for the week ranges from 14·87 inches in Tenasserim, 13·26 inches in Arakan, 9·57 inches in the east of the North-West Provinces and 9·55 inches in East Bengal, to 0·51 inch in Hyderabad (South), 0·46 inch in Madras (Central) and 0·42 inch in the East Coast (Central). The third column of the concluding table shows that over a very large part of the country the rainfall has not only been excessive, but in many places largely excessive. Thus in Arakan and part of Bengal the week's fall has been about twice as large as usual, in the North-West Provinces (East) and South Oudh nearly four times, and in the Indus Valley and West Rajputana from five to seven times the average amount. The column shows that out of the fifty-seven divisions only fifteen had less rain than usual. These fifteen divisions were—Upper Burma, Assam (Hills), North Bengal, Malabar Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, Baluchistan, the East Coast [North (a)], Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central) and the East Coast (Central). In the case of the Assam Hills and of Coorg the deficiency has been considerable, and in most of the remaining divisions it has been moderately large. In all the other divisions the fall has been excessive, and in the case of Tenasserim, Arakan and the east of the North-West Provinces the abnormal excess is as much as 7 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall. The general heavy rainfall of the week under review has brought about a change in the seasonal conditions, as no less than twelve rainfall divisions report an excessive fall, *i.e.*, 20 per cent more than the average, thirty-six a normal fall, while only nine report a deficiency, that is, a fall 20 per cent or more less than the normal amount. This is a considerable improvement as compared with last week, when six divisions reported an excessive fall, thirty-six a normal fall and fifteen a deficient fall. The most important cases of defect are—50 per cent in the Assam Hills and—82 per cent in the Baluchistan Hills. It is doubtful whether the deficiency in the Assam Hills is real, as the rainfall observations were much interrupted at the time of the earthquake.

In the Bombay Deccan the rainfall of the week was generally light, only two districts, *viz.*, Kolhapur and Satara, reporting any excess of rain, the remaining five districts showing greater or less deficiency. The two worst districts were Sholapur and Bijapur, where instead of an average of 1·79 inches and 1·34 inches respectively no rain whatever was received. In the Central Madras districts the rainfall was also very light, and except in one district, Cuddapah, was about 1 inch below the normal.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	Moulmein	14·87	inches
	Maungdaw (Akyab)	26·49	"
Assam	Sunamgunj (Sylhet)	10·29	"
Bengal	Durgapur (Mymensingh)	17·08	"
	Nattore (Rajshahi)	13·82	"
Bihar	Bhabuna (Arrah)	10·76	"
North-West Provinces	Robertsganj (Muzapur)	15·19	"
Punjab	Chumian (Lahore)	7·54	"
	Gurdaspur	12·46	"
	Dharmasala	15·16	"
West Coast	Bettangody (Mangalore)	7·26	"
	Khed (Ratnagiri)	10·27	"
	Bavda (Kolhapur)	12·21	"
Central districts	Seoni (Hoshangabad)	13·61	"
North Bombay	Anand (Kaira)	9·20	"
Madras	Peddapur (Godavery)	7·98	"
	Chingleput	7·84	"

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	14	21	+	1	1	1	1
	2 Lower Burma Do	1	1	+	1	1	1	1
	3 Central do	1	1	+	1	1	1	1
	4 Upper do	106	12	+	11	12	15	10
	5 Arakan	1329	68	+	716	132	7	1
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	655	435	+	10	5128	2233	1
	7 Assam Suima	123	55	+	73	4735	658	2
	8 Do Hills	38	1	+	1	1	1	1
	9 Do Brahmaputra	45	34	+	1	215	15	10
	10 Delta Bengal	532	207	+	3	2310	15	11
	11 Central do	181	216	+	1	15	1	15
	12 North do	317	331	+	12	15	15	22
	13 Bengal Hills	87	301	+	370	15	1	1
	14 Orissa	509	270	+	1	173	1	3
	15 Chota Nagpur	511	270	+	1	375	151	34
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	16 South Bihar	525	225	+	1	201	27	1
	17 North do	308	23	+	1	1	1	1
	18 N-W P East	657	221	+	7	2131	215	1
	19 South Oudh	123	192	+	131	2723	2122	1
	20 North do	241	103	+	105	2470	2324	1
	21 N-W P Central	45	1	+	103	33	15	10
	22 Do West	360	107	+	103	2372	1800	1
PUNJAB	23 Do East Submontane	373	210	+	151	2715	2458	1
	24 Do West do	341	270	+	107	320	267	1
	25 Do Hills	371	220	+	14	3011	2795	1
	26 South-East Punjab	270	137	+	133	1503	1380	15
	27 South do	283	107	+	107	830	1	14
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	28 Central do	210	103	+	103	135	1005	19
	29 Punjab Submontane	345	10	+	153	3403	4167	18
	30 Do Hills	672	157	+	315	1232	946	30
	31 North Punjab	270	115	+	155	673	430	47
	32 West do	288	139	+	249	1	1	1
	33 Malabar	278	432	+	124	668	7972	2
	34 Madras South-Central	160	110	+	100	1690	1455	14
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	35 Coorg	225	588	+	303	10327	8524	21
	36 Mysore	695	118	+	103	1011	1025	1
	37 Konkan	541	631	+	100	10335	714	15
	38 Bombay Deccan	101	165	+	104	195	1674	10
	39 Hyderabad North	1	1	+	1	1	1	1
	40 Khandesh	675	130	+	155	1008	1285	17
	41 Berar	693	129	+	100	1735	2141	19
BOMBAY (NORTH)	42 Central Provinces West	278	100	+	182	2501	2020	14
	43 Do do Central	117	201	+	104	3243	3478	1
	44 Do do East	394	210	+	184	5540	3212	10
	45 Gujarat	383	248	+	135	2315	3125	26
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA	46 Kathiawar	401	678	+	323	1388	1416	2
	47 Sind	344	107	+	297	693	404	72
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	132	+	132	030	195	32
	49 Central India East	404	185	+	210	2576	2537	2
MADRAS	50 Rajputana East, India West	305	194	+	171	1739	1868	8
	51 West Rajputana	451	160	+	394	1273	799	59
	52 East Coast North	224	155	+	169	1578	1506	5
	52-A Do do	685	332	+	247	2875	3577	19
MADRAS	53 Hyderabad South	51	133	+	133	1062	1344	21
	54 Madras Central	46	131	+	131	695	930	15
	55 East Coast Central	42	112	+	112	862	929	14
	56 Do South	238	107	+	131	741	849	13
	57 Madras South	98	139	+	139	380	343	11

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 26th August, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 21st August*—The rainfall is generally in excess of average, but is seriously deficient in Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur districts and in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, and Nellore districts. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, for irrigation it has improved in parts of rain-fed areas and is adequate under Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Periyar, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Agricultural operations and harvests are extending, outturn generally middling. Pasture is deficient in parts. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally available, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is generally bad, many deaths being reported from Anantapur, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are very high, and are still rising generally, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Prospects of the Northern Circars are improving, except in coast taluks of Vizagapatam and upland taluks of Kistna, prospects of the Deccan have by no means improved, except in Cuddapah and the Sival taluk of Kurnool, prospects elsewhere are generally slightly improved, except on West Coast. More rain is wanted everywhere, but is urgently required in areas where fall is noted as deficient. The numbers on relief are—relief workers—134,145 men, 228,739 women, 78,278 children, total 441,162 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—1,342, unspecified, in Kistna. Intermediate workers—253 men, 171 women, total 424 in Vizagapatam. Weavers—28,497 men, 21,852 women, 1,970 children, total 52,319 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 495,247. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—394 men, 739 women, 17,922 children, total 19,055. Others—2,476 men, 5,296 women, 17,427 children, total 25,199. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—15,466 men, 47,393 women, 51,941 children with 169 unspecified, total 114,969. Figures are incomplete for Cuddapah. Total on gratuitous relief 159,223. Grand total on Government relief 654,470. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam and Kurnool 9, Bellary 10, Godavari 10½, Vizagapatam 11½ and Anantapur and Cuddapah 12 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts during the week—Rs 70,515.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd August*—Rain good in Sind, Gujarat, and Konkan, slight in the Deccan and Karnatak, more wanted in Bijapur and parts of Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum. Sowing operations completed, except in Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, and Baroda. Rice transplanting continues in Thana, Karra, Kanara, and Baroda. Standing crops are thriving, except in Bijapur and parts of Dharwar and Ahmednagar. Locusts caused damage in one taluka of Hyderabad, slight in Thar and Parkar, two talukas of Shikarpur and three of Upper Sind Frontier. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Belgaum, improving in Khandesh and Poona. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Thana, Surat, and Nasik, stationary in Kolaba and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 8½, Bijapur 7½, Sholapur 6½, Ahmednagar 6½, Poona 7½, Nasik 6½, Satara 7½, Khandesh 6½, Dharwar 9½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 125,075, Sholapur 102,339, Ahmednagar 64,535, Poona 16,566, Nasik 5,356, Satara 6,806, Khandesh 2,973, Belgaum 17,902, Dharwar 2,248. On test works—Ratnagiri 74, total 343,874; of whom 279,885 are relief workers and 63,989 dependants. Of relief workers—91,903 are men, 118,358 women, and 69,624 children. Of dependants—495 are men, 6,255 women, and 57,239 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 14,600, including 773 in poor-houses, Sholapur 12,444, including 194 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 17,232, including 1,094 in poor-houses, Poona 13,981, Nasik 1,718, including 360 in poor-houses, Satara 3,567, including 357 in poor-houses; Belgaum 837, Dharwar 1,011, total 65,390; of whom 28,351 are men, 20,700 women, and 16,339 children. Total number on relief 409,264.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd August*.—The rainfall during the week has been general and in places heavy; it is not yet sufficient in Champaran and parts of the Gopalgunge sub-division of Saran, where the transplantation of

winter rice is still retarded. In all other parts of the Province transplantation is well forward. The prospects of the early autumn crops continue to be generally favourable. In Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad some damage to early autumn crops is reported to have been caused by heavy rain. Early rice, jute, and the earlier autumn crops are being harvested. Prices continue generally stationary with a slight tendency to fall in some places. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Nadia, common rice 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers old and 9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers new; Murshidabad, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers old and 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers new; Khulna, common rice 8 seers, Saran, barley 13 seers, Champaran, barley $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 13 seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 10 seers, Darbhanga, common rice 7 seers and indian-corn 11 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice 7 to 8 seers and maize 9 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 10 seers, Hazaribagh, rice $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 seers and *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) 13 to 24 seers, Lohardaga, rice 8 seers, Palamau, rice 8 seers; and Manbhum, common rice $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 21st August, were—Bankura 14,397, Nadia 11,893, Murshidabad 1,381, Jessore 54, Khulna 9,431, Dinajpur 45, Pabna 145, Patna 307, Shahabad 18,586, Saran 74,423, Champaran 44,579, Muzaffarpur 76,614, Darbhanga 103,337, Sonthal Parganas 6,277, Puri 2,762, Hazaribagh 3,813, Lohardaga 3,872, Palamau 3,262, Manbhum 16,451, total 391,679 against 451,783 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 2,855, Nadia 904, Murshidabad 2,953, Khulna 209, Rajshahi 7,341, Pabna 967, Shahabad 2,248, Saran 9,679, Champaran 12,947, Muzaffarpur 2,613, Darbhanga 24,166, Bhagalpur 7,441, Cuttack 3,086, Hazaribagh 418, Lohardaga 2,436, total 80,263 against 84,009 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 43,100, women 32,304, children 14,739, total 90,143. Dependants—men 48, women *nil*, children 1,462, total 1,510. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 5,055, women 8,783, children 45,978, total 59,816. Otherwise relieved—men 43,374, women 145,933, children 49,680, total 238,987. Test-workers—men 656, women 341, children 226, total 1,223. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund (the sex of 7,779 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported)—men 11,395, women 43,617, children 17,472, total 72,484. Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga Raj—men 870, women 403, children 135, total 1,408. Hatwa—men 191, women 243, children 126; total 560. Jamtara—men 75, women 78, children 30, total 183. Deoghur—men 19, women 19, children 2, total 40. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 2,736, women 6,669, children 5,977, total 15,382. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 33, women 211, children 164, total 408. Hatwa—men 167, women 256, children 588, total 1,011. Manjha—men 60, women 24, children 12, total 96. Cuttack—Wards Estates—men 148, women 558, children 177, total 883. Total on private relief 19,971 against 17,188 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 25th August*—Rain fell in all districts, Jaunpur recorded over 14 inches, Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Allahabad over 11 inches, and Etah, Azamgarh, Fatehpur, Gaiwal, Banda, Hardoi, Rae Bareilly, and Partabgarh over 7 inches, in most of the remaining districts the rainfall varied from 2 to 6 inches. Sowings are near completion in most districts. Standing crops are on the whole doing well. Transplanting of rice continues. Early grain is being cut in a few districts. Heavy rain has flooded the lowlying lands in several districts and caused some damage in places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday the 21st August, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows—Agra 13,271, Etawah 2,761, Cawnpore 8,401, Fatehpur 9,155, Banda 92,265, Hamirpur 20,114, Allahabad 63,878, Jhansi 22,472, Jalaun 30,870, Mirzapur 12,413, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares, 5,620, Jaunpur 25,744, Gorakhpur 11,658, Azamgarh 12,037, Lucknow 27,410, Unao 28,636, Rae Bareilly 15,298, Hardoi 49,267; total 441,270. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—25,929, relieved as dependants—4,733, relieved in poor-houses—26,389; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 59,454 from Charitable Fund, 384,219, total 441,270. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—8,363, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 11,508 from Charitable Fund, 44,839; total 53,202. The grand total in receipt

of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 494,472. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating with tendency to rise in western and fall in eastern districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd August*—Rain has fallen all over the Province averaging about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in Jullundur, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Delhi and Umbaila, 4 in Multan, 3 in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, and Lahore, 2 in Kainai, Ferozepore, Rawal Pindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Sowings and ploughings still continue. Condition of standing crops is generally good, owing to recent rain. Cattle are in good condition, except in Hissar where they are improving. Green fodder is procurable everywhere, dry fodder is scanty in Gujranwala. Locusts appeared in Hissar, Rohtak, Multan, Lahore, Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, doing slight damage. Excessive rain has also slightly damaged young crops in parts of Peshawar. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—Relief workers—4,427 men, 3,729 women, 1,357 children. Dependants—8 men, 10 women, 1,249 children. Relieved in poor-houses—102 men, 97 women, 815 children. Otherwise relieved—2,414 men, 3,810 women, 2,505 children. The total number on relief this week was 20,523 against 25,391 last week, of this 16,000 are in Hissar alone. The decrease is general. Prices are generally high, wheat is selling from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers, great millet 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, maize 8 to 11, barley 11 to 13, bulrush-millet 6 to 11 and rice $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar barley flour and great millet flour 10 seers per rupee each, Ferozepore, barley and gram $10\frac{1}{2}$ and wheat $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 23rd August*—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with moderate rain in eight districts, light showers aggregating less than one inch in six, and heavier falls exceeding 3 inches in Damoh, Bhandara, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur. The short breaks have been very favourable for agricultural operations, but more clear weather would be beneficial in Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, and the Nagpur country, as weeding is retarded at places. *Biasi* (thinning) and transplanting of rice in full swing. Land being prepared for winter sowings. Prospects of autumn crops continue favourable. Sugarcane doing well. Early millets are flowering in Nimar and are being harvested with good outturns in Betul and Chhindwara. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits, but a slight tendency to cheapen is generally perceptible, they remain very high in Chanda and Balaghat, but have eased considerably in Bilaspur. The decrease of 8,000 in relief workers is more than counterbalanced by an increase of 21,000 in the number gratuitously relieved. Village relief is being extended and more kitchens for children have been opened. The numbers on relief works are—Saugor 16,639, Damoh 14,404, Jubbulpore 21,928, Mandla 11,889, Seoni 4,862, Narsinghpur 22,942, Hoshangabad 34,875, Nimar 899, Betul 7,611, Chhindwara 13,585, Wardha 1,786, Nagpur 13,623, Bhandara 14,719, Balaghat 33,114, Raipur 36,995, Bilaspur 42,581, Sambalpur 800; total 293,252. Test workers—Damoh 31. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,764, Damoh 17,928, Jubbulpore 48,809, Mandla 14,551, Seoni 12,940, Narsinghpur 16,761, Hoshangabad 16,160, Nimar 1,387, Betul 4,667, Chhindwara 5,311, Wardha 674, Nagpur 3,166, Chanda 1,937, Bhandara 11,205, Balaghat 16,691, Raipur 29,202, Bilaspur 80,502, Sambalpur 71, total 298,746. Total number on relief 592,029. There were also 18,608 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 95,709, women 134,093, and children 63,450. Test workers—men 14, women 15, and children 2. Dependants—men 2,382, women 3,021, and children 42,363 with 1,472 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 7,536, women 7,954, and children 14,151. Otherwise relieved—men 28,893, women 58,713, and children 66,393 with 65,868 unclassified. Wage prices—Saugor, Mandla, and Seoni $7\frac{3}{4}$, Damoh, Chhindwara and Raipur 8, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Hoshangabad $8\frac{1}{4}$, Nimar, Bhandara, and Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Betul 7, Wardha and Chanda $8\frac{3}{4}$, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Balaghat $6\frac{1}{4}$ and Sambalpur $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 21st August*.—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing completed in Tavoy and approaching completion in several other districts; standing crops are in good condition, except in the Haungtharaw and

Attaran Townships of Amherst district where they have been damaged by floods and insects. In Upper Burma, Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Minbu, Magwe, Yamethin, and Myingyan all received good or fair rain during the week, but prospects have not materially changed since last week. More rain is still badly wanted in the precarious tracts, particularly in Shwebo, Sagaing, Monywa Townships of Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Rangoon, Mandalay, Shwebo, and Thayetmyo, elsewhere stationary. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 1,824 and Myingyan 19,819. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 261, Myingyan 5,174, and Yamethin 274. Total number on relief 27,352. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittaks and Myingyan 8 seers 11 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th August*—Weather seasonable. Heavy rainfall reported from most districts. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice progressing. Prospects of rice good, except in Darrang and Lakhimpur, where some damage has been done by worms and insects. Tea is doing well. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 9, Gauhati $8\frac{1}{2}$, Tezpur 7, and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd August*—MYSORE—One inch 48 cents in Civil and Military station, rain general and good in parts of two districts. Crops in good condition. Prices slightly risen in Tumkur. Sowing operations continue in five districts.

COORG—Rainfall one inch 14 cents. Transplanting of rice still continues. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* thriving. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd August*—BERAR—Weather warm and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Standing crops in thriving condition. Land is being prepared for the ensuing winter crop. Sowings well advanced. Weeding in progress. Fodder and water-supply adequate to wants. High prices prevail. Relief workers—Akola 2,768, Amraoti 461, Ellichpur 1,910, Wun 163. On gratuitous relief—Akola 3,814, Basim 72, Ellichpur 2,566. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 1,073, Amraoti 445, Basim 436, Ellichpur 457. Total number on relief 14,165. Prices—*Jowari*—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim 8, Buldana 7, Ellichpur 7, Wun 10 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 67 cents. Standing autumn crops are in fair condition, except in Lingsagar and Nalgunda and in parts of Elgandal, Gulbarga and Naldurg, where crops are withering. Scarcity of fodder continues. Distress generally felt on account of continued high prices and loss of agricultural cattle. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, and Elgandal 17,427. Prices in affected districts— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in Aurangabad, $5\frac{1}{4}$ Lingsagar, $6\frac{1}{4}$ Bir, Naldurg and Mahbubnagar, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in Gulbarga and 7 seers per rupee Elgandal and Raichur. 1,083 persons on gratuitous relief in Aurangabad, 773 Lingsagar, 1,592 Naldurg, 15 Mahbubnagar, and 1,248 Elgandal. Total number on relief 22,138. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice 6 and *jowari* $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Rain fell in all agencies during the week, the fall up to date is below average in parts of Bhopawar, sufficient in all other agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are falling in two districts of Gwalior, steady in Bundelkhand, and continue high in all agencies. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was—6,832 in Gwalior, 15,558 in Bundelkhand, and 11,072 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—3,788 in Gwalior, 7,057 in Bundelkhand, and 5,010 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 49,317. Prices—Gwalior 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bundelkhand 9 to $10\frac{1}{4}$, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th August.*—Rainfall over 8 inches at Abu; over 7 at Tonk and Kishengarh, over 4 at Bundi, Bhurtpore, and Uwar, 3 or over in Deoli, Marwar, Shahpura, Ajmere, Keroli, Dholepore, and Bikanir;

over 2 in Jeypore and Jaisalmere, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Serohi, Kherwara, Peitabgarh, and Kotah, over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Meywar and Jhallawar. Ploughing and sowing still continue in Serohi, Marwar, and Jaisalmeie. Crops are generally thriving but have been damaged slightly by locusts in places in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, Bhurtpore and injured by excessive rain in Bhurtpore. Prospects are generally favourable. Agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder sufficient everywhere. Prices rising in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, slightly falling in Jeypore and Dholepore, almost steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works were—Sironj 680 and Dholepore 344. Ordinary works—Dholepore 431 and Bikanir 614. Gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,098, Bundi 280, Deoli 8, Sironj 311, Dholepore 417, Bhurtpore 374, and Bikanir 79. Total number on relief 3,591. Prices—Dholepore 12 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 24th August*—Rain has fallen. Crop threshings still going on. Standing autumn crops are generally in good condition. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 24th August*—Good rain. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient. Autumn sowings and ploughings in progress. Condition of standing crops generally fair.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st August*—Rainfall 1.58 inches. Prospects of upland rice crop in Katmandu Valley are poor. Indian-corn is being harvested. Price— $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . . .	478,597	218,148	696,745	461,983	192,487	(a) 654,470	— 42,275
Bombay . . .	341,158	62,211	403,369	343,874	65,390	409,264	+ 5,895
Bengal . . .	118,780	330,333	449,113	92,876	298,803	(b) 391,679	— 57,434
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	52,364	414,457	466,821	30,662	392,848	(c) 423,510	— 43,311
Punjab . . .	15,587	9,804	25,391	10,780	9,743	20,523	— 4,868
Central Provinces	300,382	277,296	577,678	293,283	298,746	592,029	+ 14,351
Burma . . .	20,893	5,144	26,037	21,643	5,709	27,352	+ 1,315
Berar . . .	7,724	7,229	14,947	5,302	8,863	14,165	— 782
Hyderabad . .	12,699	5,736	18,435	17,427	4,711	22,138	+ 3,703
Central India . .	36,178	12,171	48,349	33,462	15,855	49,317	+ 968
Rajputana . . .	3,010	5,478	8,488	1,024	2,567	3,591	— 4,897
TOTAL . . .	1,387,372	1,348,001	2,735,373	1,312,316	1,295,722	2,608,038	— 127,335

(a) Figures incomplete for one district

(b) Exclusive of 72,484 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(c) Exclusive of 70,962 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST JULY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bana Bunk		1,109	1,109		1,441	1,441		1,351	1,351		1,206	1,206
17	Muzapuri	3 373	16,110	19,783	2,606	12,616	15,222	2,524	15,009	17,543	2,153	14,138	16,291
18	Bijnor		1,673	1,673		1 608	1 608		1,509	1,509		1 593	1 593
19	Moradabad	1	3,301	3,305		3,597	3 597		1,717	1,717		1,833	1,833
20	Bareilly		1 800	1,800	938	1,899	2,837		799	799		812	812
21	Muttra		3,981	3,981		3 972	3,972		2,314	2,314		2,089	2,089
22	Etah		2,081	2,081	..	2,052	2,052		1,075	1,075		669	669
23	Manpuri		882	882	..	686	686		217	217		1,001	1,001
24	Farakhabad		3,321	3 321	..	2,891	2,891		2,356	2,356		1,385	1,385
25	Budaun		930	930	..	397	397		327	327		288	288
26	Shahjahanpu.		4,632	4,632		5,604	5,604		3,492	3 492		3,398	3,398
27	Pilibhit	56	3,566	3,622	261	3,205	3,466	587	2,118	2,705	455	2,116	2,571
28	Kheri		350	350	...	945	945		708	708	159	440	599
29	Sultampur	285	2,333	2,618		2,363	2,363		1,900	1,900	..	1,949	1,949
30	Pertabgarh		5,285	5,285		4,082	4 082		4,385	4,385	..	3,732	3,732
31	Fyzabad		3 233	3,233		3,375	3,375		1,067	1,067	..	767	767
32	Fatehpuri	1,199	8,985	10,187	558	9,280	9,838		8,861	8,861	..	9,101	9,101
33	Azamgarh	2,093	11,356	13,449	553	15,033	15,586	12	12,571	12,583		12,713	12,713
34	Benares		11,227	11,227		11,123	11,123		11,220	11,220	...	17,897	17,897
35	Gonda		2,548	2,548		2,578	2,578		1,664	1,664	..	2,941	2,941
36	Basti		1,881	1,881		1,827	1,827		798	798		866	866
TOTAL FOR N W P & O		140,510	481,173	621,683	101,868	470,331	572,202	64,369	404,971	469,340	52,364	414,457	466,821
Punjab													
1	Hissar	24,697	6,274	30,971	22 058	7,757	29,815	16,537	7,409	23,946	15,207	7,363	22,570
2	Rohitak	29	2,152	2,181	45	2,118	2,163	72	1 861	1,933		1,457	1,457
3	Delhi		784	784		691	691		642	642		653	653
4	Karnal	206	1 135	1,341	1 300	882	2 182	1,078	1,082	2,160	900	208	1 108
5	Umballa		417	417		550	550		630	630		331	331
6	Ferozpur	629		629	509		509	532		532	380	..	380
7	Rawalpindi	224		224		...			..			..	...
TOTAL PUNJAB		25,785	10,762	36,547	23,912	11,998	35,910	18,219	11,624	29,843	16,487	10,012	26,499
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	26,494	13,870	40,364	25 736	12,057	37,793	26,220	12,235	38,455	23,372	13,295	36,667
2	Dumoh	42 707	13,073	55,780	38,460	13,939	52,408	29,874	14,781	44,655	25,805	14,831	40,636
3	Jabalpur	29,053	24,379	53,432	38,069	38,934	77,003	35,311	44,092	79,403	34,019	42,309	76,328
4	Mandla	12,845	4,220	16,565	13,358	4,453	17,811	14,786	4,896	19,682	14,105	7,560	21,665
5	Seoni	5,515	3 437	8,952	6,021	5 270	11,291	6,480	7,122	13,602	5,640	9,665	15,314
6	Narsinghpur	23,572	10 153	33,725	22 828	9,349	32,177	17,748	10,665	28,413	21,799	11,992	33,791
7	Hoshangabad	30,674	10,102	40,776	41,153	5,600	46,753	40,114	6,731	46,845	36,389	7,129	43,518
8	Nirmu	605	1 036	1,641	793	1,040	1,833	934	1,189	2,123	1,009	1,116	2,185
9	Betul	10,134	2,412	12,546	9,961	3,149	13,110	7,902	3,487	11,389	8,532	3,714	12,246
10	Chundwara	16,511	2,806	19,317	16,049	2,982	19,031	16,006	3,237	19,243	15,013	3,315	18,328
11	Nagpur	17,303	3,637	20,940	16,195	4,558	20,753	11,623	4,818	16,471	8,923	5,549	14,472
12	Chanda	76	186	262	95	1,176	1,271		2,113	2,113		1,704	1,704
13	Bhandara	29,700	8,243	37,943	22,858	8,668	31,526	17,825	5,916	23,741	14,929	8,790	23,719
14	Balaghat	44,620	10,750	55,370	42,946	11,110	54,056	36,349	11,685	48,034	36,394	11,390	47,784
15	Raipur	50,932	15,870	66,802	48,609	14,206	62,815	48,217	17,615	65,832	47,209	18,498	65,707
16	Bilaspur	46,733	56,361	103,094	54,495	63,774	118,269	50,293	62,584	112,877	52,270	67,733	120,003
17	Sambalpur	1,687		1,687	2,412		2,412	1,049	...	1,049	875	174	1,049
18	Wardha	2,066	444	2,510	2,017	504	2,521	2,143	512	2,655	1,995	647	2,642
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		390,727	180,979	571,706	402,094	200,769	602,863	363,674	216,708	580,382	348,347	229,411	577,758†
Burma													
1	Meiktila	7,829	1,555	9,384	7,712	2,420	10,132	6,666	898	7,564	(not reported)		
2	Myingyan	16,795	4,339	21,134	18,874	4,462	23,336	21,457	5,578	27,035	20,893	5,144	26,037
3	Yamethin	...	332	332	...	329	329	...	316	316	(not reported)		
TOTAL BURMA		24,624	6,226	30,850	26,586	7,211	33,797	28,123	6,792	34,915	20,893	5,144	26,037

* Exclusive of 65,101 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Includes 2,529 gratuitously relieved on family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 13,747 persons employed on railway and other private works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 30th June 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN JUNE											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	9,663	6,842	11,000							9,663	6,842	11,000
N-W P & Oudh	32,344	11,992	15,575	2,212	3,155	16,103				34,556	15,147	31,678
Panjab	6,029	4,324	7,822	9,307	1,005	5,037	11,197	11,084	20,393	26,533	16,413	33,252
Cent Provs		61		6,044	153	2,255				6,044	214	2,255
Bombay				327,997	143,203	180,905				327,997	143,203	180,905
Sind							26,409	21,572	22,601	26,409	21,572	22,601
Madras				9,949	13,655	5,944				9,949	13,655	5,944
Berar	1,234	15,789	6,254	19,648	38,610	14,107				20,882	54,399	20,361
Assam	489	1,583	3,875							489	1,583	3,875
Raj & C I	4,070	279	2,001	97,014	58,677	105,831				101,084	58,956	108,492
Nizam's Terr				11,832	3,704	9,277				11,832	3,704	9,277
Mysore												
TOTAL	53,829	49,870	47,187	484,003	262,162	339,459	37,606	32,656	42,994	575,438	335,688	429,640
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	479	2,693	*	.		*			*	479	2,693
Bombay	*	17,931	7,936	*	43	301	*			*	17,974	8,237
Sind	*			*	5,279	16,911	*			*	5,279	16,911
Madras	*	2,765	215	*	246	62	*			*	3,011	277
Burma	*	97	1,407	*		11	*			*	97	1,418
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*	25,877	71,540	*			*	25,877	71,549
Foreign countries	*	626		*	4,161	4,128	*			*	4,787	4,128
TOTAL	*	21,898	12,251	*	35,606	92,962	*			*	57,504	105,213
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	53,829	62,768	59,438	484,003	297,768	432,421	37,606	32,656	42,994	575,438	393,192	534,853
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	153,529	47,934	6,681							153,529	47,934	6,681
N-W P & Oudh	325,242	79,545	106,344	372,242	567	4,448				697,484	80,112	110,792
Panjab	34,304	24,351	13,925	491,502	5,902	1,804	1,366,473	392,763	217,820	1,892,270	423,016	233,549
Cent Provs	410	7,095		195,679	24,308	98				196,089	37,003	68
Bombay				129,411	28,968	10,876				129,411	28,968	10,876
Sind							429,705	101,202	127,125	429,705	101,202	127,125
Madras												
Berar				13,215	3,457					13,215	3,457	
Assam												
Raj & C I				129,417	87,473	6,865				129,417	87,473	6,865
Nizam's Terr				626	550					626	550	
Mysore												
TOTAL	513,485	158,625	126,950	1,332,092	151,225	24,091	1,796,178	493,965	344,945	3,641,755	803,815	495,986
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*			*	.		*			*		
Bombay	*			*			*	180		*	180	
Sind	*			*	98,189	176,033	*		35	*	98,189	176,068
Madras	*			*			*			*		
Burma	*			*			*			*		
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*		2,893	*			*		
Foreign countries	*			*		3,700	*	1,358		*	1,358	2,893
TOTAL	*			*	98,189	182,626	*	1,538	35	*	99,727	182,661
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	513,485	158,625	126,950	1,332,092	249,414	206,717	1,796,178	495,503	344,980	3,641,755	903,542	678,647

* Figures not available

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of June 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence imported
Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
41,165	46,562	71,828							41,165	46,562	71,828	Bengal
193,034	175,115	226,031	131,361	233,158	202,629				324,395	408,274	429,560	N-W P & Oudh
50,466	27,810	54,688	53,590	87,517	48,094	110,559	262,166	281,610	220,915	357,773	554,992	Punjab
4,085	6,794	12,277	87,537	182,793	182,079				92,522	183,577	194,350	Cent Provs
	38	5	1,931,712	2,093,443	1,609,605				1,931,712	2,093,443	1,609,610	Bombay
						200,863	174,491	161,166	200,863	174,491	161,166	Sind
13,884	51,307	47,125	24,854	33,624	16,225				24,854	33,624	16,225	Madras
11,882	11,435	13,974	616,191	886,396	735,511				630,075	940,703	782,630	Berar
26,112	9,065	30,831	620,223	509,361	717,053				11,582	11,435	13,974	Assam
			15,128	10,155	21,639				646,335	518,426	715,884	Raj & C I
			57	97	169				15,428	10,155	21,639	Nizam's Terr
									57	97	169	Mysore
341,228	331,126	457,659	3,481,552	4,016,844	3,531,616	317,422	436,658	442,776	4,140,203	4,784,628	4,432,051	TOTAL
By Sea—												
*	9,114	13,412	*	59,118	2,165	*	*	*	*	9,114	15,577	Bengal
*	64,415	38,309	*	169,960	35,939	*	*	*	*	123,533	77,308	Bombay
*			*	2,508	79,214	*	*	*	*	160,960	70,214	Sind
*	4,704	1,441	*	2,350	429	*	*	*	*	7,272	1,370	Madras
*	8,409	5,423	*	1,099,738	552,688	*	*	*	*	10,759	5,434	Burma
*	2,627	1,257	*	60,500	23,033	*	*	*	*	1,099,739	552,688	Non-Br Ports in India
									*	63,127	24,890	Foreign countries
*	89,269	59,902	*	1,394,234	697,079	*	*	*	*	1,483,504	756,981	TOTAL
341,228	420,395	517,561	3,481,553	5,111,078	4,228,695	317,422	436,659	442,776	4,140,203	6,268,132	5,189,032	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
348,024	203,217	97,053			222				348,024	203,217	97,275	Bengal
1,138,483	504,783	560,911	545,971	8,585	70,795	3,538,016	832,296	424,848	1,681,454	603,368	631,706	N-W P & Oudh
123,788	61,927	120,306	712,558	14,489	16,984				4,374,302	955,712	462,138	Punjab
19,514	39,520	26,854	687,772	615,053	23,079				707,286	454,575	49,933	Cent Provs
			791,630	979,082	105,645				791,630	979,082	105,645	Bombay
						1,016,960	522,586	269,072	1,016,960	522,586	209,072	Sind
			103						103			Madras
47	5,046		50,349	32,324	151				50,396	36,440	151	Berar
												Assam
		278	324,303	536,850	44,847				324,303	536,850	45,125	Raj & C I
			1,225	1,032	27				1,225	1,032	27	Nizam's Terr
			4,598							4,598		Mysore
1,629,856	904,493	705,402	3,113,911	2,193,085	321,750	4,554,976	1,404,882	693,920	9,298,743	4,502,460	1,721,072	TOTAL
By Sea—												
*	804		*	4,659	9	*	822		*	6,285	9	Bengal
*			*	415,228	5,051	*	818		*	416,046	5,051	Bombay
*			*	188,478	306,336	*		35	*	188,478	306,371	Sind
*			*			*			*			Madras
*			*	139,717		*	22		*	139,739		Burma
*	2		*	38,590	10,335	*	21,256		*	59,848	10,335	Non-Br Ports in India
*		82,152	*	16,033	48,461	*	2,707	1,216	*	18,740	131,829	Foreign countries
*			*			*			*			TOTAL
	806	82,152	*	802,705	370,192	*	25,625	1,251	*	829,136	453,595	
1,629,856	905,299	787,554	3,113,911	2,995,790	691,942	4,554,976	1,430,507	695,171	9,298,743	5,331,596	2,174,667	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 30th June 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN JUNE											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	369,755	366,472	328,170							369,755	366,472	328,170
N-W P & Oudh	260,499	106,702	143,886	7,285	6,088	10,089				267,784	113,182	153,975
Panjab	502			2,755	1		10,050	392		13,307	3,818	12
Cent Provs	21,896	315		33,835	40,915	9,240				55,731	41,230	9,240
Bombay				101,270	89,835	8,300				101,270	89,835	8,300
Sind												
Madras				367	3,056					367	3,056	
Berar	2,088			36,687	66,135	7,753				38,775	66,135	7,753
Assam	2,220	14,971	6,424							2,220	14,971	6,424
Raj & C I				70,740	32,177	19,109				70,740	32,177	19,109
Nizam's Terr				29,213	29,615	5,120				29,213	29,615	5,120
Mysore					3						3	
TOTAL	656,960	488,460	478,480	282,152	267,825	59,611	10,050	4,209	12	949,162	760,494	538,103
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	97		*			*			*	97	
Bombay	*			*	23	50	*			*	23	50
Sind	*			*	1,087	309	*			*	1,087	309
Madras	*			*			*			*		
Burma	*			*			*			*		
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*		10	*			*		10
Foreign countries	*			*	15	36	*			*	15	36
TOTAL	*	97		*	1,125	405	*			*	1,222	405
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	656,960	488,557	478,480	282,152	268,950	60,016	10,050	4,209	12	949,162	761,716	538,508
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	205	31	264							205	31	264
N-W P & Oudh	14	399	7	2						16	399	7
Panjab				15	2	6	153	622	926	168	624	932
Cent Provs	6									6		
Bombay					317	251					317	251
Sind							657	1,636	383	657	1,636	383
Madras				118	128	4				118	128	4
Berar												
Assam												
Raj & C I				32	101	71				32	101	71
Nizam's Terr					82						82	
Mysore												
TOTAL	225	430	271	167	630	332	810	2,258	1,309	1,202	3,318	1,912
By Sea—												
Bengal	*			*			*			*		
Bombay	*			*			*		6	*		6
Sind	*			*	988	515	*			*	988	515
Madras	*			*	12		*			*	12	
Burma	*			*			*			*		
Non-Br. Ports in India	*			*			*			*		
Foreign countries	*			*			*			*		
TOTAL	*			*	1,000	515	*		6	*	1,000	521
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	225	430	271	167	1,630	847	810	2,258	1,315	1,202	4,318	2,433

* Figures not available
NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

nd by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of June 1897, and from 1st January
periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported
Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895.	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
1,158,283	1,140,358	921,227							1,158,283	1,140,358	921,227	Bengal
581,522	281,723	309,527	33,390	9,276	19,885	1,710	1,229		616,622	292,228	329,412	N-W P & Oudh
502	469		3,211	25		15,776	10,153	1,251	19,489	10,652	1,551	Panjab
48,819	81,863	1,439	310,250	291,331	71,130			...	359,069	373,194	72,500	Cent Provs
	194		1,101,960	1,341,775	68,559				1,101,960	1,341,969	68,559	Bombay
							215	18		215	18	Sind
												Madras
2,088	63,755	2,210	54,970	96,588	48				54,970	96,588	48	Berar
5,867	25,141	12,775	443,229	658,097	30,639				445,317	722,452	32,869	Assam
3,318		7							5,867	25,141	12,775	
			195,487	179,073	79,131				198,805	179,073	79,131	Raj & C I
			302,736	522,795	29,779				362,736	522,705	29,779	Nizam's Terr
			416	164					416	164		Mysore
1,800,399	1,593,503	1,247,185	2,505,649	3,099,634	299,191	17,486	11,602	1,269	4,323,534	4,704,739	1,547,645	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	433		*	175	*	*	70	16	*	608	1,657	Bengal
*			*	1,116	*				*	1,136	300	Bombay
*	208		*	2,729	*				*	2,729		Sind
*			*		*				*	208		Madras
*			*	19,609	*				*	19,609	3,862	Burma
*	4		*	930	*				*	934	4,280	Non-Br Ports in India
												Foreign countries
*	645		*	24,559	10,092	*	70	16	*	25,274	10,108	TOTAL
1,800,399	1,594,148	1,247,185	2,505,649	3,124,193	309,283	17,486	11,672	1,285	4,323,534	4,730,013	1,557,753	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
16,261	13,217	16,334	3	6					16,264	13,217	16,334	Bengal
5,287	2,435	2,938	4	5	68	2,709	4,749	1,872	5,291	2,441	2,938	N-W P & Oudh
1,427		308	19						4,155	4,754	2,248	Panjab
6									6			Cent Provs.
			314	1,750	528				314	1,750	528	Bombay
			649	420	34	2,764	4,964	1,355	2,764	4,964	1,355	Sind
									649	420	34	Madras
												Berar
												Assam
17			292	243	130				309	243	130	Raj & C I
			10	82					10	84		Nizam's Terr.
	2											Mysore
22,998	15,654	19,580	1,291	2,506	760	5,473	9,713	3,227	29,752	27,873	23,567	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	11		*	22	*	*	42	178	*	33	178	Bengal
*			*		*	*			*	42		Bombay
*	3		*	3,250	*	*			*	3,250	1,014	Sind
*			*	12	*	*			*	15	25	Madras
*			*		*	*			*			Burma
*			*		*	*	3		*	3		Non-Br Ports in India
*			*	240	*	*			*	240		Foreign countries
*	14		*	3,524	1,039	*	45	178	*	3,583	1,217	TOTAL
22,998	15,658	19,580	1,291	5,030	1,799	5,473	9,758	3,405	29,762	31,456	24,784	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Simla, the 26th August 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 15TH AUGUST 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH AUGUST 1897

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 15TH AUGUST 1896			WEEK ENDING 14TH AUGUST 1897			Earnings from 1st July to 15th August 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 14th August 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings					
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week				
State Lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	8,39,059	484	1,736	10,44,000	601	54,91,454	65,31,000	10,39,546	
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	19,600	157	125	21,400	171	98,805	1,16,000	17,195	
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	67,003	78	862	75,000	87	4,60,756	5,07,000	46,244	
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	75,623	101	752	90,000	133	5,12,234	7,05,000	1,92,766	
Broad-gauge (East Coast state)	116	21	203	13	21	3,600	171	1,15,62	20,907	6,338	
Mad-Bannur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	167	9	1,169	130	9	1,000	111	11,506	6,700		4,806
Metre gauge—											
Rajputani Malwa (c)	191	1,815	2,71,402	150	1,815	3,11,000	171	17,27,366	20,19,000	2,91,634	
Palanpur Deesa	45	17	503	30	17	300	15	3,361	2,800		561
South Indian	101	1,042	1,24,176	119	1,042	1,65,000	158	10,10,840	11,03,000	83,160	
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	3,892	72	54	4,700	87	32,139	34,400	2,261	
Southern Mahratta (d)	102	1,165	88,808	76	1,165	1,40,000	120	6,53,023	10,22,000	3,38,977	
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	88,225	117	815	1,10,000	135	6,14,233	7,13,000	98,767	
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	10,445	52	200	11,200	56	69,872	72,000	2,128	
Assam-Bengal	57	159	7,345	46	238	10,300	45	50,944	66,400	6,456	
Burma (f)	145	847	91,583	109	886	1,12,000	126	6,80,158	7,67,000	86,842	
TOTAL	222	9,554	16,90,086	177	9,737	21,09,900	217	1,14,79,251	1,36,86,400	22,07,147	
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (g)	198	2,656	4,61,343	174	2,883	6,11,000	212	31,12,638	36,80,000	5,67,362	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge line)	181	797	1,21,646	153	875	1,45,000	166	8,57,508	8,71,000	13,492	
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,36,924	414	814	2,50,000	307	15,56,395	13,62,000		1,94,395
East Coast	89	500	61,611	123	538	53,900	100	2,68,933	3,73,000	1,04,067	
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	25	2,189	88	25	2,000	80	13,225	12,100		1,125
Cherra Companyganj	60					(h)			(h)		
TOTAL	221	4,792	9,53,718	205	5,135	10,61,900	207	58,08,749	62,98,100	4,89,351	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	348	1,490	3,94,528	265	1,491	4,42,000	296	26,90,910	27,73,000	82,090	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	1,95,311	424	461	1,91,000	414	11,97,261	14,28,000	2,30,739	
Madras	248	840	2,00,231	246	840	2,19,000	261	12,98,041	14,71,000	1,72,959	
TOTAL	350	2,791	7,90,070	265	2,792	8,52,000	305	51,86,212	56,72,000	4,95,788	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	242	17,137	34,69,874	202	17,664	40,23,800	228	2,24,74,214	2,56,56,500	31,82,286	
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	19,381	121	160	26,200	164	1,35,637	1,70,000	34,363	
Tarkessur	242	22	4,783	217	22	5,000	227	34,029	34,400	171	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	6,345	96	66	5,800	88	50,586	39,700		10,886
Bengal Doonies	176	36	5,640	157	36	7,800	217	36,779	44,400	7,621	
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	10,169	130	78	17,200	221	74,526	1,01,000	26,474	
Ahmedabad Parantij					41	1,000	24		10,100		
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	14,409	282	51	15,000	294	92,488	93,000	512	
TOTAL	174	413	60,727	147	454	78,000	172	4,24,045	4,92,400	68,355	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Guna	27	74	1,687	23	74	1,300	18	9,825	7,800		2,025
Bhopal-Ujjain	86	114	10,328	91	114	5,300	46	54,894	36,000		18,894
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	2,445	72	35	900	26	(j) 6,913	6,600		313
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	40,107	121	334	77,700	233	3,33,433	4,38,000	1,04,567	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	739	57	13	1,200	92	7,006	5,900		1,106
Rajputa-Bhatinda	135	108	16,465	152	108	9,800	91	1,32,154	60,600		71,554
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,974	397	10	3,200	320	21,706	23,900	2,194	
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (k)	98	362	26,781	74	362	42,300	117	1,04,859	2,92,000	97,141	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	4,322	46	93	5,000	54	28,012	15,500	7,458	
Kolhapur	74	29	1,278	44	29	2,300	79	12,315	18,000	5,685	
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dahdoi	49	72	1,858	26	79	3,600	46	15,353	19,900	4,547	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)					19	300	16		1,400	1,400	
Cooch Behar	56	22	882	40	22	1,000	45	6,128	2,500		3,628
TOTAL	112	1,264	1,10,956	88	1,292	1,53,900	119	8,22,628	9,48,100	1,25,472	
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	84	334	23,476	70	334	19,700	59	1,37,079	1,43,000	5,921	
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	46	2,771	60	46	3,400	74	17,617	20,200	2,583	
Jamnagar					51	2,700	53		12,200	12,200	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	13,238	36	364	16,700	46	1,03,363	1,10,000	6,637	
Odeypore-Chitor (l)	43	60	2,453	41	60	1,800	30	15,299	13,100		2,199
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	6,235	66	94	6,100	65	35,881	39,200	3,319	
TOTAL	70	898	48,173	54	949	50,400	53	3,09,239	3,37,700	28,461	
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,712	36,89,730	187	20,359	43,06,100	212	2,40,30,126	2,74,34,700	34,04,574	

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(h) Information not received

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways

(j) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 15th August 1896

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(l) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XVIII of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 15TH AUGUST 1896				WEEK ENDING 14TH AUGUST 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 15th August 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 14th August 1897	Increase	Dec. ease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	605	1,735	8,39,959	484	1,766	10,44,000	601	1,83,63,107	2,14,34,000	30,70,993			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	10,600	157	125	21,401	171	3,06,592	3,13,000	30,100			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	67,000	78	862	75,000	87	20,27,732	21,48,000	1,1,000			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	75,623	101	752	99,000	133	18,73,002	21,40,000	4,66,995			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	263	13	21	3,000	171	51,605	54,700	3,095			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	103	9	1,169	130	9	1,000	111	28,799	33,000			5,299	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	2,71,492	150	1,815	1,11,000	171	75,21,561	70,00,000			4,31,561	
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	503	30	17	300	18	24,552	16,800			7,552	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,24,170	119	1,042	1,05,000	158	34,54,880	35,15,000	60,020			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	3,592	72	54	4,700	87	1,01,605	1,04,000	2,392			
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	85,808	76	1,165	1,10,000	120	27,34,902	30,55,000	2,49,098			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	88,225	117	815	1,10,000	135	22,34,459	25,70,000	3,35,541			
Lucknow-Bareilly	70	200	10,445	52	200	11,200	50	3,02,021	3,25,000	22,979			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	7,345	46	218	10,500	45	2,13,820	3,00,000	86,180			
Burma (f)	176	842	91,583	109	836	1,12,000	123	25,41,637	30,12,000	4,70,363			
TOTAL	236	9,554	16,90,066	177	9,737	21,07,900	217	4,17,78,177	4,63,37,360	4,68,523			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (g)	211	2,756	4,61,348	174	2,883	6,11,000	212	1,07,26,613	1,03,51,000	2,24,237			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,21,646	153	875	1,45,000	166	32,00,488	32,56,000	55,512			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,36,924	414	814	2,50,000	307	1,16,934	42,97,000			2,3,034	
East Coast	94	500	61,611	123	538	53,900	100	9,29,904	10,53,000	1,23,096			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,159	88	25	2,000	80	33,172	38,600	5,428			
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(h)		(i) 5,058	(j) 4,200			550	
TOTAL	219	4,792	9,83,718	205	5,135	10,61,900	207	1,90,57,249	1,95,44,800	1,2,551			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (L)	407	1,490	3,94,528	265	1,491	4,42,000	296	1,24,91,448	1,01,60,000			2,33,1348	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	1,95,311	421	401	1,01,000	414	62,20,091	59,16,000			2,04,091	
Madras	253	840	2,06,231	246	840	2,10,000	261	41,24,045	41,77,000	52,955			
TOTAL	397	2,791	7,96,070	285	2,792	8,52,000	305	2,28,38,484	2,03,53,000			2,32,154	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES	257	17,137	34,60,874	202	17,664	40,23,800	228	8,39,72,710	8,64,90,200	75,17,500			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	19,381	121	160	26,200	164	4,65,980	5,20,000	54,020			
Tarkessur	273	22	4,783	217	22	5,000	227	1,22,974	1,25,000	2,026			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	6,345	96	66	5,800	88	1,05,101	1,49,000			45,101	
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	5,040	157	36	7,800	217	93,333	89,000			4,333	
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	10,109	130	78	17,200	221	2,37,972	3,04,000	66,028			
Ahmedabad-Paranthi					41	1,000	24		(k) 26,500	26,500			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	14,409	282	51	15,000	294	3,24,449	3,00,000			24,449	
TOTAL	176	413	60,727	147	454	78,000	172	14,39,809	15,13,500	73,691			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	28	74	1,687	23	74	1,300	18	33,550	40,800	7,220			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,328	91	114	5,300	46	1,73,168	1,37,000			36,168	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,445	72	35	900	26	(m) 6,913	4,200	36,287			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	40,197	121	334	77,700	233	1,15,949	1,29,800	1,38,051			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	739	57	13	1,200	92	66,055	27,000			38,155	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	16,405	152	108	9,800	91	4,67,606	2,05,000			2,62,606	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,974	397	10	3,200	320	56,174	70,300	14,126			
Metre gauge—													
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(n)	98	362	26,781	74	362	42,300	117	6,60,305	8,61,000	2,00,695			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	4,322	46	93	5,000	54	2,04,849	1,41,000			63,849	
Kolhapur	76	29	1,278	44	29	2,300	79	45,324	48,000	2,676			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	1,858	26	79	3,600	46	97,830	88,500			9,330	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)					19	300	16		(o) 1,400	1,400			
Cooch Behar	63	22	852	40	22	1,000	45	24,643	20,200			4,443	
TOTAL	120	1,264	1,10,956	88	1,292	1,53,900	119	29,96,396	29,82,300			14,096	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbandar	108	334	23,476	70	334	19,700	59	7,42,555	6,99,000			43,555	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,771	60	46	3,400	74	69,302	74,000	4,698			
Jamnagar					51	2,700	53		(p) 42,100	42,100			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	13,238	36	364	16,700	46	4,33,139	4,50,000	16,861			
Oodypore-Chitor (q)	42	60	2,453	41	60	1,800	30	48,591	44,500			4,091	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	6,235	66	94	6,100	65	1,54,914	1,48,000			6,914	
TOTAL	82	898	48,173	54	949	50,400	53	14,48,471	14,57,600	9,129			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,712	36,89,730	187	20,359	43,06,100	212	8,98,57,386	9,24,43,700	25,86,314			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
- (f) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.
- (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (h) Information not received.
- (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
- (j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
- (k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsaon, and the Amroli railways.
- (l) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 14th August 1897.
- (m) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 15th August 1896.
- (n) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
- (o) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 14th August 1897.
- (p) Total earnings from the 5th April to the 14th August 1897.
- (q) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

PRINCIPAL PORTS—		Week ending 28th August 1897.	1st November 1896 to 28th August 1897
CALCUTTA	Imports Exports	283,077 48,607 + 234,470	11,198,801 4,712,099 + 6,486,702
RANGOON	Imports Exports	6,781 392,397 — 385,616	345,718 27,915,504 — 27,569,786
MADRAS	Imports Exports	38,800 25,600 + 13,200	1,230,800 349,600 + 881,200
BOMBAY	Imports Exports	300,100 55,200 + 244,900	9,540,300 4,287,600 + 5,252,700
KARACHI	Imports Exports	80,400 224,200 — 143,800	1,433,871 4,059,376 — 2,625,505
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 28th August 1897.
PATNA	Imports Exports	30,800 10,000 + 20,800	1,083,900 767,000 + 316,900
GAYA (preceding week)	Imports Exports	13,700 .. + 13,700	244,300 95,400 + 148,900
SHAHABAD	Imports Exports	13,200 2,300 + 10,900	289,800 339,500 — 49,700
SARAN	Imports Exports	16,900 200 + 16,700	1,267,900 170,800 + 1,097,100
CHAMPARAN	Imports Exports	2,900 1,700 + 1,200	475,900 50,600 + 425,300
MUZAFFARPUR	Imports Exports	8,727 4,104 + 4,623	947,505 65,152 + 882,353
DARBHANGA (incomplete)	Imports Exports	22,800 2,200 + 20,600	1,278,800 110,500 + 1,168,300
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports Exports	12,700 19,600 — 6,900	269,900 1,084,700 — 814,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +],

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports .	3,200	321,099
	Exports . .	22,500 —19,300	972,097 —650,998
PURNEA	Imports . .	300	115,023
	Exports . .	1,600 —1,300	159,839 —44,816
MALDA	Imports .	200	1,600
	Exports .	100 + 100	1,800 —200
SANIHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>) . .	Imports .	5,500	237,394
	Exports . .	8,000 —2,500	431,585 —194,191
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	5,900	372,700
	Exports . .	300 + 5,600	55,398 + 317,302
DINAJPUR (")	Imports .	1,600	59,500
	Exports . .	800 + 800	407,384 —347,884
JALPAIGURI	Imports . .	3,900	313,303
	Exports . .	. + 3,900	12,333 + 300,970
DARJEELING	Imports . .	2,900	156,800
	Exports . .	300 + 2,600	4,600 + 152,200
RANGPUR	Imports . .	200	43,100
	Exports . .	6,500 —6,300	70,500 —27,400
BOGRA	Imports .	7,300	49,500
	Exports . .	1,100 + 6,700	297,500 —248,000
PABNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports .	800	268,800
	Exports . .	200 + 600	22,000 + 246,800
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports .	1,800	15,300
	Exports . .	1,000 + 800	19,900 —4,600
NARAINGANJ	Imports .	1,800	32,800
	Exports . .	... + 1,800	162,200 —129,400
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>) . .	Imports . .	1,007	78,936
	Exports . .	... + 1,007	9,693 + 69,243
FARIDPUR	Imports .	400	181,800
	Exports . .	... + 400	126,500 + 55,300
BACKERGANJ	Imports . .	...	1,200
	Exports . .	100 —100	42,600 —41,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and FULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	2,000	47,404
	Exports	+ 2,000	38,963
			+ 8,441
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . . .	...	400
	Exports	100	6,900
		—100	—6,500
CHITTAGONG	Imports	5,500	592,467
	Exports . . . . .	..	129,420
		+ 5,500	+ 463,047
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	2,700	167,700
	Exports	28,000	1,689,000
		—25,300	—1,521,300
BIRBHUM	Imports	1,100	34,300
	Exports	7,800	1,596,800
		—6,700	—1,562,500
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	3,500	89,000
	Exports	600	70,000
		+ 2,900	+ 19,000
MIDNAPUR *	Imports . . . . .	...	40,199
	Exports . . . . .	...	275,470
		...	—235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	700	30,800
	Exports . . . . .	...	25,700
		+ 700	+ 5,100
NADIA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,600	795,500
	Exports	3,800	831,500
		—2,200	—36,000
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,700	61,700
	Exports	4,300	281,000
		—2,600	—219,300
JESSORE	Imports	1,100	269,200
	Exports	800	67,500
		+ 300	+ 201,700
KHULNA	Imports . . . . .	...	15,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	34,200
		...	—19,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH	Imports	4,000	195,400
	Exports . . . . .	...	2,100
		+ 4,000	+ 193,300
LOHARDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MANBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	5,400	200,500
	Exports	200	7,700
		+ 5,200	+ 192,800
SINGHBHUM („)	Imports	100	8,333
	Exports . . . . .	...	48,300
		+ 100	—39,967
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	..	2,854
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,948
		...	—3,094

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . Exports . .	477 —477	2,130 328,706 —326,576
BALASORE	Imports . Exports . .	600 20,500 —19,900	19,200 1,088,000 —1,068,800
PURI	Imports . Exports . .	157 2,374 —2,217	1,703 48,312 —46,609
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . Exports . .	2,235 6,939 —4,704	261,372 195,465 +65,907
MUZAFFARNAGAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports . .	800 2,200 —1,400	210,700 400,500 —189,800
MEERUT	Imports . Exports . .	1,700 22,700 —21,000	310,340 553,159 —242,819
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . Exports . .	500 34,800 —34,300	43,100 720,100 —677,000
ALIGARH	Imports . Exports . .	3,100 40,100 —37,000	152,300 793,900 —641,600
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . Exports . .	1,090 3,728 —2,638	80,810 143,719 —62,909
AGRA	Imports . Exports . .	13,500 17,100 —3,600	526,400 483,600 +42,800
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports . .	1,400 3,200 —1,800	111,600 22,100 +89,500
MAINPURI	Imports . Exports . .	2,800 —2,800	17,500 24,600 —7,100
ETAWAH	Imports . Exports . .	500 —500	66,300 36,500 +29,800
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . Exports . .	100 5,800 —5,700	18,400 199,700 —181,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports . . .	4,100	225,700
	Exports . . .	300	10,000
		+ 3,800	+ 215,700
Moradabad	Imports . . .	6,100	198,000
	Exports . . .	6,700	407,600
		— 600	— 209,600
Shahjahanpur	Imports . . .	1,800	89,964
	Exports . . .	3,000	305,042
		— 1,200	— 215,078
Budaun	Imports . . .	100	4,100
	Exports . . .	1,000	21,600
		— 900	— 17,500
Pilibhit	Imports . . .	...	52,675
	Exports . . .	...	76,650
			— 23,975
Bareilly	Imports . . .	2,500	173,600
	Exports . . .	5,200	201,000
		— 2,700	— 30,400
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports . . .	18,000	1,878,000
	Exports . . .	20,100	621,700
		— 2,100	+ 1,256,300
Fatehpur	Imports . . .	7,900	213,300
	Exports . . .	..	2,937
		+ 7,900	+ 210,363
Banda	Imports . . .	9,500	628,400
	Exports . . .	...	3,800
		+ 9,500	+ 624,600
Hamirpur	Imports . . .	4,400	142,900
	Exports . . .	.	4,500
		+ 4,400	+ 138,400
Allahabad (incomplete)	Imports . . .	24,000	1,217,300
	Exports . . .	500	15,300
		+ 23,500	+ 1,202,000
Jhansi	Imports . . .	10,400	456,400
	Exports . . .	600	18,100
		+ 9,800	+ 138,300
Jalaun	Imports . . .	4,900	253,500
	Exports . . .	400	15,100
		+ 4,500	+ 238,400
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports . . .	6,300	605,700
	Exports . . .	100	46,000
		+ 6,200	+ 559,700
Mirzapur	Imports . . .	4,100	228,215
	Exports . . .	300	11,663
		+ 3,800	+ 216,552
Jaunpur	Imports . . .	2,800	215,200
	Exports . . .	200	41,600
		+ 2,600	+ 173,600
Ghazipur	Imports . . .	300	132,600
	Exports . . .	300	84,600
		...	+ 48,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
— <i>concd</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .		26,700
	Exports . . .	4,600	334,500
		—4,600	—307,800
BALLIA	Imports . . .	298	79,948
	Exports . . .	451	63,225
		—153	+16,723
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	300	122,300
	Exports . . .	400	515,800
		—100	—393,500
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . .	...	..
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .	4,000	26,200
	Exports . . .	500	83,700
		+3,500	—57,500
ODUH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	13,400	473 500
	Exports . . .	1,300	82,200
		+12,100	+391,300
UNAO	Imports . . .	500	61,800
	Exports . . .	100	600
		+400	+61,200
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . .	9,600	258,900
	Exports . . .		9,200
		+9,600	+249,700
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	.	22,496
	Exports . . .	8,500	376,500
		—8,500	—354,004
KHERI	Imports . . .	..	12,700
	Exports . . .	3,100	158,200
		—3,100	—145,500
HARDOI	Imports . . .	1,100	164,400
	Exports . . .	300	47,900
		+800	+116,500
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	4,200	242,200
	Exports . . .	3,400	333,200
		+800	—91,000
GONDA	Imports . . .	3,900	196,032
	Exports . . .	5,000	190,900
		—1,100	+5,132
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	100	8,810
	Exports . . .	6,900	204,700
		—6,800	—195,890
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	...	70,200
	Exports . . .	16,100	281,200
		—16,100	—211,000
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	4,268	28,355
	Exports . . .	6,043	113,290
		—1,775	—84,935
BIKANER	Imports . . .	6,603	166,616
	Exports . . .	.	5
		+6,603	+166,611

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports Exports	8,500 2,400 + 6,100	272,000 87,355 + 184,645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports Exports	15,700 8,500 + 7,200	1,048,200 76,000 + 972,200
Rohtak	Imports Exports . . . . .	... ... .	5,500 3,800 + 1,700
Gurgaon (incomplete)	Imports Exports	2,600 7,800 — 5,200	102,500 178,400 — 75,900
Delhi	Imports Exports	12,000 22,400 — 10,400	822,800 389,800 + 433,000
Karnal	Imports Exports	800 800 ...	53,000 52,600 + 400
Ambala	Imports Exports	8,000 1,200 + 6,800	400,700 62,400 + 338,300
Simla	Imports Exports	500 ... + 500	65,500 200 + 65,300
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports Exports	900 16,400 — 15,500	96,200 820,300 — 724,100
Ludhiana	Imports Exports	1,300 14,500 — 13,200	117,600 700,200 — 582,600
Ferozpur	Imports Exports	12,400 28,300 — 15,900	335,900 715,700 — 379,800
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports Exports	2,100 1,600 + 500	186,600 191,700 — 5,100
Jhang	Imports Exports	300 5,300 — 5,000	20,900 160,300 — 133,400
Montgomery	Imports Exports	1,100 1,600 — 500	103,500 23,200 + 80,300
Lahore	Imports Exports	5,300 12,100 — 6,800	443,402 391,901 + 51,501
Amritsar	Imports Exports	7,600 14,000 — 6,400	280,000 540,300 — 260,300
Gurdaspur	Imports Exports	300 4,800 — 4,500	54,400 410,018 — 355,618

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897.
PANJAB—contd			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . . .	1,200	131,000
	Exports . . .	1,600	57,500
		—400	+73,500
GUJRÁT	Imports . . .	4,900	145,300
	Exports . . .	1,300	29,700
		+3,600	+115,600
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . . .	1,600	116,700
	Exports . . .	13,400	514,900
		—11,800	—398,200
SHAHPUR	Imports . . .	800	72,100
	Exports . . .	1,700	71,600
		—900	+500
JHELAM	Imports . . .	2,612	208,319
	Exports . . .	492	27,091
		+2,120	+181,228
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . .	45,700	872,951
	Exports . . .	8,200	101,500
		+37,500	+771,451
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . .	9,800	260,700
	Exports . . .	7,600	294,700
		+2,200	—34,000
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	100	6,670
	Exports . . .	2,300	110,657
		—2,200	—103,987
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	600	19,900
	Exports . . .	9,300	212,300
		—8,700	—192,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	100	7,801
	Exports . . .	1,900	152,800
		—1,800	—144,999
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	16,600	515,500
	Exports . . .	7,200	336,300
		+9,400	+179,200
KAIRA	Imports . . .	9,200	204,700
	Exports . . .	1,700	196,000
		+7,500	+8,700
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . . .	...	17,553
	Exports . . .	5,347	640,984
		—5,347	—623,431

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 25th August 1897.	30th January to 25th August 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd</i>			
BROACH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	6,200 500 + 5,700	365,431 263,966 + 101,465
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	12,500 7,200 + 5,300	600,100 196,500 + 403,600
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	.. ... ...	70,874 761 + 70,113
KATHIAWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	746 338 + 408	189,065 3,532 + 185,533
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	33,100 5,700 + 27,400	942,500 10,500 + 932,000
NASIK	Imports . . . Exports . . .	34,300 900 + 33,400	602,400 81,000 + 518,400
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	23,400 100 + 23,300	266,400 71,300 + 195,100
POONA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	44,700 1,000 + 43,700	984,321 22,500 + 961,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	56,800 2,900 + 53,900	381,100 195,700 + 185,400
SATARA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	510,899 11,526 + 499,373
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	12,000 1,000 + 11,000	478,200 177,400 + 300,800
BIJAPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	60,700 1,700 + 59,000	532,800 12,600 + 520,200
DHARWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	16,000 23,900 — 7,900	201,433 518,021 — 316,588
TANNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,800 1,600 + 200	193,700 306,700 — 113,000
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,500 1,200 + 300	119,567 132,520 — 12,953
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	20,665 3,227 + 17,438	769,557 73,994 + 695,563
KANARA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	26,500 125,400 — 98,900
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,800 1,600 + 200	667,200 20,500 + 646,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports . . .	846	137,592
	Exports . . .	92,440 —91,594	1,947,934 —1,810,342
THAR-PÁRKAR (<i>preceding week</i>) . . .	Imports . . .	19,900	308,300
	Exports . . .	1,100 +18,800	337,100 —28,800
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	2 200	24,500
	Exports . . .	11,600 —9,400	297,900 —273,400
HYDERABAD	Imports . . .	.	155,800
	Exports . . .	... ...	217,400 —61,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	10,700	317,800
	Exports . . .	60 +10,640	21,360 +296,440
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	9,100	432,700
	Exports . . .	2,200 +6,900	261,500 +171,200
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	5,800	194,600
	Exports . . .	2,100 +3,700	91,200 +103,400
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	4,500	245,600
	Exports . . .	500 +4,000	44,100 +201,500
NIMAR	Imports . . .	8,000	246,200
	Exports . . .	100 +7,900	31,900 +214,300
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports . . .	9,200	94,500
	Exports . . .	600 +8,600	19,300 +75,200
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	14 600	546,900
	Exports . . .	6,100 +8,500	115,000 +431,900
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	100	14,300
	Exports . . .	1,000 —900	75,100 —56,800
BHANDÁRA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	10,100	375,500
	Exports . . .	1,400 +8,700	91,100 +284,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	7,500	108,000
	Exports . . .	8,300 —800	500,000 —392,000
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	9,000	186,959
	Exports . . .	200 +8,800	57,598 +129,361
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	...	13,400
	Exports . . .	13,100 —13,100	575,600 —562,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . .	16,300	290,500
	Exports . .	1,000	22,400
		+ 15,300	+ 268,100
West—			
AKOLA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	11,000	233,900
	Exports . .	2,100	124,500
		+ 8,900	+ 109,400
BULDÁNA	Imports . .	100	17,800
	Exports . .	2,000	5,000
		—1,900	+ 12,800
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . .	13,100	143,000
	Exports . .	800	133,600
		+ 12,300	+ 9,400
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . .	17,800	539,000
	Exports . .	1,600	39,300
		+ 16,200	+ 499,700
GODÁVARI	Imports . .	4,500	206,200
	Exports . .	43,000	1,470,500
		—38,500	—1,264,300
KISTNA	Imports . .	3,400	47,474
	Exports . .	40,700	1,120,107
		—37,300	—1,072,633
NELLORE	Imports . .	300	26,058
	Exports . .	3,200	80,904
		—2,900	—54,846
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	6,100	125,500
	Exports . .	1,200	35,900
		+ 4,900	+ 89,600
BELLARY	Imports . .	29,700	529,700
	Exports . .	8,000	138,700
		+ 21,700	+ 391,000
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	7,800	124,000
	Exports . .	4,200	169,800
		+ 3,600	—45,800
CUDDAPAH	Imports . .	3,200	132,300
	Exports . .	5,100	105,400
		—1,900	+ 26,900
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . .	10,800	292,600
	Exports . .	32,700	609,100
		—21,900	—316,500
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . .	1,000	27,400
	Exports . .	10,600	264,600
		—9,600	—237,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . .	700	97,600
	Exports . .	37,500	947,700
		—36,800	—850,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 28th August 1897	30th January to 28th August 1897
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM	Imports . . .	1,700	37,500
	Exports . . .	28,000 —26,300	427,500 —390 000
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	24,100	331,900
	Exports . . .	39,000 —14,900	882,200 —550,300
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,143	45,919
	Exports . . .	22,478 —21,330	209,894 —223,975
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	8,500	143,100
	Exports . . .	120,700 —112,200	3,568,700 —3,425,600
MADURA	Imports . . .	1,500	91,900
	Exports . . .	26,900 —25,400	577,600 —485,700
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	36,900	814,400
	Exports . . .	5,400 + 31,500	706,900 + 107,500
MALABAR	Imports . . .	24,200	1,756,600
	Exports . . .	4,500 + 19,700	381,900 + 1,374,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	..	111,020
	Exports . . .	..	624,290 —513,270

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, August 28th, 1897.

During the week under review there has been no change in the generally favourable monsoon conditions which have prevailed over India. During the first two days of the week the fall was confined mainly to Northern India, and the Peninsula had only scattered showers with considerable areas in which no rain was falling. On the following day the rainfall was light and more or less scattered throughout the whole country, but on the 25th a depression was shown off the Madras Coast, so that while the fall remained light in the north it became more general and on the whole heavier over the Peninsula. On the next day the 26th rain increased in the north, and on that and the two following days there occurred very general rain, except in the north-west. The mean temperature of the week, except in the case of the Punjab and Bombay, has approximated closely to the normal. In the former province the weather was considerably cooler and in the latter warmer than the normal.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, August 22nd*—The barometer had fallen everywhere, the change over a large part of the country having been brisk. Pressure was highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Western desert. Over the Bay the barometer read higher than usual. The winds were between south-west and west over nearly the whole country, but in parts of Bengal and of Burma the direction was nearly due south. The south-westerly current from the head of the Arabian Sea continued to blow strongly into North-West India. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Northern India and the greater part of Burma and higher than usual over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. This distribution of temperature agreed with the rainfall which was light or altogether absent over the Peninsula and was heavy and general in Northern India.

Monday, August 23rd.—Pressure was recovering again and was increasing over nearly the whole country, but particularly in the north-west. The barometer remained highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Western desert, but the pressure difference owing to the rise in the north-west was slighter. The winds were generally unchanged, but along the foot of the Himalayas an easterly wind was appearing. The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the preceding day. The rainfall remained light or altogether absent over North Bombay and the Peninsula, while, on the country, the fall had been very heavy over the North-West Himalayas.

Tuesday, August 24th.—The barometer had continued to rise in the north-west, but had fallen elsewhere. A band of relatively low pressure overlay Sind, Rajputana, the Southern Punjab, the Gangetic Plain and Bengal, while pressure was relatively high in the North Punjab and was highest in Malabar. South-easterly winds prevailed over Burma and East and North Bengal, calms and variable winds over the North Gangetic Plain and the Punjab and general westerly winds elsewhere. The flow of air from the north of the Arabian Sea into North-West India had ceased. The mean temperature was excessive over the west and centre of the Peninsula and over Bengal, but was lower than usual elsewhere. Showery weather had prevailed generally but with large areas in which no rain had fallen.

Wednesday, August 25th.—The barometer had been steady or risen slightly over parts of North-East India, but had fallen elsewhere. The change had been rapid over parts of Madras, and a shallow depression had appeared over the Madras Coast districts. The winds varied a good deal in direction on the Ganjam and west coasts, they were south-easterly over Burma and Bengal and generally westerly elsewhere, but in the Indus Valley there was a local south-east wind. The distribution of temperature with respect to the normal was the same

as on the 24th. There had been no rain over the Punjab, North Bombay, Rajputana, some central districts and Mysore, but elsewhere general showers had been received. In Madras the rainfall, though not heavy, had been general.

Thursday, August 26th—The barometer had fallen over North Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula, but had risen elsewhere. The depression over the Madras Coast districts was better marked than on the previous day, and the winds, except over North-West India, were largely controlled by this depression. The mean temperature had fallen briskly in Madras and was lower than usual there as well as over North-West India and the Gangetic Plain. Elsewhere the heat was excessive. There was an abnormal deficiency of $6^{\circ}9$ at Masulipatam and an abnormal excess of $6^{\circ}3$ at Sholapur. There had been no rain over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana and the Punjab, but elsewhere showers had been general, and in parts of Madras the falls had been heavy.

Friday, August 27th—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, but a slight local fall was shown over Gujarat. The depression noticed over the Madras Coast districts on the 26th had moved into the Central Provinces and nearly filled up, but pressure remained low off the Madras Coast. Pressure was highest in Tenasserim and was low over Sind, Gujarat, Berar and the Central Provinces. The winds blew from about the normal monsoon directions, blowing from west and north-west in the south and from east and south-east in the north. The heat was excessive over Rajputana, Central India and the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere the mean temperature was lower than usual. The rainfall distribution was the same as on the preceding day, rain having fallen, except over the Punjab, Rajputana and the Bombay Presidency.

Saturday, August 28th—The barometer was still rising over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but over Northern India a fall had set in. Pressure was high over Malabar, Ceylon and Tenasserim and was low over the Western desert. Pressure was higher than usual over Northern and lower than usual over Southern India, so that the pressure differences were less than the average. The winds continued to blow from about the normal monsoon directions. The mean temperature was low in the Punjab and Madras, but was slightly above the average elsewhere. The weather had been showery over the greater part of the country, and in Madras and the Deccan there had been fair to heavy rain.

Temperature—As is always the case during the monsoon the variations of the mean temperature from the normal have agreed closely with the variations in the amount of rainfall. In Upper India there was heavy rain early in the week, and in the Punjab the temperature never wholly recovered from the abnormal depression then established. In Madras, on the contrary, the first part of the week was fine and the heat excessive, the second part showery and the heat less than usual.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

PROVINCE.	August 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Burma	+0.2	+0.9	+0.3	+0.3	+1.4	+0.2	+0.6	+0.6
Bengal and Assam	—2.0	—1.6	+1.0	+1.9	+1.3	+0.4	+1.0	+0.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3.3	—2.7	—1.2	+0.3	—0.4	—1.2	+1.9	—0.9
Punjab	—6.1	—7.2	—5.0	—2.8	—0.7	—0.1	—0.8	—3.2
Bombay	+2.6	+2.2	+2.0	+2.2	+2.2	+1.7	+1.4	+2.0
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.1	+0.4	+0.4	+1.0	+1.7	+0.3	+1.1	+0.9
Central India and Gujarat	—0.5	+0.3	+0.5	+0.5	+0.9	+2.7	+1.7	+0.9
Sind and Rajputana	—2.1	o	—0.7	+0.2	+1.5	+2.2	+3.0	+0.6
Madras	+1.6	+2.0	+0.7	+0.3	—1.3	—1.7	—2.1	—0.1
Mean for whole of India	—0.9	—0.6	—0.2	+0.4	+0.7	+0.5	+0.9	+0.1

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country differed very little from the normal on each day of the week, and most of the provincial variations for the week were also small. In the Punjab, however, there was an abnormal deficiency for the week of $3^{\circ} 2$ and in Bombay an abnormal excess of 2° .

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

August 22nd	.	.	.	.	100° 0	at Jacobabad
" 23rd	.	.	.	.	102° 5	" "
" 24th	.	.	.	.	98° 1	" Hyderabad (S).
" 25th	.	.	.	.	100° 5	" Jacobabad
" 26th	.	.	.	.	103° 0	" "
" 27th	.	.	.	.	103° 9	" "
" 28th	.	.	.	.	104° 4	" "

The highest temperatures were hence reported daily from Sind, and it was practically only in that area that the temperature reached 100° during the week

Rain—The daily distribution of rain has been described in the preceding sections. The rainfall table at the close shows the total rainfall for the week. In two divisions, *viz.*, Sind and Baluchistan, there has been no rainfall during the week, but every other division has received effective rain. The average actual fall in the different divisions ranges from 8.30 inches in Coorg, 7.66 inches in Malabar, 5.26 inches in Arakan, 5.20 inches in Lower Burma and 5.02 inches in North Oudh, to 0.69 inch in the Bombay Deccan, 0.62 inch in the South Punjab and 0.45 inch in Western Rajputana. The distribution of the actual average rainfall differs considerably from the normal distribution, there having been a marked excess of rain over the east and south of the Peninsula and Upper India, a marked deficiency over Bengal and Assam and a slight deficiency over the central parts of the country. The third column of the table shows that in the case of twenty-eight divisions the rainfall of the week was heavier than usual and in the case of twenty-nine it was lighter than usual. Thus about half the country has received more and about half less than the normal, but, on the whole, the cases of excess were more pronounced and larger than the cases of deficiency, thus there was an abnormal excess of 4.38 inches in Malabar and of over 2 inches in North Oudh, the North-West Provinces (Hills), Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Madras (Central) and the East Coast (Central), while there was an abnormal deficiency of 4.94 inches in Tenasserim and of over 2 inches in the Konkan only. Over the Bombay Deccan and neighbouring districts of the Nizam's dominions the rainfall of the week has been light generally, though both in Bijapur and Sholapur the fall was better than in the preceding week, while in the distressed districts of Madras, on the contrary, the rainfall has been everywhere excessive and generally fairly steady.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of rainfall for the three months—June, July and August. They show that the total rainfall for that period has been excessive, *i.e.*, has been 20 per cent. or more above the normal average in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, South Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East), South Oudh, the North-West Provinces (West), the North-West Provinces (West Submontane), the North-West Provinces (Hills), the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Berar, Sind, West Rajputana and Madras (South), while it has been in defect, *i.e.*, has been 20 per cent. or more below the normal in nine of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, Upper Burma, Assam (Surma and Hills), North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, the South Punjab, Gujarat, the Baluchistan Hills and Hyderabad (South). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall for the whole period of the monsoon has been approximately normal. These returns show roughly that over the Gangetic Plain and the coast districts of the Peninsula the rainfall of the

present monsoon has up to date been excessive, but that in the Central Punjab, North-East India and Burma and the central parts of India and the central parts of the Peninsula the rainfall has been normal to deficient

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review

Burma	.	.	.	Akyab	.	.	.	.	.	7.48	inches.
Assam	.	.	.	Cherra Poonjee	.	.	.	.	.	7.25	"
Bengal	.	.	.	Brahmanbaria (Tipperah)	.	.	.	.	.	7.59	"
				Kuiseong (Darjeeling)	.	.	.	.	.	6.61	"
Bihar	.	.	.	Hilsa (Patna)	.	.	.	.	.	8.35	"
Oudh	.	.	.	Kaisaiganj (Bahraich)	.	.	.	.	.	15.41	"
North-West Provinces	.	.	.	Mahal (Azamgarh)	.	.	.	.	.	11.26	"
				Tanakpur (Almora)	.	.	.	.	.	11.84	"
Punjab	.	.	.	Dasuya (Hoshiarpur)	.	.	.	.	.	5.68	"
				Kangra	.	.	.	.	.	5.18	"
West Coast	.	.	.	Mangalore	.	.	.	.	.	18.41	"
				Devala (Nilgiris)	.	.	.	.	.	14.41	"
Central districts	.	.	.	Mul (Chanda)	.	.	.	.	.	15.52	"
Madras	.	.	.	Chodovaram (Vizagapatam)	.	.	.	.	.	10.51	"
				Naisarowpet (Kistna)	.	.	.	.	.	7.69	"
				Illuppur (Trichinopoly)	.	.	.	.	.	7.12	"

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING August 28th, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO August 28th, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to August 28th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA . . .	1 Tenasserim	3 02	7 96	- 4 94	118 77	124 39	- 5
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	5 20	4 43	+ 0 77	66 66	62 36	+ 7
	3 Central do	2 17	2 86	- 0 69	33 10	34 99	- 5
	4 Upper do	2 73	2 69	+ 0 04	19 18	30 01	- 36
	5 Arakan	5 26	5 73	- 0 47	137 99	135 38	+ 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	2 86	3 70	- 0 84	54 14	56 03	- 3
	7 Assam Surnia	4 97	5 04	- 0 07	51 62	70 90	- 27
	8 Do Hills	3 13	5 12	- 1 99	45 69	89 49	- 49
	9 Do Brahmaputra	2 74	3 23	- 0 49	37 33	44 28	- 16
	10 Deltaic Bengal	2 09	2 96	- 0 87	37 24	34 59	+ 8
	11 Central do	1 79	2 60	- 0 81	27 72	33 25	- 17
	12 North do	3 00	3 34	- 0 34	42 53	57 91	- 27
	13 Bengal Hills	4 22	5 80	- 1 58	69 07	88 92	- 22
	14 Orissa	1 42	2 62	- 1 20	31 75	32 15	- 1
	15 Chota Nagpur	1 30	3 13	- 1 83	30 84	33 67	- 8
	16 South Bihar	2 14	2 61	- 0 47	35 80	27 74	+ 29
	17 North do	2 54	2 21	+ 0 33	28 66	30 94	- 7
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18 N-W P East	4 31	2 68	+ 1 63	35 61	25 33	+ 41
	19 South Oudh	4 13	2 37	+ 1 76	31 56	23 70	+ 33
	20 North do	5 02	2 34	+ 2 68	29 74	25 58	+ 16
	21 N-W P Central	2 24	2 50	- 0 26	26 12	23 16	+ 13
	22 Do West	1 74	1 70	+ 0 04	25 46	17 50	+ 46
	23 Do East Submontane	3 38	2 21	+ 1 17	30 53	26 79	+ 14
	24 Do West do	3 61	2 36	+ 1 25	35 90	29 06	+ 24
	25 Do Hills	4 99	2 58	+ 2 41	41 10	30 53	+ 35
PUNJAB . . .	26 South-East Punjab	1 87	1 25	+ 0 62	17 80	15 04	+ 18
	27 South do	0 62	1 00	- 0 38	6 99	10 32	- 32
	28 Central do	1 37	1 11	+ 0 26	9 88	10 99	- 10
	29 Punjab Submontane	1 36	1 50	- 0 14	14 87	18 15	- 18
	30 Do Hills	4 97	4 13	+ 0 84	38 99	45 80	- 15
	31 North Punjab	1 52	1 02	+ 0 50	13 84	10 48	+ 23
	32 West do	0 96	0 44	+ 0 52	7 69	5 03	+ 53
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar	7 66	3 28	+ 4 38	104 54	83 00	+ 26
	34 Madras South-Central	3 13	1 04	+ 2 09	20 03	15 89	+ 26
	35 Coorg	8 30	5 88	+ 2 42	111 57	91 12	+ 22
	36 Mysore	2 25	0 83	+ 1 42	18 22	17 16	+ 6
	37 Konkan	2 07	4 51	- 2 44	102 41	91 63	+ 12
	38 Bombay Deccan	0 69	0 85	- 0 16	19 10	17 30	+ 11
	39 Hyderabad North						
	40 Khandesh	1 29	1 15	+ 0 14	11 97	14 00	- 15
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	41 Berar	1 81	1 53	+ 0 28	20 05	14 15	+ 42
	42 Central Provinces West	2 11	2 16	- 0 05	27 14	27 41	- 1
	43 Do do Central	1 99	2 85	- 0 86	34 11	37 63	- 9
	44 Do do East	2 77	2 96	- 0 19	38 16	35 08	+ 9
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	1 95	2 04	- 0 09	25 10	33 29	- 25
	46 Kathiawar	0 87	0 57	+ 0 30	14 75	14 75	0
	47 Sind	0	0 21	- 0 21	6 93	4 25	+ 63
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 03	- 0 03	0 36	1 98	- 82
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	49 Central India East	1 60	2 08	- 0 48	27 36	27 40	- 0
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0 86	2 15	- 1 29	18 25	20 83	- 12
	51 West Rajputana	0 45	0 93	- 0 48	13 17	8 91	+ 48
MADRAS . . .	52 East Coast North	3 17	1 20	+ 1 88	18 95	16 34	+ 15
	52-A. Do do	2 50	2 15	+ 0 35	31 25	37 92	- 17
	53 Hyderabad South	1 37	1 58	- 0 21	11 99	15 02	- 20
	54 Madras Central	2 90	0 65	+ 2 25	9 85	9 94	- 1
	55 East Coast Central	3 19	0 87	+ 2 32	11 21	10 15	+ 10
	56 Do South	2 77	1 03	+ 1 74	10 18	9 52	+ 7
	57 Madras South	1 14	0 47	+ 0 67	4 94	3 90	+ 27

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SIMLA, 2nd September, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th August*—Rainfall normal in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency, elsewhere generally in considerable excess, but is somewhat badly distributed in Vizagapatam littoral. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, for irrigation it is much improved, but is still deficient in parts of rain-fed areas and is adequate under the Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Tichinopoly, Tanjore, Periyar, and Tinnevely irrigation systems. Agricultural operations and harvests are extending, outcome generally fair to middling. Pasture is improving. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; elsewhere it is generally available, but is scarce and dear. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad in many places, deaths being reported from Kurnool and Anantapur, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are slightly easier. Prospects are generally considerably improved, but the condition of the people in Bhadrachalam gives cause for anxiety. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—125,648 men, 211,028 women, 67,175 children, total 403,851 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—640, unspecified in Kistna. Intermediate workers—310 men, 170 women, total 480 in Vizagapatam. Weavers—29,198 men, 22,582 women, 2,264 children, total 54,044 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 459,015. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—346 men, 560 women, 17,340 children, total 18,246. Others—2,184 men, 4,454 women, 15,621 children, total 22,259. Figures incomplete for Cuddapah. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—14,471 men, 39,452 women, 39,553 children with 174 unspecified, total 93,650. Figures incomplete for Cuddapah. Total on gratuitous relief 134,155. Grand total on Government relief 593,170. Prices by which wages are regulated are—Ganjam 9, Kurnool 9½, Bellary 10, Godavari 11½, Anantapur and Cuddapah 12, and Vizagapatam 13 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed in affected districts during the week Rs. 62,598.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th August*—Rain good in Gujarat, Konkan, and parts of the Deccan, Karachi, and Sind; more wanted in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and parts of Nasik, Satara, and Belgaum. Sowing operations completed, except in Khandesh and Baroda. Rice transplanting continues in Kanara and Baroda. Standing crops are thriving, except in parts of Ahmednagar. Locusts have caused damage in two talukas of Hyderabad, slight in one of Karachi and two of Upper Sind frontier. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and parts of Satara and Belgaum, improving in Khandesh, healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana and Kanara. Prices continue high in Karachi, Surat, Nasik, Thana, and Sholapur, stationary in Kolaba and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 8½, Bijapur 7½, Sholapur 6¾, Ahmednagar 6¾, Poona 6¾, Nasik 6¾, Satara 7½, Khandesh 6½, Dharwar 9½ seers per rupee. The average number of relief workers, including dependants, was.—Bijapur 137,234, Sholapur 105,973, Ahmednagar 64,664, Poona 16,626, Nasik 5,086, Satara 7,487, Khandesh 2,868, Belgaum 19,567, Dharwar 3,441. On test works—Rainagiri 155, total 363,101, of whom 296,240 are relief workers and 66,861 dependants. Of relief workers—97,656 are men, 124,856 women, and 73,728 children. Of dependants—487 are men, 6,893 women, and 59,481 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 15,564, including 972 in poor-houses, Sholapur 13,432, including 208 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 20,349, including 1,321 in poor-houses, Poona 14,849, including 284 in poor-houses, Satara 4,519, including 283 in poor-houses, Khandesh 525, Belgaum 921, Dharwar 1,066; total 72,634, of whom 30,521 are men, 22,938 women, and 19,175 children. Total number on relief 435,735.

Bengal—*For week ending 30th August*—There was rain in all districts during the week. The transplantation of winter rice is everywhere being rapidly completed, but more rain is still required for this purpose in Dinajpore, Purnea, Champaran, the Gopalgunge sub-division of Saran, and the Sitamarhi sub-division of Muzaffarpur. The prospects of the early autumn crops are generally favourable, except that in places in the Patna division and in Monghyr some damage has been caused by heavy rain and floods, in Patna the indian-corn on the *diara* lands is said to have been totally destroyed. The harvesting of early rice, jute, and the earlier autumn crops is going on. Prices are reported to be falling in some districts. New early rice and indian-corn are coming into the market. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Nadia, common rice 7 to 8 seers old and 9 to $11\frac{1}{6}$ seers new, Murshidabad, common rice 8 seers, Saran, barley 13 seers, Champaran, barley $12\frac{5}{8}$ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 15 seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Daibhanga, rice 8 seers and indian-corn 13 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 10 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 8 seers, Lohardaga, rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Manbhum, common rice 8 seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 28th August, were—Bankura 13,529, Nadia 7,670, Murshidabad 406, Jessore 38, Khulna 6,086, Dinajpur 54, Pabna 53, Patna 1,588, Shahabad 17,518, Saran 51,811, Champaran 40,962, Muzaffarpur 67,520, Daibhanga 91,324, Puri 3,249, Hazaribagh 1,915, Lohardaga 4,215, Palamau 3,433, Manbhum 24,405, total 335,776 against 391,679 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 2,042, Nadia 1,039, Khulna 1,143, Rajshahi 8,091, Pabna 846, Shahabad 3,481, Saran 5,142, Champaran 13,246, Muzaffarpur 9,306, Daibhanga 24,150, Bhagalpur 9,369, Sonthal Parganas 3,857, Cuttack 4,459, Hazaribagh 186, Lohardaga 1,569, total 87,926 against 80,263 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 41,959, women 28,024, children 11,497, total 81,480. Dependants—men 62, women *nil*, children 1,327, total 1,389. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 5,033, women 8,949, children 45,269, total 59,251. Otherwise relieved—men 37,679, women 119,094, children 36,376, total 193,149. Test-workers—men 350, women 93, children 64, total 507. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund (the sex of 7,706 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported)—men 12,685, women 47,296, children 20,239, total 80,220. Private relief—relief works—Daibhanga Raj—men 875, women 443, children 170, total 1,488. Hatwa—men 329, women 349, children 202, total 880. Jamtara—men 63, women 92, children *nil*, total 155. Deoghur—men 23, women 13, children *nil*, total 36. Gratuitous relief—Daibhanga Raj—Daibhanga—men 2,422, women 5,158, children 5,088, total 12,668. Daibhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 30, women 208, children 158, total 396. Muzaffarpur—men 80, women 170, children 42, total 292. Hatwa—men 169, women 168, children 588, total 525. Cuttack—men 157, women 604, children 187, total 948. Total on private relief 17,788 against 19,971 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st September*—Rain fell in all districts, Almorah, Pilibhar, and Bahraich recorded over 11 inches, Dehra Dun, and Shahjahanpur over 9 inches, and Bijnor, Pilibhit, Bulandshahr, Basti, and Sultanpur over 6 inches, in most of the remaining districts the rainfall varied from 2 to 5 inches. Standing crops are doing well. Transplanting of rice is near completion. Preparation of land for spring crops has commenced. Early grain is being cut in a few districts. Heavy rain has caused some damage in lowlying lands. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 28th August, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 10,302, Etawah 2,751, Cawnpore 7,585, Fatehpur 8,337, Banda 82,515, Hamirpur 19,160, Allahabad 60,091, Jhansi 21,379, Jalaun 36,199, Mirzapur 12,120, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares, 5,210, Jaunpur 24,698, Gorakhpur 11,704, Azamgarh 10,846, Lucknow 28,270, Unao 17,812, Rai Bareilly 14,357, Hardoi 47,048, total 420,384. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—19,682; relieved as dependants—4,608; relieved in poor-houses—22,641; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 62,192 from Charitable Fund, 373,453;

total 420,384. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—6,317, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 11,263 from Charitable Fund, 44,461, total 50,778. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 471,162. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices generally show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th August*—Rain has fallen throughout the Province averaging 3 inches in Lahore, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in Rawal Pindi, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Rohtak, and about one inch elsewhere. Sowings for autumn crops still continue in western districts and ploughings for spring crops in most districts. The recent rain has greatly benefited the crops. Cattle is generally in good condition and is improving in Hissar. Green fodder is procurable everywhere, dry fodder is scanty in Gujranwala. Locusts have appeared in Hissar, Delhi, Karnal, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawal Pindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, doing slight damage, except in parts of Delhi, where eggs having been hatched, damage is reported to have been done to a great extent; eggs and young are being destroyed. Crops have suffered in parts of Peshawar from excessive rain. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—Relief workers—3,812 men, 3,201 women, 941 children. Dependants—8 men, 8 women, 1,499 children. Relieved in poor-houses—87 men, 85 women, 810 children. Otherwise relieved—2,227 men, 2,664 women, 2,205 children. The total number of persons relieved this week were 17,547 against 20,523 last week, of these 15,300 were in Hissar alone. Prices are generally high, wheat is selling from $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers, maize 8 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, great millet $10\frac{1}{2}$, barley 11 to 13, gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, bulrush-millet 6 to 10 and rice 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—bailey flour and great millet flour 10 seers per rupee each.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with intervals of bright sunshine between the showers. Nimar has received $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Betul, Bhandara, and Mandla over 4, other districts less. The partial break has benefited the standing crops, but more clear weather would be beneficial. In Betul and Mandla *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in low lying lands has sustained some slight damage at places from excess of rain. The early millets are being harvested in the plateau districts and early rice is ripening in Sambalpur. Prospects of summer crops continue generally good, but insects are doing some damage to rice within a limited area in Raipur. Agricultural operations are somewhat retarded in Betul, but are proceeding satisfactorily elsewhere. Prices are generally steady; somewhat easier in Nimar and Seoni, but slightly risen in Wardha and Bhandara. There has been a decrease of 33,000 in the number of relief workers due partly to the *Pola* festival and an increase of 7,000 in the number receiving gratuitous relief. This accession has taken place mostly in Mandla and Bilaspur. To the decrease in relief workers most districts contribute. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 11,584, Damoh 10,634, Jubbulpore 19,407, Mandla 12,388, Seoni 2,976, Narsinghpur 22,942, Hoshangabad 29,563, Nimar 841, Betul 8,499, Chhindwara 13,585, Wardha 597, Nagpur 13,764, Bhandara 13,288, Balaghat 25,635, Raipur 34,220, Bilaspur 40,808, Sambalpur 800, total 261,541. Test workers.—Damoh 122. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,565, Damoh 17,589, Jubbulpore 48,782, Mandla 19,634, Seoni 14,211, Narsinghpur 16,761, Hoshangabad 13,277, Nimar 1,629, Betul 6,145, Chhindwara 5,311, Wardha 859, Nagpur 2,514, Chanda 1,530, Bhandara 11,446, Balaghat 15,471, Raipur 29,644, Bilaspur 85,005, Sambalpur 71, total 306,444. Total number on relief 568,107. There were also 15,681 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 85,493, women 118,938, children 57,110. Test workers—men 56, women 66. Dependants—men 2,231, women 2,894, children 32,181, with 2,166 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 7,578, women 8,036, children 13,767.

Otherwise relieved—men 30,236, women 62,389, children 74,606, with 70,360 unclassified Wage prices—Saugor, Damoh, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Raipur 8, Jubbulpore $8\frac{3}{4}$, Mandla, Seoni $7\frac{3}{4}$, Hoshangabad $8\frac{1}{4}$, Nimar, Bhandara, Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{8}$, Balaghat $6\frac{1}{4}$, Sambalpur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Narsinghpur 9 seers per rupee

Burma—*For week ending the 28th August*—In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue and prospects are good In Upper Burma during the week good rain fell in most districts and prospects have considerably improved, such crops as had not already withered have revived and agricultural operations are proceeding briskly, prospects are still bad in the Sagaing district, where more rain is urgently needed and in the Salin sub-division, Minbu district, in Meiktila the lake has risen 11 feet and the prospects of irrigation below it have greatly improved The price of paddy has increased slightly in Myaungmya and Mandalay, decreased largely in Akyab and considerably in Thaton, elsewhere stationary Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 792 and Myingyan 15,998 On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 122, Yamethin 259, and Myingyan 4,004 Total number on relief 21,175 Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 3 chittaks and Myingyan 8 seers per rupee

Assam.—*For week ending 31st August*—Weather seasonable Heavy rain fell in the Surma Valley districts Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue Prospects of crops are generally good, but late rice crop has been damaged to some extent by insects in Dairang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur districts Prospects of tea are good Prices—common rice—Silchar 9, Sylhet $8\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati $7\frac{1}{2}$, Tezpur 7, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th August*—MYSORE—Three inches 17 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts Prospects are favourable Prices have slightly risen in four districts *Kagi* (*Eleusine coracana*) sown in Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldrug, and Shimoga and harvested in parts of Kadur

COORG—Rainfall 10 inches 35 cents Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains stationary Water and fodder for cattle abundant

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th August*.—BERAR—Weather warm and cloudy More rain has fallen during the week Monsoon crops in good condition Preparation of land continues Sowings almost completed Weeding operations are in progress Fodder and water are sufficient Prices fluctuating Relief workers—Akola 345, Amraoti 8, Ellichpur 2,384, Wun 103 On gratuitous relief—Akola 3,347, Basim 103, Ellichpur 2,460. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 976, Amraoti 347, Basim 269, Buldana 179, Ellichpur 434 Total number on relief 10,955. Prices—*Jowari*—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim 8, Buldana 7, Ellichpur 9, Wun 10 seers per rupee No cases of cholera on relief works

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during the week 92 cents Only an abstract report has been received from the Nizam's Government regarding good rainfall in many parts of country Number of persons employed on relief works 15,531 Gratuitous relief given to 5,744 persons Total number on relief 21,275. Prices—wheat $4\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $5\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee

Central India—*For week ending 30th August*.—Rain fell in all agencies during the week, the fall is still below average in parts of Bhopawal, but is sufficient in all other agencies Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Standing crops are in good condition throughout Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices have fallen in five districts of Gwalior and continue high in other agencies. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—5,157 Gwalior, 16,216 Bundelkhand, 10,072 Baghelkhand, and 750 Bhopal. On gratuitous relief—3,011 Gwalior, 8,138 Bundelkhand, 5,081 Baghelkhand, and 678 Bhopal. Total number on relief 49,103 Prices—Gwalior 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bundelkhand $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st September*—Rainfall over 2 inches at Abu, Jhallawar, and Bikani, between 1 and 2 inches at Kherwara, Pordugh, Meywar, Kotah, Kerowlie, and Ulwar, under 1 inch elsewhere. *Zil* sowing in progress in Seohi, other agricultural operations continue satisfactory generally. Everywhere crops are generally thriving, but have been damaged slightly by locusts in parts of Seohi, Meywar, Ajmere district, Kerowlie, and Bhurtpore, and by excessive rain in Meywar. Prospects are generally favourable. Agricultural stock is good everywhere. Prices are falling in Meywar and Haroon, fluctuating in Jhallawar, Seohi, almost steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was—Tonk 118, Sironj 674, and Dholepore 453. Ordinary works—Tonk 363, Dholepore 579, and Bikani 736. Gratuitous relief—Tonk 2,592, Sironj 301, Pura 800, Chabri 62, Bundi 207, Deoli 8, Dholepore 107, Bhurtpore 251, and Bikani 79. Total number on relief—6,042. Prices—Dholepore 12½ and Tonk 10 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 31st August*—Slight rain has fallen. The sowing of crops in progress. Standing autumn crops in good condition. Prices normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—No report received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th August*—Rainfall 1.29 inches. Very short rainfall in the Khatmandu Valley, and most irregular in the hills. Even in the Terai more rain is now needed for the rice. Indian-corn has been harvested, outturn about an average crop. Price—6½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madrass	461,983	192,487	654,470	423,217	169,953	593,170	—61,300
Bombay	343,874	65,390	409,264	363,101	72,634	435,735	+26,471
Bengal	92,876	298,803	391,679	83,376	152,400	335,776	—55,903
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30,662	392,848	423,510	21,290	373,417	394,707	—28,803
Punjab	10,780	9,743	20,523	9,469	8,078	17,547	—2,976
Central Provinces	293,283	298,746	592,029	261,663	306,444	568,107	—23,922
Burma	21,643	5,709	27,352	16,790	4,395	21,185	—6,167
Berar	5,302	8,863	14,165	2,840	8,115	10,955	—3,215
Hyderabad	17,427	4,711	22,138	15,531	5,744	21,275	—863
Central India	33,462	15,855	49,317	32,195	16,908	49,103	—214
Rajputana	1,126	6,045	7,171	1,245	4,797	6,042	—1,129
TOTAL	1,312,418	1,299,200	2,611,618	1,233,717	1,222,875	2,456,592	—155,026

(a) Figures incomplete for one district.

(b) Exclusive of 87,926 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(c) Exclusive of 73,455 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the *Crop and other Summary* in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from sons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

		FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897		
Name of Province and District.		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Madras													
1	Cuddapah	102,329	22,385	124,714	86,010	27,068	113,078	72,512	28,302	100,814	70,449	27,803	98,252*
2	Kurnool	157,926	61,099	219,025	140,926	56,606	197,532	131,700	49,821	181,521	138,270	52,760	191,030
3	Bellary	161,673	27,308	188,981	158,627	26,998	185,625	151,330	28,411	182,741	151,594	29,197	183,791
4	Anantapur	67,078	10,822	77,900	61,987	11,603	73,590	67,007	11,619	78,626	67,022	11,814	78,836
5	Ganjam	47,283	96,533	143,816	40,150	92,616	132,766	20,838	78,383	99,221	14,638	49,156	64,094
6	Vizagapatam	20,627	31,031	51,658	15,614	21,487	37,101	17,016	18,742	35,758	16,200	17,722	33,922
7	Godavari	155	728	883	1,011	228	1,239	891	2,870	3,761	468	3,735	4,203
8	Kistna				170		170	300		300	1,342		1,312
TOTAL MADRAS		557,071	(¹) 219,906	806,977	507,528	(¹) 219,606	727,134	476,597	(¹) 219,119	695,716	461,983	(¹) 192,457	654,440
Bombay													
1	Dijapur	104,459	13,397	117,856	106,303	13,617	119,920	109,657	13,637	123,294	125,075	11,600	136,675
2	Sholapur	107,316	11,118	118,434	101,670	11,634	113,304	106,178	12,203	118,381	102,339	12,114	114,453
3	Ahmednagar	76,333	15,017	91,350	69,908	15,766	85,674	65,912	16,067	81,979	64,535	17,232	81,767
4	Poona	13,488	11,519	25,007	15,001	12,372	27,373	16,409	13,611	30,020	16,566	13,951	30,517
5	Nasik	9,616	1,588	11,204	6,650	1,719	8,369	6,230	1,892	8,122	5,556	1,718	7,274
6	Satara	12,066	2,158	14,224	8,896	2,442	11,338	9,111	2,932	12,043	6,806	3,561	10,367
7	Khandesh	11,718		11,718	11,007		11,007	8,866		8,866	3,011		3,011
8	Belgaum	15,266	770	16,036	15,223	815	16,038	16,283	812	17,095	17,903	817	18,720
9	Dhule	2,115	1,006	3,121	2,138	989	3,127	2,203	1,031	3,234	2,218	1,011	3,229
10	Ratnagiri	...						22		22	74		74
TOTAL BOMBAY		352,377	56,603	408,980	339,790	59,134	398,924	341,231	62,211	403,442	343,915	65,390	409,305
Bengal													
1	Chompan	15,769	53,519	69,288	13,871	40,518	54,389	11,621	37,316	48,937	12,079	32,500	44,579
2	Shahabad		23,861	23,861		22,527	22,527		21,163	21,163		18,586	18,586
3	Nadia	14,337	50,362	64,699	8,681	35,653	44,334	4,617	15,998	20,615	1,231	10,662	11,893
4	Pitna		237	237		250	250		303	303		307	307
5	Khulna	285	7,365	7,650	189	8,106	8,295		8,678	8,880	134	9,294	9,428
6	Saran	19,770	57,963	77,733	19,830	58,603	78,433	18,692	54,820	73,512	20,403	51,020	71,423
7	Darbhanga	61,186	95,895	157,081	38,219	96,505	134,724	32,513	97,012	129,525	16,407	56,980	103,387
8	Muzaffarpur	36,884	61,602	101,486	33,016	62,918	95,934	31,459	60,443	91,902	25,687	50,927	76,614
9	Rajshahi	571		571	196		196	312		312			
10	Bhagulpur		6,216	6,216									
1	Palamau	1,586	2,399	3,985	1,569	2,357	3,926	1,707	2,273	3,980	771	2,188	3,262
2	Manbhum	9,123	7,136	16,559	6,177	8,956	15,133	8,183	8,823	17,006	7,944	8,507	16,451
3	Pabna	447	52	499	245	40	285	128	13	171	101	11	145
4	Murshidabad	5,013		5,013	3,353		3,353	2,319		2,319	1,381		1,381
5	Hazaribagh	1,405	3,220	4,625	1,961	2,690	4,651	1,807	2,597	4,404	1,274	2,539	3,813
6	Puri	2,974	1,265	4,239	2,807	1,938	4,745	(not reported)			2,129	613	2,762
7	Sonthal Parganas	1,322	4,350	5,672	943	2,882	3,825	312	5,952	6,264		6,277	6,277
8	Bankura	1,420	8,489	9,909	1,164	9,997	11,161	961	11,659	12,623	2,353	12,041	14,397
9	Lohardaga	585	1,255	1,840				585	2,917	3,502	882	2,990	3,872
10	Jessore	309		309				184		184	54		54
11	Dinajpur	117		117	13		13	82		82	45		45
TOTAL BENGAL		173,403	388,486	561,889	132,580	353,976	486,550	118,780	330,027	448,807	92,878	298,803*	391,681
North-Western Provinces and Oudh													
1	Agia	7,983	7,208	15,191	7,136	7,779	15,215	5,985	7,710	13,695	6,266	7,005	13,271
2	Etawah	30	3,160	3,130		1,060	1,060		923	923		888	888
3	Banda	34,598	75,930	110,528	28,509	74,863	103,373	21,693	81,067	102,760	12,529	77,843	90,372
4	Cawnpur		10,156	10,456		7,047	7,047		5,142	5,142		4,594	4,594
5	Hamirpur	986	21,110	22,096	282	16,964	17,246	7	17,300	17,307	4	15,450	15,454
6	Allahabad	18,127	59,764	77,891	11,178	44,806	55,984	18,764	15,083	58,847	5,716	42,546	48,262
7	Jhansi	1,638	22,541	24,179	1,775	20,182	21,957	982	19,543	20,525	893	18,663	19,559
8	Jalaun	3,786	31,027	34,813	3,623	18,843	22,466	1,062	19,777	20,839		19,787	19,787
9	Jaunpur		22,216	22,216		23,229	23,229		24,479	24,479		24,168	24,168
10	Gorakhpur		3,943	12,446	386	12,089	12,469		9,979	9,979		9,932	9,932
11	Lucknow	20,001	25,193	45,194	3,518	17,629	21,147	2,075	17,497	19,572	1,378	14,134	15,510
12	Unao	427	19,559	19,986	97	20,514	20,611		19,147	19,147		18,636	18,636
13	Rai Bareilly	1,863	16,862	18,725	1,894	15,399	16,793	1,265	15,022	16,287	1,291	14,007	15,298
14	Sitapur		4,425	4,425		4,295	4,295		4,336	4,336		4,061	4,061
15	Haidou	3,570	48,133	51,703	3,038	44,817	47,855	2,764	46,218	48,982	2,557	44,636	47,193

(¹) Includes 40,258 weavers relieved at their own trade

(1)	Includes 20,788 waivers accepted by CRA with CRA					
(2)	47,244	22	22	22	22	22
(3)	40,184					

(4) Including 52,319 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(^a) Including
* Incomplete.

† Exclusive of 80,263 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

Return of the number of persons relieved														
No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd														
16	Bareilly	2,606	1,441	1,441	2,324	1,351	1,351	2,153	1,206	1,206	25	997	997	
17	Muzaffarpur		12,616	15,222		15,009	17,543		14,138	16,201		12,488	12,411	
18	Bijnor		1,608	1,608		1,509	1,509		1,593	1,793		1,606	1,606	
19	Moradabad	938	3,597	3,597	587	1,717	1,717	435	1,833	1,833	..	1,669	1,669	
20	Bareilly		1,899	2,837		799	799		812	812		812	812	
21	Muttra		3,972	3,972		2,314	2,314		2,089	2,089		2,017	2,017	
22	Etah	261	2,052	2,052	587	1,075	1,075	139	669	669	..	695	695	
23	Mamun		686	686		217	217		1,001	1,001		1,797	1,797	
24	Farukhabad		2,891	2,891		2,356	2,356		1,385	1,385		1,397	1,397	
25	Budaun	261	397	397	587	327	327	435	288	288	..	205	205	
26	Shahjahanpur		5,604	5,604		3,492	3,492		3,398	3,398		3,383	3,383	
27	Pilibhit		3,205	3,466		2,118	2,705		2,116	2,571		2,084	2,084	
28	Kheri	558	945	945	12	708	708	..	440	599	..	359	359	
29	Sultanpur		2,363	2,363		1,900	1,900		1,919	1,919		1,776	1,776	
30	Patnagarh		4,082	4,082		4,385	4,385		3,732	3,732		3,272	3,272	
31	Fyzabad	553	3,375	3,375	12	1,067	1,067	..	767	767	..	759	759	
32	Katehpur		9,280	9,280		8,861	8,861		9,101	9,101		8,954	8,954	
33	Azamgarh		15,033	15,586		12,571	12,583		12,713	12,713		11,606	11,606	
34	Benares	..	11,123	11,123	..	11,220	11,220	..	17,897	17,897	..	17,246	17,246	
35	Gonda		2,578	2,578		1,664	1,664		2,941	2,941		2,356	2,356	
36	Basti		1,827	1,827		798	798		866	866		670	670	
TOTAL FOR N W P & O		101,868	470,334	572,202	61,369	104,971	469,340	52,364	414,457	466,821	30,662	392,838	1,23,000	
Punjab														
1	Hissar	22,058	7,757	29,815	16,537	7,400	23,946	15,207	7,363	22,570	9,228	7,405	16,600	
2	Rohtak		45	2,163		1,861	1,933		1,457	1,457		569	569	
3	Delhi		691	691		642	642		653	653		612	612	
4	Karnal	1,300	882	2,182	1,078	1,082	2,160	900	1,108	1,108	1,286	866	2,174	
5	Umballa		550	550		630	630		331	331		261	261	
6	Ferozepur		509	509		532	532		380	380		..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB		23,912	11,998	35,910	18,219	11,624	29,843	16,487	10,012	26,499	10,780	9,743	20,523	
Central Provinces.														
1	Saugor	25,736	12,057	37,793	26,220	12,235	38,455	23,372	13,295	36,667	18,535	14,568	33,400	
2	Damoh		13,939	52,408		29,874	14,781		11,531	40,636		15,505	32,000	
3	Jabalpur		38,069	77,003		44,092	79,403		42,309	76,328		14,557	70,740	
4	Mandla	13,358	4,453	17,811	14,786	4,896	19,682	14,105	7,560	21,665	14,564	11,576	26,440	
5	Seoni		6,021	11,291		7,122	13,602		5,649	9,665		6,274	11,528	
6	Narsimhpur		9,349	32,177		17,748	10,665		21,799	33,711		26,174	39,700	
7	Hoshangabad	41,183	5,600	46,783	40,114	6,731	46,845	36,389	7,129	43,518	43,515	7,190	51,000	
8	Nimnai		793	1,833		934	1,189		1,116	2,185		1,136	2,380	
9	Betul		9,961	13,110		7,902	3,487		3,714	12,246		9,601	13,600	
10	Chindwara	16,049	2,082	19,031	16,606	3,237	19,843	15,013	3,315	18,328	11,944	3,952	18,380	
11	Nagpur		16,195	20,753		11,023	4,848		5,549	14,172		9,551	7,248	
12	Chanda		95	1,271		2,113	2,113		1,701	1,701		1,937	1,937	
13	Bhandara	22,858	8,668	31,526	17,825	8,916	26,741	14,929	8,796	23,719	17,168	8,756	25,920	
14	Balaghat		11,110	54,056		11,685	48,234		11,390	47,781		11,911	49,800	
15	Raipur		14,206	62,815		48,217	17,615		18,498	65,707		21,364	66,100	
16	Bilaspur	54,495	63,774	118,269	50,293	62,584	112,877	52,270	67,733	120,003	47,400	75,603	123,000	
17	Sambalpur		2,412	2,412		1,049	1,049		174	1,049		871	871	
18	Wardha		2,017	504		2,143	512		1,995	647		431	2,400	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		402,094	200,769	602,863	363,674	216,708	580,382	348,347	229,411	577,758	338,027	255,342	593,300	
Burma.														
1	Mektila	7,712	2,420	10,132	6,666	898	7,564	(not reported)			1,824	261	2,085	
2	Myingyan		4,462	23,336		5,578	27,035	20,893				5,174	24,000	
3	Yamethun		329	329		316	316	(not reported)				274	274	
TOTAL BURMA		26,586	7,211	33,797	28,123	6,792	34,915	20,893	5,144	26,037	21,643	5,709	27,350	

* Exclusive of 50,972 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Includes 5,600 gratuitously relieved on family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 16,808 persons employed on railway and other private works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 22ND AUGUST 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST AUGUST 1897.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N B —As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1896 to 21st July 1897

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 22ND AUGUST 1896				WEEK ENDING 21ST AUGUST 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 22nd August 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 21st August 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
State Lines worked by companies													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	583	1,735	8,00,437	461	1,736	9,71,000	559	62,91,55	75,02,000	12,10,109			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	17,850	143	125	20,200	102	1,16,955	1,30,000	19,145			
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	75,415	86	862	75,000	57	5,36,211	5,94,000	57,789			
Indian Midland (b)	131	752	94,399	125	752	1,25,000	166	6,06,543	8,12,000	2,25,457			
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	788	38	21	2,700	129	15,350	2,700	7,450			
Mad-Ennur sec. (Bezwada Mad.)	167	9	1,613	179	9	1,400	156	1,319	7,900			5,219	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana Malwa (c)	191	1,815	2,70,182	149	1,815	2,70,000	150	19,07,518	23,85,000	5,36,482			
Palanpur Deesa	45	17	441	26	17	400	21	3,502	3,200			602	
South Indian	101	1,042	1,59,706	153	1,042	1,67,000	160	11,79,546	12,71,000	1,11,454			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	89	54	4,415	82	54	4,500	53	30,584	38,400	7,816			
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	95,057	82	1,165	1,30,000	145	7,70,080	11,69,000	4,98,920			
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	25,066	85	296	40,600	137	1,80,515	2,01,000	1,04,485			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	85,904	114	815	91,000	112	7,00,137	8,04,000	1,03,863			
Lucknow Bareilly	64	200	7,866	39	200	9,700	45	77,735	82,100	4,365			
Assam-Bengal	57	159	8,218	52	238	12,100	51	68,162	77,200	9,038			
Burma	145	886	99,948	113	886	1,07,000	121	7,80,106	8,75,000	94,894			
TOTAL	218	9,894	17,47,315	177	10,033	20,70,300	207	1,33,88,307	1,60,35,600	26,47,293			
State Lines worked by the State													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	4,61,350	174	2,883	6,08,000	211	35,74,038	42,88,000	7,13,962			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,14,233	143	875	1,29,000	159	9,71,741	10,11,000	39,259			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,47,759	421	814	2,47,000	303	18,99,154	16,09,000	2,90,154			
East Coast	89	500	74,225	148	538	54,200	101	3,13,158	4,28,000	84,842			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	87	25	2,413	97	25	1,700	68	15,638	13,800	1,838			
Cherra Companyganj	60					(g)			(g)				
TOTAL	221	4,792	9,94,980	208	5,135	10,19,900	201	68,03,729	73,19,800	5,16,071			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	4,38,926	295	1,401	4,55,000	305	11,29,836	12,21,000	94,164			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	1,85,062	403	461	1,80,000	412	13,82,923	16,10,000	2,33,077			
Madras	248	840	1,97,584	235	840	2,52,000	300	14,93,625	17,00,000	2,06,375			
TOTAL	350	2,791	8,22,172	295	2,792	8,87,000	321	60,08,184	65,50,000	5,51,816			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
	240	17,477	35,94,467	204	17,960	140,20,700	224	2,02,00,120	2,09,14,500	7,11,900			
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	21,802	136	160	36,400	225	1,57,139	1,07,000	50,139			
Tarkessur	242	22	5,393	245	22	3,700	105	39,122	37,000	2,122			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec.)	120	66	5,076	91	66	8,300	126	56,562	4,100	52,462			
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	8,050	224	36	6,900	102	44,509	51,000	6,491			
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,459	147	78	15,900	204	95,984	1,17,000	21,016			
Ahmedabad-Parantj					41	1,200	20		11,800	10,600			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,253	299	51	15,000	204	1,07,711	1,08,000	39			
TOTAL	174	413	67,933	164	454	57,400	101	4,91,977	5,51,000	60,023			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Goonna	27	74	1,827	25	74	1,000	14	11,652	9,000	2,652			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,914	87	114	4,400	39	61,808	27,500	34,308			
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,507	44	35	700	20	1,18,420	7,100	1,11,320			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	47,280	142	334	67,500	202	3,80,715	4,97,000	1,16,285			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,258	97	13	600	46	8,264	6,800	1,464			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	16,464	152	108	8,300	77	1,19,615	68,000	51,615			
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,156	316	10	4,300	430	24,562	25,300	838			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore From including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,854	74	66	7,800	118	37,975	42,000	4,025			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	4,773	51	93	4,400	47	32,815	35,800	2,985			
Kolhapur	74	29	1,615	56	29	2,600	90	13,930	15,000	1,070			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dahhor	49	72	2,517	35	79	3,200	41	17,800	23,400	5,600			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)					19	200	11		1,600	1,600			
Cooch Behar	56	22	822	37	22	1,100	50	6,950	3,700	3,250			
TOTAL	115	968	95,987	99	996	1,06,100	107	7,56,877	7,89,100	32,223			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Forbdr	84	334	21,577	65	334	17,500	52	1,58,656	1,61,000	2,344			
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	46	2,988	65	46	3,400	74	20,005	23,000	2,995			
Jamnagar					51	2,100	41		14,300	12,200			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	15,678	43	364	12,800	35	1,19,041	1,31,000	11,959			
Odeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,436	41	60	1,700	28	17,735	17,700	35			
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	70	94	5,166	55	94	5,800	62	41,047	45,000	3,953			
TOTAL	70	898	47,845	53	949	43,300	49	3,57,881	3,91,000	33,119			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	37,76,232	191	20,359	42,57,500	200	2,78,65,358	3,17,77,100	39,11,742			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(e) Includes the Tuhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.

(g) Information not received

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways

(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 22nd August 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XIX of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 22ND AUGUST 1896				WEEK ENDING 21ST AUGUST 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 22nd August 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 21st August 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	605	1,735	8,00,437	461	1,736	9,71,000	559	1,91,63,544	2,24,05,000	32,41,456			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	17,550	143	125	20,200	162	3,24,712	3,03,000	38,358			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	75,455	86	862	75,000	87	21,04,187	22,35,000	1,30,813			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	94,309	125	752	1,25,000	166	19,69,311	24,60,000	4,90,689			
Bezawada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	788	38	21	2,700	129	52,393	57,500	5,107			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawada-Mad)	163	9	1,013	179	9	1,400	156	29,912	24,300			5,612	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	2,70,182	149	1,815	2,73,000	150	77,91,743	74,00,000			3,91,743	
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	441	26	17	400	24	24,793	17,200			7,593	
South Indian	165	1,042	1,59,700	153	1,042	1,67,000	160	36,13,786	36,87,000	73,214			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,445	82	54	4,500	83	1,06,053	1,08,000	1,947			
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	95,057	82	1,165	1,73,000	148	28,33,959	32,35,000	4,01,941			
Mysoor sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	25,096	85	296	40,600	137	5,90,762	7,86,000	1,95,238			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	85,904	114	815	91,000	112	23,12,303	26,70,000	3,57,637			
Lucknow Bareilly	70	200	7,866	39	200	9,900	45	3,10,787	3,38,000	27,213			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	8,218	52	218	12,100	51	2,22,038	3,19,000	96,962			
Burma	176	880	99,948	113	886	1,07,000	121	26,41,585	31,18,000	4,76,415			
TOTAL	231	9,894	17,47,315	177	10,033	20,73,800	207	4,40,91,958	4,92,31,000	51,39,042			
State lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,61,350	174	2,883	6,08,000	211	1,11,87,963	1,15,60,000	3,72,037			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,14,233	143	875	1,39,000	159	33,14,721	34,35,000	1,20,279			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,42,759	421	814	2,47,000	393	48,05,693	44,55,000	3,50,693			
East Coast	94	500	74,225	148	538	54,200	101	10,04,209	11,06,000	1,01,791			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,413	97	25	1,700	68	35,585	40,300	4,715			
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g) 5,058		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200			858	
TOTAL	219	4,792	9,94,080	208	5,135	10,49,900	204	2,03,53,229	2,06,00,500	2,47,271			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,38,926	295	1,491	4,55,000	305	1,29,30,274	1,06,11,000			23,19,274	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	1,85,662	403	461	1,90,000	412	64,05,753	61,04,000			3,01,753	
Madras	253	840	1,97,584	235	840	2,52,000	300	40,21,629	17,25,000	4,04,371			
TOTAL	397	2,791	8,22,172	295	2,792	8,97,000	321	2,36,57,656	2,14,41,000	22,16,656			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	254	17,477	35,64,467	204	17,960	40,20,700	224	8,81,02,843	9,12,72,500	31,69,657			
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	21,802	136	160	36,400	228	4,87,782	5,56,000	68,218			
Farkessur	273	22	5,393	245	22	3,700	168	1,28,367	1,29,000	633			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	5,976	91	66	8,300	126	2,01,077	1,57,000			44,077	
Bengal-Doors	146	36	8,050	224	36	6,900	192	1,01,383	95,900			5,483	
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	11,459	147	78	15,900	204	2,49,431	3,20,000	70,560			
Ahmedabad Parantij						1,200	20	(k) 28,200	28,200				
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	15,253	299	51	15,000	294	3,39,702	3,15,000			24,702	
TOTAL	176	413	67,933	164	454	87,100	193	15,07,742	16,01,100	93,358			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina Goona	28	74	1,827	25	74	1,000	14	35,407	41,000	6,493			
Bhopal Ujjain	80	114	9,914	87	114	4,400	39	1,81,082	1,38,000			45,082	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,507	44	35	700	20	(l) 8,420	4,700	35,280			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	47,280	142	334	67,500	202	12,07,229	13,06,000	1,58,771			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,258	97	13	600	46	67,113	28,800			38,313	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	16,164	152	108	8,300	77	4,84,070	2,13,000			2,71,070	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,156	316	10	4,300	430	59,330	74,700	15,370			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fion including Mysore-Nanjund	77	66	4,854	74	66	7,800	118	99,493	1,22,000	22,507			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	4,773	51	93	4,400	47	2,09,622	1,45,000			64,622	
Kolhapur	76	29	1,615	56	29	2,600	90	46,039	48,500	1,561			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	2,517	35	79	3,200	41	1,00,347	91,000			8,447	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	63	22	822	37	22	1,100	50	25,465	(m) 1,600	1,600			
Cooch Behar									21,300			4,165	
TOTAL	125	968	95,987	99	996	1,06,100	107	25,26,717	23,36,400			1,90,317	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbdr	108	334	21,577	65	334	17,500	52	7,64,132	7,16,000			48,132	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,988	65	46	3,400	74	72,290	77,300	5,010			
Jamnagar						2,100	41	(n) 44,200	44,200				
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	15,678	43	364	12,800	35	4,48,817	4,71,000	24,183			
Oddepore Chitai	42	60	2,436	41	60	1,700	28	50,997	46,100			4,897	
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	5,166	55	94	5,800	62	1,60,080	1,54,000			6,080	
TOTAL	82	898	47,845	53	949	43,300	46	14,96,316	15,10,600	14,284			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	37,76,232	191	20,359	42,57,500	209	9,36,33,618	9,67,20,600	30,86,982			

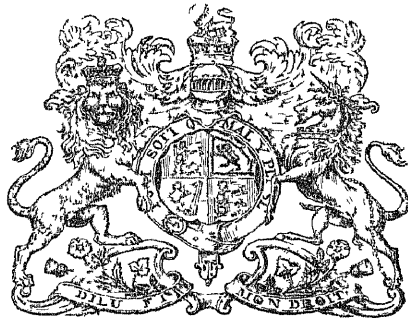
- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
 (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway
 (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagd railway.
 (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
 (e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
 (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received.
 (h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897
 (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
 (k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 21st August 1897
 (l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 22nd August 1896
 (m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 21st August 1897
 (n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 21st August 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 2nd September 1897.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un-husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Grain	Ajru dil	Ghi
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5										
Favoy	22 1	42 5										
Moulmein and Amherst	24 65	65										
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	25 5	61 2	8 6 7							5 65		
Thongwa		68										
Bassein	23 8	65										
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	23 29	54 4										
Toungoo	19 55	54 4										
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	24 99	61 71	69 53							10 3		
Bamo												
Pakokku	25 5	68				28 05						
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpau	21 25	42 5										
Akyab	22 95	43 9										
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	27 5	52 5										
Gauhati		47 5										
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong		42 5										
Dacca		48 75	48 75							50		340
<i>Deltaic—</i>										40 25	52 5	350
Midnapur		42 5										
Calcutta		55	45		40	40	50		40	42 5	40	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan		51 25										
Pabna		48 44	43 44							44 37	52 5	300
<i>Northern—</i>										41 57	46 44	270
Rangpur		60	56 25									
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack		36 72	49 37						40	42 5	57 5	290
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna		51 25	41 25		35 62					33 91	35 12	305
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur		52 19	40 62		35					40 62	36 25	260
Muzaffarpur		55 16	44 37		40							
N-W Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	38 12	58 7	43 59	49 48	36 67	43 59	53 54					
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	36 35	50 88	41 04	47 08	32 65					42 86	52 08	265 07
Jhansi		55 16	43 23	50 78	35 52	40						
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut			37 5							42 06	45 73	290 86
Agra		52 5	40 47							44 37		245
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur			40		32 03	39 53				42 08	40 23	300
					33 33							272 34
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow		53 54	42 11	47 03	36 35							
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad										43 44		265
										41 56		243 75

JULY 1897 (in rupees and decimals per ten maunds).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
.											Burma—
											<i>Tenasserim—</i>
											Mergui
											Tavoy
											Moulmein and Amherst
											<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
											Rangoon
											Thongwa.
											Bassein.
											<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
											Henzada
											Toungoo
...											<i>Upper Burma—</i>
											Mandalay.
											Bamo
											Pakokku
.											<i>Arakan—</i>
											Kyaukpyu.
											Akyab
.											Assam—
											<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
											Goalpara
											Gauhati
.											Bengal—
...	40 38 12	100 75		35	.		..				<i>Eastern—</i>
											Chittagong
											Dacca
.	37 5	45 & 60	..		2(a)						<i>Deltaic—</i>
...	36 23	70		7(a)	5 25(a)	.					Midnapur.
											Calcutta.
..	35 40	70	.	..	8(a) 10						<i>Central—</i>
											Bardwan.
											Pabna
	40	45	.	12(b)	17(b)	*					<i>Northern—</i>
											Rangpur
..	36 87	57 5		20(a)	2 75						<i>Orissa—</i>
											Cuttack.
..	31 50	30	...	3 12							<i>Bihar, south—</i>
											Patna
.	40 36 25	40 11 87	.	.	.						<i>Bihar, north—</i>
											Bhagalpur.
											Muzaffarpur.
65 21	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	N.-W Provinces—
											<i>Eastern—</i>
											Benares
48 49	.	70	75 ..	..	..	.		60		.	<i>Central—</i>
											Cawnpore.
											Jhansi
51 25	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	60 45	.	70 ...	<i>Western—</i>
											Meerut.
											Agra.
.	...	.	90 & 100	...	..	..	...	40 to 90	..	25 to 50	<i>Submontane, west—</i>
											Shahjahanpur.
54 37	.	75	...	3 12	..	..	..	35	..	...	Oudh—
											<i>Southern—</i>
											Lucknow.
..	..	..	..	2 81	..	..	...	.	..	28	<i>Northern—</i>
											Fyzabad.

(a) Per bheon

(b) Per bundle

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Chh
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33		43 91		33 33	50	44 43		42 08	43 75		290 80
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	32 5	85	39 37	42 5	32 5	37 5	46 25		39 37	38 75	55	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	36 82	58 18	39 01	41 04	28 02	33 33	47 03		42 08	39 53	55 16	305
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	38 07	50	39 01	43 18	30 78	36 67	42 08		36 67	40	47 05	304 74
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	35 57	59 27	37 19	39 01	28 07	40				38 54		318 18
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	55 78	34 84	37 66	23 54	34 9	47 03		33 33	37 66	41 57	275 12
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	27 86	48 18	35 52	40	29 11	30 73	50		42 08	35 91		320
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		50			30 94	35 31	44 37			44 06	0 5	335
Shikarpur										39 53		300 5
Quetta			37 5	65	27 5	36 25			80			340
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar												
Sholapur												
Poona							53 65	35 88		50 73		
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar												
Dhulia												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad		51 25					42 5			40		
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur		48	48	56		37				46	52	354
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore		48 5	43 25	48 5						37 31	53 31	241
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur		50	45	54						50	65	275
Berar—												
Basim		57 14	57 41	66 66		50						
Ellichpur		80	61 5			53 33	66 66			61 5	57 41	320
Amraoti		66 25	61 56	66 25		50	66 25			61 56	61 56	320
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore												
Salem						32 5	20		22 45	45 02		450 87
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary												
Cuddapah						45 62				53 33		328 11
Karnul	30 52	47 03				36 56	40 42					300 67
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore								25 16		38 85		
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	31 15	49 84								50		321 17
Tanjore	22 08	42 19										
Trichinopoly						30 47		21 72				
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura							30 99			33 12		
Mysore—												
Mysore	27 98	45 71	68 57	65 57		34 74		23 51		3 05	67 2	339 37
Bangalore	23 5	58 75	59 5	53		39 75		25		34		411

JULY 1897 (in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)—continued

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Fur-metic	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	Districts
50	"			10	5	5		1.40		80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
		40	100	2.5	5	2.5		50		75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
		57.13	68.91	13.28	6.35			100		86	Central— Lahore
		80	123.02	8.02	8.02	10		60		125	South-eastern— Delhi
		8		4.01	4.69			70			Submontane— Amritsar
		40	84.17	3.33	6.67	7.97		55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
		100	100	3.07	5.31	2.34		50		70	Western— Multan
82.5			93.75	5.57			8.44	40 to 140			Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
"	"		"								Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
"	"		"								Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
											Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
								60		70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
	39	80	115					40		30	Central— Jubbulpore
	44	170	95								Eastern— Raipur
			76.25 110	5 2(a)	11 12(a)			60 55		50 80	Berar— Basim Ellichpur Amraoti
71.87		107.03	57.5 62.45		2.5 6.87			90 80	90 80	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
47.55		100	46.67 50.7					80	80	110	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Karnul.
			"	"	5.1	"				"	East Coast, central— Nellore.
49.32	"	131.67 118.29	57.6 "					55 "	55 "	"	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
	"	89.74			5.36					41	Southern— Madura
60.33		374	93.5	10.71	7.14	3.59		100		50	Mysore— Mysore.
68.5	"	308.25	68.5	13	21.62	"	"	100 to 200	"	50 to 70	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 puthes.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia purita)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort.		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .		...			12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...			
Tavoy					11 3	11 3	11 13	11 13	...			
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			6 11	6 11	5 5	5 3	...			
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu	7 4	7 12			10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				
Rangoon					7 5	8 —	10 —	10 4				
Ihlongwa					10 —	10 —	11 2	11 2				
Bassein					9 6	8 5	10 1	9 11				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Iharawadi . . . . .			...	...	9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3				
Henzada	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	8 5	8 5				
Prome . . . . .			...	...	7 2	8 1	9 7	9 7				
Toungoo	8 6	8 6	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	10 10				
Thayetmyo . . . . .			...	...	5 2	5 3	9 10	9 3				
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay		13 3	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13				
Bamo . . . . .	...		...	...	9 10	8 10	11 2	11 2				
Pakokku . . . . .	...		...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	39 —	39 —		
Meiktila . . . . .	...		...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5				
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 1	12 11	11 1				
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 —	9 13	10 —				
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —				
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet	7 3 1/2	6 10 1/2			6 3	6 14	8 —	8 —				
Cachar					5 2 1/2	5 2	7 3 1/2	7 3 1/2				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —				
Garo Hills . . . . .			...	...	4 8	8 —	7 8	7 8				
Manipur . . . . .			...	...	10 —	10 —	12 5	12 5				
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —				
Kamrup	6 —	6 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 4				
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —				
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —				
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 6				
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —				
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .			...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	7 12	8 —				
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 5	8 —				
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 8	8 8				
Tippeia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 2				
Dacca	8 4	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	8 4	8 2				
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 5	6 8				
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8				
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4				
Midnapur	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 8	9 5				
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 6	8 10				
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	5 8	5 12	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	7 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 12	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12				
Nadia (Krishnagar)	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 —	5 12 1/2	7 4	7 11				
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 4	8 —	8 4				
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 —				

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BUJIA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum polystachyon)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —			5 —	7 8	9 —	9 14				
Bardwan	8 4	8 4			6 15	7 2	7 12	8 4				
Birbhum	8 4	8 4			6 12	6 12	7 8	7 0				
Murshidabad	8 8	8 8		9 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 4				
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	7 —	7 10	8 2				
Pabna	9 3	9 6	14 4	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	3 4				
Bogra	7 8	7 8			5 4	5 10	6 6	6 12				
Rajshahi	8 10	9 —	9 —	10 8	5 4	5 1	6 12	6 12				
Malda	8 —	8 8				6 8	5 8	6 12				
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	7 —			5 4	6 —	6 —	6 12				
Dinajpur	8 1	3 —			5 6	6 —	6 —	6 11				
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	7 —	6 8				
Orissa—												
Puri	7 —	6 —			8 —	6 9	11 —	9 3				
Cuttack	7 4	7 4			7 14	7 14	10 —	9 11				
Balasore	10 —	10 8	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8				
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —			6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —				
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 8 to 7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8			10 —	
Lohardaga	5 — to 6 4	5 4 to 7 —		8 —	5 — to 5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —				
Palamau	7 5	7 14	9 4	9 9	6 3	5 12	7 5	7 11				
Hazaribagh	7 —	7 10	8 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	6 6	7 —				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	8 12 ³	9 9 ¹			5 4	4 15 ¹	7 5 ¹	7 1				
Gaya	8 4	8 8	10 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 8			9 —	
Patna	9 8	10 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	8 —	7 12	8 —				
Shahabad	8 12 and 9 —	9 — and 9 8	9 8	10 12	7 — and 7 4	7 — and 7 8	7 12 and 7 12	8 — and 8 4				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 2	6 8			12 —	
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	11 6	11 4	6 6	6 6	8 3	7 12				
Darbhanga	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	6 —	6 8	7 8	7 —				
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 4	10 —	11 —	5 —	5 4	7 4	8 —				
Saran	9 —	9 8	10 10	11 4	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 —				
Champaran	8 12	8 15 ¹	11 6	11 13	6 9	6 — ⁴	7 11	7 12 ¹				
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 —	8 7	9 5	9 5	4 10	5 —	7 7	7 4				
Benares	9 3	8 15	10 13 ¹	10 13 ¹	5 7	5 7	6 12	6 8			9 3	8 15
Ghazipur	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 8	5 —	4 12	7 —	7 4			6 8	7 1
Jaunpur	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 8	5 10	5 10	7 —	7 10			6 8	7 1
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	10 4	11 —	5 8	4 8	7 —	7 —			8 —	7 —
Central—												
Banda	9 —	8 9	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8			9 5	9 3
Fatehpur	8 12	8 12	10 4	10 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 1				
Hamirpur	8 11	8 6	9 15	9 10	6 4	5 4	6 12	6 10			8 3	9 1
Jalaun	9 —	8 12	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —			10 —	10 —
Cawnpore	9 14	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 8			10 —	10 —
Jhansi	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 4	6 8			10 —	10 —
Etawah	10 —	9 6	11 8	10 10	4 —	5 —	8 —	7 —			10 —	10 —
Farukhabad	10 —	9 11 ¹	12 4	10 14 ¹	4 12	4 12	6 2	6 2			10 —	10 —
Mainpuri	10 8	10 2	12 8	11 9	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8			12 4	11 4
Etah	10 10	10 10	13 2	13 2	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2			12 5	11 7
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —
Agra	9 12	9 12	12 4	11 12	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12			9 —	9 —
Muttra	10 —	10 —	13 4	12 8	4 —	4 8	7 12	7 12			10 —	10 —
Aligarh	10 4	10 8	13 4	12 8	5 4	4 8	6 8	6 8			9 8	9 8
Bulandshahr	10 7	10 12	12 14	12 14	4 12	4 4	7 —	7 —			7 14	8 13
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	7 —				
Azamgarh	8 8	8 14	10 —	10 6	4 7	4 7	7 7	7 7				
Gorakhpur	8 9	8 13	10 5	10 13	4 15	4 15	6 12	6 12			7 10	7 10
Basti	10 4	10 8	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8			9 —	9 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elevassine coriaria</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITAIAN MILET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer ariselinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PUA (<i>Cajanus sinensis</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
...	8 12	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura
...	9 —	9 12	...	...	10 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	Bardwan
...	9 —	9 12	...	...	6 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	9 4	10 8	...	...	11 4	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	8 8	9 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 4 and	8 10 and	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	7 8	7 15½	...	...	13 —	13 3	8 1	8 4	Bogra
...	9 12	10 8	...	...	11 4	12 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahr
...	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda
Northern—												
...	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	6 8	8 —	9 —	8 —	Rangpur
...	9 9½	9 9½	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 5	10 2½	Dinajpur
...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
Hills—												
11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Darjeeling.
Orissa—												
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	12 4	10 8	Puri
...	10 14½	10 14*	...	...	9 14	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 6	7 —	10 12	10 14	Balasore
Chota-Nagpur—												
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	Singbhum.
...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
8 —	8 — to 9 —	...	...	6 12 to 7 —	6 12 to 7 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lohardaga
7 14	9 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 —	9 8	10 2	7 5	7 12	Palamau.
8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Hazaribagh.
Bihar, south—												
...	9 7½	10 8	...	9 3	11 —	11 8*	9 15½	9 15½	Monghyr.
...	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 4	10 8	9 —	10 —	Gaya
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	10 12	11 8	10 3	10 —	Patna.
...	9 8	10 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
...	9 12	10 4	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar, north—
13 —	...	12 8	...	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	Purnea.
9 4	10 —	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	9 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur
...	9 —	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 12	10 —	Darbhanga
...	9 —	9 8	9 8	...	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
...	10 —	...	...	9 4	10 8	9 —	6 8	10 4	11 4	10 —	10 —	Saran
...	9 10	10 4½	10 4½	10 8	10 1½	12 7½	10 15	10 8	Champaran
N-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
...	...	8 —	6 —	8 8	8 7	...	...	7 2	7 1	9 8	9 8	Mirzapur
...	...	8 15	8 15	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 9	7 9	10 2	10 2	Benares
...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 8	...	...	9 —	8 12	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	8 12	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 4	10 4	Jaunpur
...	11 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Allahabad.
Central—												
...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Banda.
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	8 10	8 6	9 3	8 12	7 2	7 1	10 4	10 6	Hamirpur
...	8 8½	8 8½	9 —	9 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 12	Jalaun.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 10	10 12	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore
...	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	8 6	7 14	11 4	10 8	Jhansi
...	9 4	9 —	11 —	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	Etawah
...	...	7 8	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	10 2	10 9	11 8	11 12	Farukhabad
...	8 14	8 7	9 —	...	7 12	8 4	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	9 14	9 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 8	11 8	Etah
Western—												
...	10 —	10 8	9 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	Meeut.
...	9 8	9 8	9 —	10 —	7 12	8 —	12 6	12 2	Agia.
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 6	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	11 12	...	Aligarh.
...	...	11 —	...	10 5	10 8	9 4	8 8	8 9	8 6	11 5	11 3	Bulandshahr.
Submontane, east—												
...	9 8	10 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 2	8 8	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh
...	8 9	9 —	9 —	9 —	7 13	8 —	10 —	9 10	Gorakhpur.
9 7	9 7	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 12	10 12	Basti.
13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

C

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	RICE												JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	WHEAT		BARLEY.		Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month								
N.-W Provinces—contd																
Submontane, west—																
Shahjahanpur	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 4	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	..	..	6 5	7 —	..	
Budaun	10 5	10 3	12 1	11 8	5 5	5 10	6 14	7 3	6 13	7 —	7 10	7 10	..			
Pilibit	10 6	9 14	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 —	8 12	7 13	9 11	8 13	7 10	7 10	..			
Bareilly	9 6	9 11	11 8	9 1	3 13	3 13	5 14	5 14	9 11	8 13	7 10	7 10	..			
Moradabad	10 2	10 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	7 14	8 9	8 9	8 9	..			
Bijnor	9 9	9 13	11 4	11 8	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 6	9 11	8 9	8 9	8 9	..			
Muzaffarnagar	10 9	10 14	12 2	12 2	5 —	5 —	7 6	7 6	9 11	8 9	8 9	8 9	..			
Saharanpur	10 14	10 15	13 —	13 —	4 5	4 13	6 8	6 8	5 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	..			
Dehra-Dun	10 4	9 12	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 2	6 8	6 8	5 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	..			
Hills—																
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	..	..	4 —	4 —	..	
Almora	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 —	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	..
Garhwal	10 —	10 9	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	..	..	..	..	..
Oudh—																
Southern—																
Partabgarh	9 —	8 12	10 8	10 8	5 4	5 4	7 —	6 12	..	..	4 —	6 —	..	
Sultanpur	9 —	9 4	11 4	10 12	5 4	5 4	8 —	7 12	9 —	9 —	..	..	..
Rae-Bareilly	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 8	10 —	10 —	..	..	..
Unao	9 —	8 12	11 —	10 4	..	..	7 8	7 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	..
Lucknow	9 12	9 8	11 4	11 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	..
Hardoi	9 12	9 4	12 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—																
Fyzabad	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	6 4	6 8	7 12	7 12	..	..	..	..	..
Barabanki	10 —	9 4	11 8	10 12	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	..			
Gonda	9 10	9 6	12 —	11 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	..	..	..
Bahraich	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	..	..	..
Sitapur	10 2	10 4	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 12	11 —	11 —	..	..	..
Kheri	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	..	..	..
Rajputana—																
Eastern—																
Partabgarh	10 8	10 12	13 —	13 2	6 4	5 4	6 9	6 9	12 —	12 8	..	..	..
Banswara	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	..	..	7 13	8 15	..	
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 12	10 2	12 8	12 14	7 13	7 13	8 3	8 9	11 11	12 8	..	..	..
Hilly tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 8	20 —	15 —	..	..	12 8	10 8	..	..	12 8	12 8	..
Sirohi	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	..			
Erinpura	10 3	10 4	14 4	14 9	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	12 2	13 2	12 2	13 2	..			
Ajmere	9 —	9 8	11 8	12 8	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 —	..			
Abu	9 —	9 3	12 8	12 1	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	..	..	9 2	9 2	..	
Kishengarh	10 8	10 5	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	9 4	9 8	9 —	9 4	..			
Bundi	9 8	9 —	11 12	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	11 —	12 —	7 —	9 4	..			
Kotah	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	11 —	11 4	7 —	9 4	..			
Jhalawar	8 11	8 14	9 10	9 8	5 1	5 —	6 6	6 4	10 3	10 5	..	..	..
Tonk	8 —	7 14	10 2	9 15	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 —	6 8	6 8	6 3	7 —	..			
Jaipur	9 4	9 8	12 4	12 8	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	10 8	9 8	..			
Kerauli	8 7	8 7	10 5	10 10	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 14	7 8	8 4	8 7	8 12	..			
Dholpur	9 10	9 4	11 11	11 5	5 5	5 5	6 12	6 12	11 11	10 2	8 11	7 14	..			
Bhartpur	10 3	10 4	13 4	12 9	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 4	10 —	8 3	..			
Alwar	10 8	10 5	13 5	12 15	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	8 11	8 —	10 —	9 4	..			
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 1	12 4	12 9	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12	..			
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 —	..	..	5 4	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	..	
Balmer	8 2	8 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	..	..	12 3	13 —	..
Anadra	9 14	9 10	..	..	5 4	5 6	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..	..
Shahpura	11 7	11 8	..	..	5 11	5 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	..	..	..
Western—																
Jodhpur	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 6	..			
Jaisalmer	9 4	9 1	11 12	11 9	5 9	5 9	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	10 5	10 5	..			
Bikaner	7 9	7 9	..	..	4 —	4 —	3 12	6 —	..	..	8 4	8 4	..
Central India—																
Indore	7 —	8 —	10 12	10 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	..			
Nimach Cantonment	8 4	9 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 8	8 4	8 4	..	
Gwalior	8 8	8 3	10 1	9 13	4 8	4 8	5 5	5 5	8 8	..	8 8	..	..	
Panjab—																
Southern—																
Hissar	10 2	11 —	12 —	13 6	..	..	6 6	6 5	11 —	11 4	9 4	9 4	..	
Ferozpur	10 —	10 12	12 4	13 12	..	..	5 12	5 12	10 12	9 12	8 4	7 12	..	
Central—																
Lahore	10 —	11 —	13 12	14 4	..	..	6 10	6 10	11 8	9 14	8 4	8 4	..	
Cujranwala	10 12	11 12	14 8	15 6	..	..	7 4	7 4	9 8	8 8	8 —	9 —	..	
Gujrat	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	..	
Jhelam	11 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	7 8	..	

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus sinensis</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
				9 4	9 8			8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	N -W. Provinces—contd
9 —	9 —	7 4	6 8	10 —	10 2	7 4	6 13	7 7	7 14	10 2	10 8	Submontane, west—
				9 12	9 7	11 11		8 12	8 7	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur
		6 9	6 4	9 1	9 1	9 11	8 6	7 6	7 6	10 9	10 9	Budaun.
		7 4	7 4	9 12	10 —			7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
				9 4½	9 9			7 5	10 2	10 3	10 3	Bareilly
				10 —	10 1			7 11	7 11	11 4	11 —	Moradabad
10 12	10 12	17 3	8 9	10 1	10 1	10 12	9 11	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Bijnor
8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	7 —	7 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarnagar
				7 4	7 4			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Saharanpur
12 —	12 8	7 8	13 —	7 —	7 8*			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Dehra-Dun
				7 —	7 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Hills—
												Naini Tal
												Almora
												Garhwal
												Oudh—
				9 —	9 —			7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Southern—
				9 8	9 8			11 —	11 —	10 12	11 —	Partabgarh
5 —	7 —	4 —	8 —	9 4	9 8	10 —	10 —	7 4	7 4	11 —	10 12	Sultanpur
				8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 —	11 4	11 4	Rae-Bareilly
11 8	11 8	8 6	8 6	9 8	9 8	9 12		11 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	Unao
					9 8			8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
												Hardoi.
				10 12	10 8			8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —	Northern—
				9 12	9 8			8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
		8 —	8 —	9 6	9 2	10 8	11 —	11 14	11 10	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
		7 8	7 8	9 8	9 12			11 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	Gonda
		5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
		4 —	5 —	10 —	10 —			11 4	11 3	11 —	10 —	Sitapur
												Kheri.
				11 13	11 13	13 —	13 2			13 —	13 —	Rajputana—
				10 4	10 4	21 4	21 4			9 6	9 11	Eastern—
				10 8½	10 8½	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 4	10 11½	10 11½	Partabgarh.
		10 2½	11 11½	13 —	14 —	18 —	15 —			11 —	11 6	Banswara.
				11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8			12 —	12 —	Meywar (Udaipur).
				10 9	10 12½					12 —	12 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
	13 2	8 8	8 8	9 3	9 8	10 3	10 3			12 —	12 —	Sirohi
				9 9	9 10	11 8	11 8	{6—& 5 14}	{5 14 & 6 2}	11 —	11 —	Ennapura
				9 —	9 4	10 —	10 12	†	†	12 12	12 12	Ajmere.
				9 10	7 12		11 —			10 —	10 —	Abu
				10 8	10 8			5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kishengarh.
		10 12½	9 15	8 12½	9 15	8 —	8 12			9 12½	9 8	Bundi
				8 —	7 15					10 —	10 4	Kotah
				8 —	7 8½	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jhalawar
				9 4	9 4							Tonk
				7 8	7 8							Jaipur
				9 4½	9 4½			10 —	8 12	10 —	8 12	Kerauli.
				9 9½	9 9½	11 10	11 8	10 7	9 13½	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
				9 11½	9 12½	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
				8 13	9 15			11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Alwar
				9 —	9 —			7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Deoli Cantonment
				6 8	6 8					13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment
				9 10	10 —	12 4		6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	Balmer
				12 4	9 —	11 8	11 8			11 4	11 —	Anadra
												Shahpura.
				8 10	8 10	10 5	10 5	6 4	6 14	13 7	13 2	Western—
				8 12	7 3					21 —	21 —	Jodhpur
				7 4	8 12			6 12	6 8	11 12	11 8	Jaisalmer.
				9 —								Bikaner.
				8 3	8 10	8 8	9 8	8 8	8 10	10 4	10 4	Central India—
				8 10	9 6	10 1½	10 1½	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	Indore
10 1½		5 5	7 7	6 6	6 6			5 10½	6 10½	10 1½	9 9	Nimach Cantonment
												Gwalior.
				10 2	11 —	10 —	10 —	8	8	11 —	11 —	Panjab—
				10 4	10 12	10 —	10 4	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Southern—
												Hissar
												Ferozpur.
				13 8	13 8	9 14	10 7	7 —	6 14	12 13	12 14	Central—
				10 —	10 —	10 8	11 4	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 —	Lahore.
				11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Gujranwala
				11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
												Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ¶ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 4	13 2	12 14			6 8	6 8	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8			7 8	7 —	10 8	9 8	9 —	8 12
Rohtak	9 8	9 12	11 —	11 —			7 12	7 12	8 —	10 —	7 4	7 8
Karnal	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 8			7 8	7 8	10 —	8 8	7 —	7 —
Ludhiana	11 8	11 4	13 4	13 12			7 —	7 —	10 5	9 —	6 4	6 8
Jalandhar	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 8		...	7 8	7 8	11 —	9 8	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	11 —	11 8	10 —	15 8		...	8 —	8 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	9 5
Gurdaspur	10 4	11 12	14 —	15 —			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —			6 8	6 4	9 12	7 12	8 4	7 12
Sialkot	10 —	11 —	13 4	13 8		...	6 4	6 12	8 —	8 12	†	†
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 8			6 4	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Kangra	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —		...	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 4	11 4	16 12	16 4		...	6 4	6 4	10 12	7 —	8 4	7 —
Hazara	11 4	11 4	15 4	15 12		...	5 14	5 14	†	†	6 —	6 —
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —		...	0 11	7 —	7 11	8 3	6 11	7 8
Kohat	11 —	11 —	15 10	15 —		...	7 14	8 2	†	†	10 7	8 17
Bannu	10 12	10 5	14 8	15 8		...	7 3	7 —	7 8	7 8	6 9	7 3
Western—												
Shahpur	12 —	11 8	16 —	15 —		...	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Jhang	11 4	12 —	14 —	15 —		...	9 —	8 —	5 —	6 —	4 8	5 —
Multan	11 —	10 12	13 4	13 —		...	9 —	9 —	12 —	9 —	7 8	7 —
Montgomery	11 2	11 8	14 —	14 —		...	0 4	6 8	†	†	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	10 2	10 5	12 8	12 8		...	5 —	5 —	5 12	7 8	6 9	6 4
Muzaffargarh	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —		...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	10 10	12 8	12 3		...	6 6	6 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 8	10 —				6 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	10 5	11 —	9 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8				6 4	0 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 8	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 4	10 8				11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	10 8	9 —
Shikarpur	11 —	11 —				0 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —				8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	13 —	10 —
Quetta	10 —	10 —	12 12	13 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 9				6 9	6 9	7 11	8 1	9 4	9 8	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1				7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	7 2	7 13	0 10
Alibag	5 9	5 9				8 9	8 9	9 —	8 9	...	7 13	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8				5 12	5 12	8 7	7 13	7 15	7 15	7 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6				0 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	7 15	7 15	7 15
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	7 5				7 10	8 10	8 2	9 9	9 15	10 6	8 6
Belgaum	6 5	7 1				8 1	8 1	8 6	8 15	9 15	10 6	9 5
Satara	5 13	6 3				5 14	5 14	0 3	6 5	7 9	7 13	8 12
Sholapur	7 7	7 —				0 5	0 5	7 13	7 5	8 1	7 2	6 12
Bijapur	5 12	6 3				5 9	5 9	8 9	8 9	7 10	7 10	7 2
Poona	0 15	6 15				5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	8 4	8 4	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	5 13				5 14	5 14	6 13	6 13	7 9	6 14	6 9
Nasik	7 3	7 3				5 14	5 14	0 9	6 9	8 0	9 2	7 12
Dhule	6 9	6 9				5 9	5 9	6 9	6 2	0 14	7 12	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15				6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 5	7 14	7 14
Broach	8 8	8 8				6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	8 4
Kaira	6 8	7 —				5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 8	8 —				6 4	6 4	0 8	8 —	10 —	9 —	8 8
Ahmadabad	8 —	8 —				7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	9 —	8 8
Godhra	10 8	10 8				5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	12 —	11 8
Disa Cantonment												
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 1	9 1				5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 13	9 13	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 9	7 15				4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 4	8 9	...
Khandwa	7 4	6 12				6 4	6 —	7 4	7 —	8 12	7 12	7 12
Hoshangabad	8 —	7 8				6 4	6 4	7 2	7 1	8 —	7 2	...
Betul	7 3	6 9				6 —	5 2	6 14	6 —	8 —	7 2	...
Chhindwara	7 10	6 15				5 —	6 2	6 2	6 2	...	8 —	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 2				6 4	6 4	8 2	7 8	9 3	8 10	...
Wardha	7 4	7 4				5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittucks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUA, ITALIAN MILLER (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
†	†	†	†	9 10	9 8	9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued
†	†	8 8	8 8	9 12	10 —	10 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	
10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	South-eastern—
		6 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Gurgaon
												Delhi
												Rohtak
												Karnal
												Submontane—
				9 14	10 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	12 12	12 12	Ambala
		12 8	12 8	10 4	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Ludhiana
		13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
		10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiarpur
		10 —	10 —	10 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur
		12 —	12 —	9 12	10 —	7 12	6 12	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
		†	†	10 —	10 8	†	†	†	†	13 12	13 12	Sialkot
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 4	9 12	9 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	Simla
†	†	†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kangra
												Northern—
		9 12	9 12	10 6	10 —	11 12	11 12	14 —	14 —	13 12	13 12	Rawalpindi
		†	†	9 2	9 2	8 11	10 8	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazara
		14 —	13 —	9 3	9 9	11 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	Peshawar
		†	†	9 9	9 9	13 10	12 2	†	†	10 9	17 14	Kohat
8 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	10 12	10 —	10 10	8 14	7 —	7 —	21 —	20 —	Bannu
												Western—
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Shahpur
12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	12 8	12 4	Jhang
		6 —	5 —	11 —	10 12	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan
		†	†	10 12	11 —	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 8	Montgomery
		4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	8 2	8 12	5 —	5 —	15 8	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan
		†	†	11 —	11 —	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
		†	†	10 —	9 8	†	†	†	†	11 14	12 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
				9 —	9 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Karachi
				8 8	8 8	..	..	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
				6 —	6 —	..	..	..	..	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
				10 —	9 8	..	..	6 4	6 8	10 —	12 —	Shikarpur
				10 8	10 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
		6 —	6 —	8 12	8 14	5 —	6 12	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 —	12 10			6 12	6 12	..	..	5 6	5 6	10 8	10 10	Karwar
9 6	9 6			7 9	7 9	..	..	5 11	5 4	11 11	11 11	Ratnagiri
				6 13	6 13	..	..	0 6	0 0	10 3	10 3	Ambag
7 14	7 14			8 2	8 2	..	..	7 5	6 0	11 9	11 9	Bombay
				8 —	8 —	..	..			12 4	12 4	lanna
												Deccan—
				7 4	7 4	..	..	6 15	6 15	10 14	11 4	Dharwar
				6 12	7 4	..	..	6 2	6 13	9 1	9 14	Belgaum
14 8	15 —			5 18	6 3	..	..	5 12	5 12	10 11	11 —	Satara
				7 3	7 3	..	..	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
				7 2	7 2	..	..	6 11	6 11	10 9	10 9	Bijapur
10 14	10 14			7 8	7 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 14	Poona
												Khundesh—
				6 15	6 15	..	..	7 —	7 —	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar
9 3	8 10			7 13	7 13	..	..	7 2	6 7	12 11	12 11	Nasik
				7 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 7	9 5	8 15	Dauha
												Gujarat—
				7 6	7 6	..	..	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat
				8 —	7 8	..	..	6 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
				8 8	8 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira
9 8	9 12			7 8	7 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment
				9 8	10 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
				10 8	10 8	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra
12 —	12 —			9 8	9 8	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment
												Kathiawar—
				8 5	8 5	..	..	6 8	6 —	70 —	72 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
				8 —	8 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 14	11 6	Nimar
				7 —	7 —	..	..	6 10	6 10	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
				7 7	7 7	..	..	5 9	5 9	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad
				8 —	7 3	..	..	5 9	5 2	8 —	8 —	Betul
				7 10	6 15	..	..	7 8	7 3	10 —	10 —	Cyhindwara
				6 7	8 7	..	..	7 4	6 7	10 11	10 11	Nagpur
				7 4	7 —	..	..					Wardha

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

D

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Penicillaria spicata)	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Central Provinces—contd												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 9	7 9	.	.	.	.	7 9	7 6	.	9 2	.	.
Saugor	8 4	8 4	.	.	5 13	5 13	6 —	6 —	.	.	.	.
Damoh	7 1	6 11	.	.	5 5	5 5	6 2	6 —	.	.	.	.
Jubbulpore	8 12	8 12	.	.	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	.	.	.	.
Mandla	8 8	8 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	.	.	.	.
Seoni	8 13	8 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 4	.	.	.	.
Balaghat	7 —	7 8	.	.	5 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	.	.	.	.
Bhandara	7 8	7 8	.	.	.	.	7 8	7 8	.	.	.	.
Chanda	7 5	7 5	.	.	.	.	7 7	7 7	7 10	7 10	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	8 —	.	.	6 6	7 2	7 2	8 —	.	.	.	.
Raipur	8 8	8 8	.	.	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	.	.	.	.
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8	.	.	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	.	.	.	.
Berar—												
Buldana	6 6	6 8	.	.	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 4	6 14	7 —
Basim	6 12	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 12	.	.
Akola	7 2	7 2	.	.	4 13	5 —	6 6	6 —	7 15	9 2	.	.
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	7 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amiaoti	6 8	6 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	6 —	6 8
Wun	6 4	7 4	.	.	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 8	8 —	9 8	.	7 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 —	5 —	.	.	4 9*	4 11*	5 1	5 2	8 3	8 2	9 7	9 7
Bolaram	5 10	5 13	.	.	5 2	4 15	6 10	5 15	8 14	9 3	.	*
Chauarghat	5 10	5 2	.	.	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 2	8 8	8 4	10 —	9 6
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 11	7 11	.	.	.	.
S Canara . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 11	8 11	.	.	.	.
South, Central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 8	9 8	12 3	13 2	17 8	14 5
Nilgiris . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 10	8 —	.	.	.	.
Salem . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 5	10 5	14 10	13 13	19 5	16 —
Central—												
Hellary . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 10	8 2	8 13	9 8	.	.
Anantapur . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 2	7 3	10 13	10 5	.	.
Cuddapah . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 5	7 14	11 2	12 10	9 6	11 10
Karnul . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 14	7 14	10 2	8 3	.	.
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 —	8 8	.	.	.	.
Vizagapatam . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 14	7 14	.	.	.	.
Godavari . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 —	7 8	11 8	11 —	.	.
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 13	8 13	*	13 11	*	*
Nellore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 11	11 11	12 6	12 14	11 5	*
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 2	9 2	11 8	11 8	.	.
Chingleput . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 5	8 11	.	.	.	.
N Arcot . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 13	9 13	10 14	12 11	.	.
S Arcot . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 14	11 6	.	.	15 6	14 10
Tanjore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 6	11 5	.	.	10 11	18 14
Tiruchinopoly . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 6	9 10	15 6	14 11	15 3	10 8
Southern—												
Arnevelly . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 6	10 2	*	*	.	.
Madura . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 —	11 —	16 3	16 3	11 13	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 —	6 4	.	.	7 4	8 —	7 12	7 8	10 12	12 —	.	.
Bangalore	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 12	10 —	11 1	.	.
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 4	8 4	8 —	10 —	9 4
Tumkur	6 4	5 —	6 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	.	.
Hassan	7 —	7 8	6 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	.	.	.	.
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	.	.
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	7 10	8 6	10 —	10 8	12 10	12 10	.	.
Chitaldrug	8 —	9 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	4 4	5 —	4 8	8 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	.	.	.	.
Aden												
Aden	6 4	6 4	.	.	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALA ^v OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Central Provinces—
												Central—
				7 9	7 9			7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	Narsinghpur
				8 4	8 4			6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor
				7 4	6 11			6 —	5 5	8 —	8 —	Damoh
				8 12	8 12			7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore
				8 4	7 8			6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Mandla
				8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	Seoni
				7 —	7 —			6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Balaghat
				8 12	8 8			6 10	6 10	9 —	9 —	Bhandara
				6 7	6 7							Chanda
				7 2	7 2			6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Eastern—
				7 12	8 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur
				8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Raipur
												Sambalpur
												Beras—
				6 10	7 —			6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	Buldana
				7 —	7 —			7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Basim
				7 6	7 11			6 6	6 6	11 8	12 —	Akola
				6 8	6 8			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
				6 8	6 8			6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Amraoti
				6 12	7 4			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Wun
9 10	10 23			6 14	7 33			6 53	6 33	8 7	8 7	Nizam's Territories—
				7 8	7 15					8 12	8 12	Secunderabad
				7 4	7 0					9 4	8 10	Bolaram
												Chadarghat
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
										11 3	11 3	Malabar
										11 14	11 14	S Canara
												South, central—
16 6	14 13									10 5	10 11	Coimbatore
18 6	16 11									9 11	9 11	Nilgiris
										10 6	10 6	Salem
												Central—
14 10	13 10									10 5 & 11 8	11 5 & 12 11	Bellary
13 13	13 10									11 8	11 8	Anantapur
14 5	15 —									12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	11 8									10 2	10 2	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
9 8	10 —									11 —	11 —	Ganjam
10 8	11 —									13 6	12 10	Vizagapatam
10 14	10 8									12 2	12 2	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
12 14	12 14									13 3	13 3	Kistna
15 13	15 6									12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
14 6	14 —									12 8	12 8	Madras
13 —	13 —									13 5	13 5	Chingleput
13 11	14 8									11 8	11 8	N Arcot
15 14	15 2									12 13	12 13	S Arcot
17 6	19 10									12 14	12 14	Tanjore
17 —	17 —									11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
										13 8	13 —	Tinnevely
15 8	15 8									12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
17 —	17 —			16 —	7 —	8 —		12 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	Mysore
15 2	15 8			15 12	6 8	6 12		11 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	Bangalore
19 4	17 8	9 4		7 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
18 —	20 —			6 —	6 8	6 8		10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
20 —	24 —			6 8	7 —	7 —		11 —	11 —	9 —	8 8	Hassan
18 —	18 —			6 —	8 —	8 —		9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	Kadur
17 5	17 5			8 6	8 6	8 6		10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	8 —				9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
19 —	18 8			11 8	12 8					8 8	9 —	Coorg
*	*			5 10	5 10			6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	Aden

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897.	1st November 1896 to 4th September 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	50,987	11,249,788
	Exports . .	31,457 + 19,530	4,743,556 + 6,506,232
RANGOON	Imports . .	7,690	353,408
	Exports . .	214,591 —206,901	28,130,095 —27,776,687
MADRAS	Imports . .	51,400	1,282,200
	Exports . .	10,100 + 41,300	359,700 + 922,500
BOMBAY	Imports . .	225,900	9,766,200
	Exports . .	101,200 + 124,700	4,388,800 + 5,377,400
KARÁCHI	Imports . .	72,900	1,506,771
	Exports . .	142,000 —69,100	4,201,376 —2,694,605
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 4th September 1897
PATNA	Imports . .	46,400	1,130,300
	Exports . .	10,500 + 35,900	777,500 + 352,800
GAYA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	10,100	254,400
	Exports . .	... + 10,100	95,400 + 159,000
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	10,500	300,300
	Exports . .	3,500 + 7,000	343,000 —42,700
SÁRAN	Imports . .	26,200	1,294,100
	Exports . .	300 + 25,900	171,100 + 1,123,000
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . .	400	476,300
	Exports . .	1,000 —600	51,600 + 424,700
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	4,100	951,605
	Exports . .	3,300 + 800	68,452 + 883,153
DARBHANGA	Imports . .	15,700	1,294,500
	Exports . .	1,900 + 13,800	112,400 + 1,182,100
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	11,200	281,100
	Exports . .	10,400 + 800	1,095,100 —814,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

				Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897
BENGAL—contd.					
Bhāgalpur Division—contd.					
BHĀGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	.	Imports	3,200	321,099
	.	.	Exports	22,500	972,097
	.	.		-19,300	-650,998
PURNEA	.	.	Imports	600	115,623
	.	.	Exports	2,000	161,839
	.	.		-1,400	-46,216
MALDA	.	.	Imports	200	1,800
	.	.	Exports	100	1,900
	.	.		+100	-100
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	.	Imports	5,000	242,394
	.	.	Exports	7,900	439,485
	.	.		-2,900	-197,091
Rajshahi Division—					
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	.	Imports	2,300	375,000
	.	.	Exports	1,200	56,598
	.	.		+1,100	+318,402
DINAJPUR (")	.	.	Imports	900	60,400
	.	.	Exports	700	408,084
	.	.		+200	-347,684
JALPAIGURI (")	.	.	Imports	9,300	322,603
	.	.	Exports	507	12,950
	.	.		+8,733	+309,614
DARJEELING	.	.	Imports	900	157,700
	.	.	Exports	700	5,300
	.	.		+200	+152,400
RANGPUR	.	.	Imports	1,900	45,000
	.	.	Exports	4,300	74,800
	.	.		-2,400	-29,800
BOGRA	.	.	Imports	3,700	53,200
	.	.	Exports	...	297,500
	.	.		+3,700	-244,300
PABNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	.	.	Imports	3,400	272,200
	.	.	Exports	200	22,200
	.	.		+3,200	+250,000
Dacca Division—					
DACCA	.	.	Imports	1,800	17,100
	.	.	Exports	1,500	21,400
	.	.		+300	-4,300
NARAINGANJ	.	.	Imports	1,000	33,800
	.	.	Exports	400	162,600
	.	.		+600	-128,800
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	.	.	Imports	963	79,899
	.	.	Exports	9	9,702
	.	.		+954	+70,197
FARIDPUR	.	.	Imports	6,700	188,500
	.	.	Exports	...	126,500
	.	.		+6,700	+62,000
BACKERGANJ	.	.	Imports	...	1,200
	.	.	Exports	100	42,700
	.	.		-100	-41,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . . . . .	..	47,404
	Exports	400	39,363
		—400	+ 8,041
NOAKHALI	Imports	100	500
	Exports . . . . .	..	6,900
		+ 100	—6,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	3,500	595,967
	Exports . . . . .	..	129,420
		+ 3,500	+ 466,547
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,700	171,400
	Exports	38,400	1,727,400
		—34,700	—1,556,000
BIRBHUM	Imports	700	35,000
	Exports	9,600	1,606,400
		—8,900	—1,571,400
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	4,600	93,600
	Exports	7,800	77,800
		—3,200	+ 15,800
MIDNAPUR *	Imports . . . . .	...	361,054
	Exports . . . . .	..	1,436,408
		..	—1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	900	31,700
	Exports . . . . .	...	25,700
		+ 900	+ 6,000
NADIA	Imports	4,200	799,700
	Exports	4,600	836,100
		—400	—36,400
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,300	63,000
	Exports	3,400	284,400
		—2,100	—221,400
JESSORE	Imports	1,000	270,200
	Exports	700	68,200
		+ 300	+ 202,000
KHULNA	Imports	800	16,000
	Exports . . . . .	..	34,200
		+ 800	—18,200
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,000	195,400
	Exports . . . . .	..	2,100
		+ 4,000	+ 193,300
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		..	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	5,400	200,500
	Exports	200	7,700
		+ 5,200	+ 192,800
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	8,533
	Exports . . . . .	...	48,300
		+ 200	—39,767
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	37	2,891
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,948
		+ 37	—3,057

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897.	10th January to 4th September 1897
BENGAL—conold			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . .		2,130
	Exports . . .	4,200 —4,200	332,900 —330,770
BALASORE	Imports . . .	1,300	20,500
	Exports . . .	27,000 —25,700	1,115,000 —1,091,500
PURI	Imports . . .	326	2,029
	Exports . . .	1,533 —1,207	49,845 —47,816
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports . . .	2,018	263,390
	Exports . . .	9,737 —7,719	205,202 +58,188
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . .	2,300	213,000
	Exports . . .	47,100 —44,800	447,600 —234,600
MEERUT	Imports . . .	3,100	313,410
	Exports . . .	17,000 —13,900	570,159 —256,719
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . .	800	43,900
	Exports . . .	25,800 —25,000	745,900 —702,000
ALIGARH	Imports . . .	1,700	154,000
	Exports . . .	3,700 —2,000	797,600 —643,600
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . .	1,520	82,330
	Exports . . .	4,188 —2,668	147,907 —65,577
AGRA	Imports . . .	5,400	531,800
	Exports . . .	8,700 —3,300	492,300 +39,500
FARUKHABAD (preceding week)	Imports . . .	1,800	113,400
	Exports . . .	1,600 +200	23,700 +89,700
MAINPURI	Imports . . .		17,500
	Exports . . .	2,700 —2,700	27,300 —9,800
ETÁWAH	Imports . . .	300	66,600
	Exports . . .	6,200 —5,900	42,700 +23,900
ETAH (incomplete)	Imports . . .	700	19,100
	Exports . . .	3,600 —2,900	203,300 —184,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—contd			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports . . .	900	226,600
	Exports . . .	600	10,600
		+ 300	+ 216,000
MORADABAD (")	Imports . . .	1,400	199,400
	Exports . . .	1,100	408,700
		+ 300	— 209,300
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports . . .	2,000	91,964
	Exports . . .	800	305,842
		+ 1,200	— 213,878
BUDAUN	Imports . . .	200	4,300
	Exports . . .	200	21,800
		"	— 17,500
PILIBIT	Imports . . .	...	52,675
	Exports . . .	500	77,150
		— 500	— 24,475
BAREILLY	Imports . . .	1,100	174,700
	Exports . . .	2,700	206,700
		— 1,600	— 32,000
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports . . .	11,100	1,889,100
	Exports . . .	22,200	643,900
		— 11,100	+ 1,245,200
FATEHPUR	Imports . . .	3,500	216,800
	Exports . . .	...	2,937
		+ 3,500	+ 213,863
BANDA	Imports . . .	6,100	634,500
	Exports . . .	...	3,800
		+ 6,100	+ 630,700
HAMIRPUR	Imports . . .	4,500	147,400
	Exports . . .	.	4,500
		+ 4,500	+ 142,900
ALLAHABAD	Imports . . .	12,800	1,230,100
	Exports . . .	300	15,600
		+ 12,500	+ 1,214,500
JHANSI	Imports . . .	7,500	463,900
	Exports . . .	...	18,100
		+ 7,500	+ 445,800
JALAUN	Imports . . .	7,900	261,400
	Exports . . .	100	15,200
		+ 7,800	+ 246,200
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports . . .	10,800	616,500
	Exports . . .	100	46,100
		+ 10,700	+ 570,400
MIRZAPUR	Imports . . .	5,100	233,315
	Exports . . .	800	12,463
		+ 4,300	+ 220,852
JAUNPUR	Imports . . .	900	216,100
	Exports . . .	1,300	42,900
		— 400	+ 173,200
GHAZIPUR	Imports . . .	1,400	134,000
	Exports . . .	...	84,600
		+ 1,400	+ 49,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 4th September 1897	50th January to 4th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
— <i>concd</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .		26,700
	Exports . .	7,000	341,500
		—7,000	—314,800
BALLIA	Imports . .	456	87,104
	Exports . .	206	63,131
		+250	+16,973
GORAKHPUR	Imports . .	5,100	127,400
	Exports . .	2,900	518,700
		+2,200	—391,300
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . .	...	6,700
	Exports . .	...	.
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . .	300	26,500
	Exports . .		83,700
		+300	—57,200
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . .	7,500	481,000
	Exports . .	3,200	85,100
		+4,300	+395,600
UNAO	Imports . .	400	62,200
	Exports . .	...	600
		+400	+61,600
RAE-BARELI	Imports . .	6,900	265,800
	Exports . .	+6,900	9,200
			+256,000
SITAPUR	Imports . .	99	22,595
	Exports . .	8,500	365,000
		—8,401	—362,105
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	...	12,700
	Exports . .	3,100	158,200
		—3,100	—145,500
HARDOI	Imports . .	600	165,000
	Exports . .	100	48,000
		+500	+117,000
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . .	400	242,600
	Exports . .	2,500	335,700
		—2,100	—93,100
GONDA	Imports . .	2,300	198,332
	Exports . .	5,500	196,400
		—3,200	+1,932
BAHRAICH	Imports . .		8,810
	Exports . .	1,200	205,900
		—1,200	—197,090
BARABANKI	Imports . .	...	70,200
	Exports . .	12,300	293,500
		—12,300	—223,300
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . .	2,915	31,270
	Exports . .	8,170	121,460
		—5,255	—90,190
BIKANER	Imports . .	9,910	170,526
	Exports . .		5
		+9,910	+170,521

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports Exports	10,900 800 + 10,100	282,900 88,155 + 194,745
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports Exports	16,500 9,300 + 7,200	1,064,700 85,300 + 979,400
ROHTAK	Imports Exports	400 200 + 200	5,900 4,000 + 1,900
GURGAON	Imports Exports	3,400 13,500 — 10,100	105,900 191,900 — 86,000
DELHI	Imports Exports	11,700 21,200 — 9,500	834,500 411,000 + 423,500
KARNAL	Imports Exports	900 600 + 300	53,900 53,400 + 700
AMBALA	Imports Exports	1,700 2,200 — 500	402,400 64,600 + 337,800
SIMLA	Imports Exports	2,500 .. + 2,500	68,000 200 + 67,800
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports Exports	1,300 31,800 — 30,500	97,500 852,100 — 754,600
LUDHIANA	Imports Exports	1,600 15,600 — 14,000	119,200 715,800 — 596,600
FEROZPUR	Imports Exports	5,000 42,100 — 37,100	340,900 757,800 — 416,900
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports Exports	1,900 4,200 — 2,300	188,500 195,900 — 7,400
JHANG	Imports Exports	800 10,700 — 9,900	27,700 171,000 — 143,300
MONTGOMERY	Imports Exports	2,600 1,000 + 1,600	106,100 24,200 + 81,900
LAHORE	Imports Exports	14,100 13,100 + 1,000	457,502 405,001 + 52,501
AMRITSAR	Imports Exports	6,400 19,500 — 13,100	286,400 559,800 — 27,400
GURDASPUR	Imports Exports	1,500 5,900 — 4,400	55,900 415,918 — 360,018

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . . .	2,100	133,100
	Exports . . .	3,400	60,900
		—1,300	+72,200
GUJRÁT	Imports . . .	2,000	147,300
	Exports . . .	1,500	31,200
		+500	+116,100
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . . .	2,200	118,900
	Exports . . .	13,900	528,800
		—11,700	—409,900
SHAHPUR	Imports . . .	2,600	74,700
	Exports . . .	2,600	74,200
			+500
JHELAM	Imports . . .	3,331	211,650
	Exports . . .	1,375	28,466
		+1,956	+183,184
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . .	72,800	945,751
	Exports . . .	3,700	105,200
		+69,100	+840,551
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . .	16,600	277,300
	Exports . . .	12,800	307,500
		+3,800	—30,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	100	6,770
	Exports . . .	1,700	112,357
		—1,600	—105,587
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	300	20,200
	Exports . . .	4,500	216,800
		—4,200	—196,600
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	100	7,901
	Exports . . .	4,000	156,800
		—3,900	—148,899
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	14,100	529,600
	Exports . . .	2,400	338,700
		+11,700	+190,900
KAIRA	Imports . . .	2,400	207,100
	Exports . . .	2,100	198,100
		+300	+9,000
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . . .	...	17,533
	Exports . . .	5,160	646,144
		5,100	—628,591

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd</i>			
BROACH	Imports . Exports .	2,300 3,000 —700	368,331 268,866 +99,465
SURAT	Imports . Exports .	12 900 3,500 + 9,400	626,300 207,600 + 418,700
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . Exports .	.. . .	70,874 761 + 70,113
KÁSHIWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	228 135 + 93	189,293 3,667 + 185,626
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . Exports .	24,200 3,300 + 20,900	970,500 13,800 + 956,700
NÁSÍK	Imports . Exports .	24,200 1,900 + 22,300	626,600 85,900 + 540,700
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . Exports .	14,700 . + 14,700	281,100 71,300 + 209,800
PONA	Imports . Exports .	47,400 1,400 + 46,000	1,031,721 23,900 + 1,007,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports . Exports .	47,600 3,800 + 43,800	428,700 199,500 + 229,200
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	21,915 339 + 21,576	557,176 13,056 + 544,120
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . Exports .	30,600 800 + 29,800	508,800 178,300 + 330,500
BIJAPUR	Imports . Exports .	36,200 400 + 35,800	569,000 13 000 + 556,000
DHARWAR	Imports . Exports .	16,800 30,000 —13,200	218,233 548,021 —329,788
TANNA	Imports . Exports .	1,200 400 + 800	197,200 310,900 —113,700
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	1,800 1,800 ..	121,367 134,320 —12,953
KOLHAPUR	Imports . Exports .	23,481 2,082 + 21,399	793,038 76,076 + 716,962
KANARA	Imports . Exports .	.. .. ..	26,500 125,700 —99,200
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	3,500 1,000 + 2,500	670,700 21,500 + 649,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUF	Imports . . .	2,062	139,654
	Exports . . .	85,156 —83,094	2,033,090 —1,893,136
THAR-PÁKAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	29,900	336,200
	Exports . . .	4,000 +25,900	341,100 —2,900
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	1,100	25,600
	Exports . . .	8,400 —7,300	306,300 —280,700
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	5,000	163,900
	Exports . . .	12,000 —7,000	2,37,500 —73,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	6,600	326,400
	Exports . . .	+8,600	21,300 +305,040
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	6,500	439,200
	Exports . . .	2,800 +3,700	204,300 +171,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	5,300	199,900
	Exports . . .	400 +4,900	91,000 +100,300
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	3,600	219,200
	Exports . . .	400 +3,200	44,500 +204,700
NIMAR	Imports . . .	11,300	257,500
	Exports . . .	200 +11,100	32,100 +225,400
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports . . .	9,200	103,700
	Exports . . .	600 +8,600	19,900 +83,800
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	24,700	571,600
	Exports . . .	3,700 +21,000	118,700 +452,900
CHANDA	Imports . . .	900	15,200
	Exports . . .	300 +600	71,400 —56,200
BHANDÁRA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	7,700	383,200
	Exports . . .	1,700 +6,000	92,800 +290,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	6,800	114,800
	Exports . . .	5,000 +1,800	505,000 —390,200
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	8,500	195,459
	Exports . . .	600 +7,900	58,198 +137,261
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	100	13,500
	Exports . . .	16,000 —15,900	591,600 —578,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian rupees).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897.	30th January to 4th September 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . .	22,500	313,000
	Exports . .	700	23,100
		+ 21,800	+ 289,900
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . .	10,500	244,400
	Exports . .	2,700	127,200
		+ 7,800	+ 117,200
BULDÁNA	Imports . .	800	48,600
	Exports . .	.	5,000
		+ 800	+ 43,600
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . .	11,400	154,400
	Exports . .	400	134,000
		+ 11,000	+ 20,400
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . .	13,000	552,000
	Exports . .	300	39,600
		+ 12,700	+ 512,400
GODÁVARI	Imports . .	3,000	209,200
	Exports . .	36,700	1,507,200
		—33,700	—1,298,000
KISTNA	Imports . .	900	48,374
	Exports . .	33,700	1,153,807
		—32,800	—1,105,433
NELLORE	Imports . .	200	26,258
	Exports . .	4,800	85,704
		—4,600	—59,446
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	4,100	129,600
	Exports . .	100	36,000
		+ 4,000	+ 93,600
BELLARY	Imports . .	37,000	566,700
	Exports . .	7,600	146,300
		+ 29,400	+ 420,400
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	6,700	130,700
	Exports . .	4,000	173,800
		+ 2,700	—43,100
CUDDAPAH	Imports . .	4,100	136,400
	Exports . .	4,600	110,000
		—500	+ 26,400
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . .	10,500	303,100
	Exports . .	22,200	631,300
		—11,700	—328,200
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . .	1,600	29,000
	Exports . .	12,400	277,000
		—10,800	—248,000
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . .	300	97,900
	Exports . .	22,800	970,500
		—22,500	—872,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 4th September 1897	30th January to 4th September 1897
MADRAS— <i>contd</i>			
SALEM	Imports . . .	1,200	38,700
	Exports . . .	27,900 —26,700	455,400 —416,700
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	11,200	343,100
	Exports . . .	55,400 —44,200	937,600 —594,500
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,871	47,790
	Exports . . .	12,922 —11,051	282,816 —235,026
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	7,400	150,500
	Exports . . .	173,600 —166,200	3,742,300 —3,591,800
MADURAI	Imports . . .	1,900	93,800
	Exports . . .	25,500 —23,600	603,100 —509,300
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	25,800	840,200
	Exports . . .	31,800 —6,000	738,700 + 101,500
MALABAR	Imports . . .	21,600	1,778,200
	Exports . . .	17,200 + 4,400	399,100 + 1,379,100
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	...	111,020
	Exports . . .	300 —300	624,590 —513,570

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, September 4th, 1897.

The pressure distribution during the week under review has been somewhat irregular and abnormal. The ordinary low pressure area which is characteristic of the monsoon period has been shown over the west and north of the Punjab, and steep gradients have existed over Northern India to the south and east of this area of depression. But at the same time pressure has been relatively low off the Madras Coast, and the barometer has been unsteady over the east of the Peninsula. Westerly and south-westerly winds have prevailed over North-West India, and these winds have as is usual been accompanied with fair weather over the plains, though they have occasioned more or less rain on and near the hills. The low pressure area on the Madras Coast has, on the contrary, given showery weather to the east of the Peninsula, most parts of which have received effective rain during the week. This low pressure area has not been sufficiently pronounced to interfere unfavourably with the free flow of air up the Bay, and hence general rain has been experienced over Burma and North-East India. The monsoon along the West Coast has been light throughout the week, so that though rain has fallen along that coast the amounts have been small and the rainfall scattered. The central parts of the country which also depend for their rainfall on the Arabian Sea monsoon current have experienced similar conditions. In Burma and Assam light to heavy rain has fallen daily, in Bengal the rainfall during the early part of the week was light and scattered, but in the latter part became very heavy in North Bengal and general throughout the province. In the North-West Provinces there was fairly general rain until the last day when the weather cleared, the amounts were heavy in the hill and submontane districts. In the Punjab the rainfall was light and generally unimportant, but near the hills some heavyish showers occurred. In the central parts of the country fair showers were received throughout the week. In the Peninsula the weather was showery, the extent and amount of the showers increasing as the week progressed. The above shows that the weather generally during the week was showery with fair intervals, and the mean temperature of the whole country was nearly normal on each day of the week.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, August 29th*—The barometer had risen over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and fallen elsewhere. Pressure was above the normal in the north and below in the south, so that though the general distribution was fairly regular the pressure differences were less than usual. The winds blew from the usual monsoon directions. The mean temperature was abnormally low over the east of the Peninsula and over parts of North-West and of North-East India, but was higher than usual elsewhere. The weather had been showery over nearly the whole country, the amounts received on and near the hills being fairly heavy.

Monday, August 30th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, the change in the north-west having been brisk. In consequence while pressure remained lowest in the north-west and highest on the south-east the differences had still further decreased. Pressure was locally low off the Madras Coast. Northerly winds had appeared over the Punjab as well as at some stations on the Madras Coast, but in general the directions were fairly normal. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the preceding day. The weather had again been showery generally, but large portions of the Punjab, of Burma and of the Peninsula were without rain.

Tuesday, August 31st —The barometric changes had been almost everywhere slight. Pressure was low in the north of the Punjab and relatively low over the west of the Bay. Gradients were moderate and regular. Calms and westerly to south-westerly winds prevailed in Upper India instead of the normal south-easterly current and variable breezes were reported from both coasts of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the directions remained fairly normal. The monsoon was lighter than usual along the West Coast. The mean temperature was lower than usual along the line of the Himalayas as well as over North Bombay and over South Madras, while it was excessive elsewhere. Showery weather continued over a large part of the country, though over considerable regions there had been no rain.

Wednesday, September 1st —The barometer had fallen, except in Burma. The fall had been rapid over the Punjab and Upper Sind, and gradients were becoming steep over Northern India. Relatively low pressures continued to be reported from the west of the Bay. The winds were southerly in Burma and Bengal, variable along the West Coast and generally westerly elsewhere. A strong wind was blowing from the north of Arabian Sea into North-West India. The mean temperature was abnormally low in the extreme north-west, north-east and south of India, and abnormally high elsewhere. The weather had been fair with little or no rain over the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, the west of the Central Provinces and North Bombay, but was unchanged elsewhere.

Thursday, September 2nd —The barometric rise noticed over Burma on the preceding day had extended to Bengal and the south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere pressure continued to decrease. Pressure was lowest over the Indus Valley, and steepish gradients prevailed over North-Western and Northern India. The winds were generally unaltered, but the direction was drawing towards south-west on the Kathiawar Coast, and the wind was blowing directly into Upper India. The mean temperature had risen and was higher than usual over the Punjab, but in Assam, North Bengal and South Madras the mean temperature was abnormally low. Heavy continuous rain had fallen in North Bengal, and in most parts of India the weather was showery, but over Upper Burma, Lower Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay and Rajputana there had been no rain of importance.

Friday, September 3rd —The pressure changes had been slight, but in the north-west the barometer had risen and gradients were slighter than on previous days, though the general conditions were unaltered. A strong south-westerly wind was blowing across the Kathiawar Coast and across Rajputana into North-West India. Southerly winds prevailed over the Bay area and south-easterly winds in the West Punjab, while elsewhere the direction was generally westerly. The mean temperature was nearly normal, except over the Gangetic Plain and North Bengal where it was lower and the North Punjab where it was higher than usual. The Punjab, Bombay and the central parts of the country had received little or no rain, but elsewhere the fall had been fairly general.

Saturday, September 4th —The barometer had fallen briskly in the north-west and briskly to rapidly in the north-east of India, but elsewhere the changes were slight. Gradients had increased again, and over Bengal there was a slight tendency to the formation of a depression. The winds were southerly in Burma and the Southern Punjab, northerly in the West Punjab and generally westerly elsewhere. The heat was excessive over the North Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, and was less than usual over Bihar, North Bengal, Burma, Assam and the Madras Coast districts. The rainfall had decreased somewhat, except in the north-east where in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces it had been very general and in places heavy.

Temperature —The mean temperature has been rather unsteady during the week. During most of the time the heat was less than usual over the Madras Coast districts and in the extreme north-west and north-east of India, but towards the close of the week a rise occurred over the north-west and temperature rose to above the normal over the Punjab.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	AUGUST 1897			SEPTEMBER 1897				Mean variation of week
	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+13	+25	+23	+07	—0'2	0	—08	+08
Bengal and Assam	+08	+10	+15	+08	—05	—08	—09	+03
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+08	—02	+07	+07	+14	—10	—05	+03
Punjab	—02	—16	—14	+02	+29	+20	+20	+06
Bombay	+05	—01	+14	+25	+11	+11	+24	+13
Central Provinces and Berar	+17	+07	+15	+27	+02	+12	+19	+14
Central India and Gujarat	+20	+07	+06	+14	+06	—02	+04	+08
Sind and Rajputana	+29	+08	+03	+12	+06	—03	—06	+07
Madras	—25	—04	+05	—06	—17	—05	+05	—07
Mean for whole of India	+08	+04	+08	+11	+05	+02	+05	+06

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal average on each day of the week by amounts varying from 0° 2 on 3rd to 1° 1 on the 1st of September. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was slightly below the normal average over Madras, but was slightly above in the case of all the remaining provinces. The greatest excess about 1½° was reported from the Central Provinces and Bombay, where the temperature conditions were more steady than in other parts of the country.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

August	29th	.	.	.	.	106° 4	at Jacobabad.
"	30th	.	.	.	.	103° 9	" "
"	31st	.	.	.	.	100° 5	" "
September	1st	.	.	.	.	100° 5	" "
"	2nd	.	.	.	.	104° 9	" "
"	3rd	.	.	.	.	104° 4	" "
"	4th	.	.	.	.	103° 0	" Montgomery.

Rain.—Fair to heavy general rain has fallen during the week under review. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that only one of the rainfall divisions, viz., Baluchistan, received absolutely no rain during the week, all the other divisions reporting an effective fall. The average actual rainfall of the week ranged from 16·17 inches in North Bengal, 12·72 inches in Assam (Surma), 11·09 inches in Assam (Hills) and 9·81 inches in Bengal (Hills), to 0·49 inch in the Bombay Deccan, 0·59 inch in the South-East Punjab and 0·56 inch in the south of Madras. The above shows that the week's rainfall was heavy in North-East India and relatively light in North-Western, Western and Southern India. The distribution of the average actual rainfall differs considerably from the normal distribution, there having been a marked excess over the eastern half of India and a general deficiency in the western half. The third column of the table shows that thirty divisions received more and twenty-seven divisions less than the normal fall of the week. The area of excessive rain included roughly the Bengal and Assam divisions, the North-West Provinces divisions, the North Bombay divisions and the Madras divisions. The abnormal excess was absolutely greatest in North-East India, where North Bengal reported an excess of 11·59 inches, Assam (Surma) of 7·22 inches, Assam (Hills) of 5·61 inches and Bengal (Hills) of 4·93 inches, but in Madras, though the absolute excess was relatively small, several of the divisions reported more than twice the normal amount. Within the

area of deficient rainfall which included Burma, the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the variations were generally slight, but in the case of the Konkan there was a deficiency of 3·39 inches, Coorg of 2·98 inches, Tenasserim of 6 inches and Lower Burma and Arakan of 2 inches

In the Bombay Deccan only a few scattered showers were received during the week. The districts of Belgaum and Sholapur had three light showers, Dharwar and Bijapur two showers and Poona one only, and the average rainfall of the week was considerably below the normal in all the districts of the Deccan division. In Madras, on the contrary, there were daily showers which on the 1st and 2nd September were heavy.

The three concluding columns of the table, giving the average actual and average normal rainfall of the monsoon period from May 30th to September 4th, show that there are four divisions in which the rainfall for the period has been deficient, *i.e.*, has varied by more than 20 per cent from the normal, *viz.*, Upper Burma (−34 per cent), the Assam Hills (−40 per cent), Gujarat (−23 per cent) and Baluchistan (−82 per cent). There are, on the contrary, no less than fifteen divisions which have received excessive rain during the period, *viz.*, South Bihar (+31 per cent.), the east of the North-West Provinces (+38 per cent.), South Oudh (+31 per cent.), North Oudh (+27 per cent.), the west of the North-West Provinces (+37 per cent.), the submontane division of the North-West Provinces (+23 per cent.), the hills of the North-West Provinces (+34 per cent.), the North Punjab (+28 per cent.), the West Punjab (+49 per cent.), Malabar (+24 per cent.), the south-central division of Madras (+26 per cent.), Berar (+39 per cent.), Sind (+73 per cent.) and West Rajputana (+38 per cent.). In the remaining thirty-eight divisions the total rainfall of the period has been practically normal.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review

Burma	.	.	.	Akyab	.	.	.	.	.	10·48 inches.
Assam	.	.	.	Suramgunj (Sylhet)	.	.	.	.	.	24·08 "
Bengal	.	.	.	Thakurgaon (Dinajpur)	.	.	.	.	.	29·96 "
Bihar	.	.	.	Kishanganj (Purnea).	.	.	.	.	.	12·48 "
North-West Provinces	.	.	.	Gonda	.	.	.	.	.	11·80 "
	.	.	.	Maharajgunj (Gorakhpur)	.	.	.	.	.	12·01 "
Punjab	.	.	.	Daska (Sialkot)	.	.	.	.	.	2·84 "
	.	.	.	Dharmasala	.	.	.	.	.	12·68 "
West Coast	.	.	.	Kaikal (Mangalore)	.	.	.	.	.	10·02 "
Central districts	.	.	.	Mandla	.	.	.	.	.	7·90 "
Madras	.	.	.	Uravakonda (Anantapur)	.	.	.	.	.	9·67 "
	.	.	.	Utaramerur (Chingleput)	.	.	.	.	.	8·04 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FOR THE PERIOD MAY 30TH TO SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average nor- mal rainfall, May 30th to September 4th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	1 35	7 35	- 6 00	120 12	131 74	- 9
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	2 84	1 94	- 2 10	69 50	67 50	+ 3
	3 Central do	2 41	2 47	- 0 06	35 80	41 04	- 15
	4 Upper do	1 85	1 73	+ 0 12	21 02	31 74	- 34
	5 Arakan	4 09	6 13	- 2 04	142 08	141 51	+ 0
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	4 10	2 97	+ 1 13	58 24	58 99	- 1
	7 Assam Surma	12 72	5 50	+ 7 22	64 33	76 39	- 16
	8 Do Hills	11 09	5 48	+ 5 61	56 79	94 98	- 40
	9 Do Brahmaputra	6 11	2 93	+ 3 18	43 44	47 21	- 8
	10 Deltaic Bengal	1 07	2 03	- 0 96	38 31	30 62	+ 5
	11 Central do	2 64	2 52	+ 0 12	30 49	35 83	- 15
	12 North do	16 17	4 58	+ 11 59	58 70	62 50	- 6
	13 Bengal Hills	9 81	4 88	+ 4 93	78 88	93 80	- 16
	14 Orissa	0 68	1 84	- 1 16	32 13	33 98	- 5
	15 Chota Nagpur	1 66	2 31	- 0 65	32 50	35 98	- 10
	16 South Bihar	3 42	2 16	+ 1 26	39 30	29 90	+ 31
	17 North do	6 37	2 82	+ 3 55	32 27	33 59	- 4
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODUH	18 N-W P East	2 14	2 08	+ 0 06	37 75	27 41	+ 38
	19 South Oudh	2 67	2 41	+ 0 26	74 24	26 10	+ 31
	20 North do	5 78	2 47	+ 3 31	35 51	28 04	+ 27
	21 N-W P Central	2 34	2 21	+ 0 13	28 46	25 37	+ 12
	22 Do West	1 00	1 81	- 0 81	26 46	19 31	+ 27
	23 Do East Submontane	5 38	2 43	+ 2 95	35 92	29 21	+ 23
	24 Do West do	3 50	2 96	+ 0 54	39 40	32 02	+ 23
	25 Do Hills	3 43	2 70	+ 0 73	44 53	33 23	+ 34
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	0 59	1 63	- 1 04	18 31	16 67	+ 10
	27 South do	0 67	0 81	- 0 14	9 51	10 86	- 12
	28 Central do	0 70	0 72	- 0 02	10 53	11 71	- 10
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 91	1 58	- 0 67	45 79	19 53	+ 19
	30 Do Hills	4 05	3 00	+ 1 05	43 04	48 80	- 12
	31 North Punjab	0 83	0 97	- 0 14	14 67	11 45	+ 28
	32 West do	0 33	0 34	- 0 01	8 02	5 37	+ 49
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar	2 93	3 50	- 0 57	107 47	86 50	+ 24
	34 Madras South-Central	1 60	1 27	+ 0 33	21 63	17 17	+ 26
	35 Coorg	2 48	5 46	- 2 98	114 05	96 58	+ 18
	36 Mysore	1 60	1 25	+ 0 35	19 82	18 41	+ 8
	37 Konkan	0 97	4 36	- 3 39	103 38	95 99	+ 8
	38 Bombay Deccan	0 49	1 32	- 0 83	19 59	18 62	+ 5
	39 Hyderabad North						
	40 Khandesh	0 61	1 16	- 0 55	12 58	15 16	- 17
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	41 Berar	2 17	1 82	+ 0 35	22 22	15 97	+ 39
	42 Central Provinces West	1 95	2 14	- 0 19	29 09	20 55	+ 2
	43 Do do Central	2 33	2 65	- 0 32	36 44	40 28	- 10
	44 Do do East	2 33	2 35	- 0 02	40 49	37 43	+ 8
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	1 32	1 23	+ 0 09	26 42	34 52	- 23
	46 Kathiawar	1 49	0 83	+ 0 66	16 24	15 58	+ 4
	47 Sind	0 78	0 21	+ 0 57	7 71	4 46	+ 73
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 05	- 0 05	0 36	2 03	- 82
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	49 Central India East	1 92	1 96	- 0 04	29 28	29 37	- 0
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0 83	1 65	- 0 82	19 09	22 48	- 15
	51 West Rajputana	0 38	0 92	- 0 54	13 55	9 83	+ 38
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	2 11	1 87	+ 0 24	21 78	18 53	+ 18
	52-A Do do (a)	2 25	1 84	+ 0 41	33 50	39 76	- 16
	53 Hyderabad South	2 76	1 12	+ 1 64	14 74	16 14	- 9
	54 Madras Central	2 48	1 13	+ 1 35	12 32	11 07	+ 11
	55 East Coast Central	2 49	1 31	+ 1 18	13 70	11 46	+ 19
	56 Do South	2 66	1 26	+ 1 40	12 84	10 78	+ 19
	57 Madras South	0 56	0 73	- 0 17	5 50	4 63	+ 19

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SIMLA, 9th September, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 4th September*—Rainfall fairly normal on West Coast and extreme south, deficient, but fair in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, elsewhere generally in considerable excess. The water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, for irrigation it is much improved, and generally sufficient, though still deficient in parts of rain-fed areas. Agricultural operations general, harvests extending, outturn generally middling, though fair to average in parts. Pasture is improving. Fodder is scarce in the Deccan, elsewhere is generally available, but is dear. Condition of cattle is bad in the Deccan but deterioration is generally arrested, elsewhere generally normal. Prices of dry grains generally somewhat easier. Improvement in prospects noted last week fully maintained, but condition of people in Bhadrachalam still gives cause for anxiety. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—100,595 men, 186,062 women, 59,476 children, total 346,133 in the Deccan and Circars. Intermediate workers—70 men, 57 women, 31 children, total 158 in Vizagapatam and Godavari. Weavers—28,304 men, 26,050 women, 2,175 children with 88 unspecified, total 56,617 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 402,908. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—336 men, 537 women, 16,520 children, total 17,393. Others—1,883 men, 3,905 women, 14,181 children, total 19,969. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—15,531 men, 39,825 women, 38,796 children with 168 unspecified; total 94,320. Total on gratuitous relief 131,682. Figures incomplete for Cuddapah. Grand total on Government relief 534,590. At private kitchens in Ganjam—90. Kistna excluded from affected area. Prices by which wages are calculated are—Ganjam 9, Kurnool $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bellary $10\frac{1}{2}$, Cuddapah $12\frac{1}{2}$, Anantapur 13, and Vizagapatam 14 seers per rupee. Godavari not reported. Loans disbursed in affected districts during the week Rs. 56,195.

Bombay—*For week ending 6th September*—Rain slight throughout the Presidency, more is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and parts of Thana, Khandesh, and Nasik. Standing crops are thriving, except in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum. Locusts caused damage in one taluka of Karachi and Hyderabad, slight in one of Thar and Parkar and three of Upper Sind Frontier. Preparations for late crops commenced in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, and sowings in Sholapur and Bijapur. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating in Sholapur and parts of Ahmednagar, improving in Khandesh, Bijapur, and parts of Poona and Ahmednagar, healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Surat, Thana, Nasik, Sholapur, rising in Belgaum, and stationary in Kolaba and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sholapur $6\frac{3}{4}$, Ahmednagar $6\frac{1}{6}$, Poona $6\frac{2}{10}$, Nasik $6\frac{3}{4}$, Satara $7\frac{5}{16}$, Khandesh $6\frac{1}{2}$, Dharwar 9 seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was as follows:—Bijapur 145,668, Sholapur 118,729, Ahmednagar 68,909, Poona 16,969, Nasik 4,803, Satara 11,718, Khandesh 1,956, Belgaum 19,501, Dharwar 2,808. On test works—Ratnagiri 221, total 391,282, of whom 321,203 are relief workers and 70,079 dependants. Of relief workers—106,419 are men, 135,628 women and 79,156 children. Of dependants—484 are men, 6,860 women, 62,735 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,601, including 1,477 in poor-houses, Sholapur 15,396, including 204 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 22,036, including 1,233 in poor-houses, Poona 19,256, Nasik 1,134,

including 259 in poor-houses, Sataia 4,937, including 311 in poor-houses, Khandesh 381, Belgaum 1,011, Dharwai 1,057, total 81,812, of whom 32,472 are men, 26,586 women and 22,754 children. Total number on relief 473,094.

Bengal—*For week ending 6th September*—General rain fell during the week, the fall being heavy in the north and north-east of the Province. The transplanting of winter rice is now nearly over and the young plants are everywhere doing well. Reports of the early autumn crops continue generally favourable, the earlier autumn crops and early rice are being harvested, jute is also being cut and steeped. Prices are reported to be falling in some districts, owing to the appearance in the market of the new early rice and other early grains. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice 8 to 10½ seers, Nadia, common rice 7½ to 8 seers old and 9½ to 12 seers new, Saian, indian-coin 13 seers, Champaran, bailey 11½ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-coin 13 seers, Daibhanga, indian-coin 14½ seers, Puri, common rice 8 to 10 seers, and Manbhum, common rice 8 seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 4th September were—Bankura 10,497, Nadia 6,702, Jessore 41, Khulna 5,354, Dinajpur 84, Patna 1,548, Shahabad 13,359, Saian 40,154, Champaran 22,558, Muzaffarpur 37,349, Daibhanga 68,923, Puri 1,623, Hazaribagh 656, Lohardaga 2,412, and Manbhum 13,037, total 224,297 against 335,776 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 1,783, Nadia 565, Khulna 1,597, Shahabad 3,763, Saian 5,160, Champaran 13,290, Muzaffarpur 9,130, Daibhanga 26,105, Bhagalpur 5,775, Sonthal Parganas 1,542, Cuttack 3,412, Hazaribagh 55, and Lohardaga 1,856, total 74,033 against 87,926 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 14,621, women 12,950, children 4,527, total 32,098. Dependants—men 3, women nil, children 276, total 279. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 4,571, women 7,987, children 38, 29, total 51,227. Otherwise relieved—men 26,810, women 90,192, children 23,566, total 110,568. Test-workers—men 44, women 42, children 39, total 125. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund (the sex of 8,023 recipients of this class of relief has not been reported)—men 10,548, women 38,406, children 17,056, total 66,010. Private relief—relief works—Daibhanga Raj—men 463, women 129, children 78, total 670. Hatwa—men 333, women 374, children 204, total 911. Jamtara—men 99, women 126, children nil, total 225. Gratuitous relief—Daibhanga Raj—Daibhanga—men 2,346, women 5,285, children 4,761, total 12,392. Daibhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 22, women 136, children 121, total 279. Muzaffarpur district—men 80, women 170, children 42, total 292. Hatwa—men 162, women 329, children 564, total 1,055. Cuttack—men 161, women 618, children 195, total 974. Total on private relief 16,798 against 17,788 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 8th September*.—Rain fell in all districts, Bareilly, Gonda, Basti, and Pilibhit, recorded over 11 inches, Kheri over 8 inches, and Hardoi, Almora, Shahjahanpur, Gorakhpur, and Ballia over 5 inches, in most of the remaining districts the rainfall varies from 2 to 4 inches. Standing crops are doing well. Transplanting of rice near completion. Preparation of land for the spring harvest in progress. Early grain is being cut in some districts. Heavy rain has caused some damage in low lying lands. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 4th September, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 10,553, Etawah 2,346, Cawnpore 6,666, Fatehpur 7,482, Banda 72,583, Hamirpur 18,134, Allahabad 49,439, Jhansi 17,783, Jalaun 30,984, Muzaffarpur 13,289, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares, 4,178, Jaunpur 22,040, Gorakhpur 12,245, Azamgarh 8,119, Lucknow 28,837, Unao 16,889, Rai Bareilly 13,412, Hardoi 43,783, total 378,762. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation.—employed on relief works—13,236; relieved as dependants—2,539; relieved in poor-houses—16,914, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, includ-

ing 63,875 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 346,073, total 378,762. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—4,575, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 11,144 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 39,167, total 43,742. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 422,504. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices generally show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th September*—Rain has fallen averaging about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Rawal Pindi, one inch in Shahpur, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in Sialkot and Gujranwala, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Ferozepore, Mooltan, and Peshawar, $\frac{1}{3}$ in Dera Ismail Khan and $\frac{1}{4}$ in Amritsar. Falls are also reported from Jullundur and Umballa. Sowings for autumn and ploughings for next spring crop in progress. Gram sowings commenced in parts of Amritsar. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in most districts, it has damaged the crops in parts of Peshawar, the standing crops are generally reported to be in good condition, but are average in parts of Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Mooltan and Lahore, but caused no damage, eggs laid in the latter district have been destroyed, they are also being destroyed in Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan. The cattle are now generally in good condition. Green fodder is procurable everywhere and dry fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Gujranwala. The average number of workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—Relief workers—1,906 men, 2,379 women, 522 children. Dependants—7 men, 6 women, 1,151 children. Relieved in poor-houses—46 men, 42 women, 82 children. Otherwise relieved—2,142 men, 2,861 women, 2,058 children. Details not given for 633 persons relieved in a poor-house in Delhi. The total number of persons relieved this week was 13,835 against 17,547 last week, of this 13,200 were in Hissar alone. The works have been closed in other districts. Prices are falling in most districts, but are still high generally, they are rising in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, the figures are unchanged in Mooltan, wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{16}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, gram $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, barley 12, maize 8 to 11, great millet 11, bulrush-millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and rice 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned—Hissar—great millet flour 10 and barley flour 10 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 6th September*.—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with showers at intervals, moderately heavy rain has fallen in the northern and eastern districts, while the Nerbudda and Nagpur districts have received smaller amounts. No reports received from the two Vindhyan districts. The slight breaks are very beneficial to weeding operations and for the preparation of land for winter sowings. More clear weather is required in Mandla. Rainfall everywhere sufficient, except in the Sakoli Tahsil of Bhandara, where more is required. Standing crops in good condition, including sugarcane. Early millets are being harvested with good outturn, as also rice in parts of Sambalpur. Prices continue to fluctuate within narrow limits, but the tendency to fall is becoming more general. The numbers on relief works have increased by 10,000 and the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief by 12,000. Some persons have returned to the works after the *Pola* festival; others on the close of transplantation operations. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 11,584, Damoh 10,634, Jubbulpore 20,272, Mandla 11,589, Seoni 4,110, Narsinghpur 18,079, Hoshangabad 27,857, Nimar 1,005, Betul 7,890, Chhindwara 10,840, Wardha 1,292, Nagpur 15,052, Bhandara 17,674, Balaghat 33,554, Raipur 36,381, Bilaspur 39,401, Sambalpur 822, total 267,636. Test workers—in Damoh 122. Numbers on gratuitous relief.—Saugor 16,565, Damoh 17,589, Jubbulpore 45,205, Mandla 21,433, Seoni 14,270, Narsinghpur 17,077, Hoshangabad 12,852, Nimar 1,725, Betul 9,276, Chhindwara 5,759, Wardha 1,018, Nagpur 2,545.

Chanda 1,828, Bhandara 13,008, Balaghat 16,226, Raipur 32,382, Bilaspur 89,638, Sambalpur 170, total 318,565. Total number on relief 586,324. There were also 16,018 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 88,218, women 123,957, children 56,325, with 36 unclassified. Test workers—men 56, women 66. Dependants—men 2,366, women 2,986, children 31,078, with 2,368 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 6,750, women 6,884, children 13,066. Otherwise relieved—men 31,983, women 66,069, children 84,327, with 70,604 unclassified. Wage prices—Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur 9, Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Raipur 8, Seoni 7½, Hoshangabad 8½, Nimar, 8½, Betul, Balaghat 7, Chhindwara 8½, Wardha 8½, Nagpur 9½, Bhandara 7½, Bilaspur 6½, Sambalpur 10½ seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 4th September*—In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing and transplanting nearly completed. Condition of standing crops is good. In Upper Burma reaping of early paddy in progress in Pakokku, Kyaukse, Yamethin, and Southern Shan States. Ploughing and planting of wet weather paddy continues in most districts, sowing of millets and reaping of maize and early sessamum commenced in Pakokku and Sagaing, and continues in Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, and Myingyan. No rain fell in Pakokku and very little in Meiktila and Yamethin during week. Previous rain has, however, improved prospects in precarious tracts, but more rain is wanted in parts of Shwebo, Sagaing, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Minbu, and Yamethin. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Prome, Henzada, Amherst, Mandalay, and Pakokku, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 891 and Myingyan 14,799. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 134, Yamethin 235, and Myingyan 4,215. Total number on relief 20,274. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittaks and Myingyan 8 seers per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th September*—Heavy rain in Surma Valley, Khasi Hills, and Goalpara. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished, outcome generally good, but some damage done to crop by excessive rain in Cachar and by floods in Kamrup. Late rice is damaged by floods in parts of Goalpara, Darrang, and Sibsagar and to some extent by insects in Lakhimpur, elsewhere it promises well. Jute in Goalpara damaged by floods. Prospects of tea good, except in Sibsagar district and Habiganj sub-division where cool and wet weather has been unfavourable for leaf. No report for week received from Garo Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 7½, Gauhati and Tezpur 7, Sibsagar 8 and Dibrugarh 7½ seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in places owing to floods.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th September*—**MYSORE**—Two inches 12 cents in Civil and Military station, rainfall general and good throughout the State. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Prices slightly fallen in Hassan and Kadur districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Kadur and Hassan, sown in Kolar and Tumkur.

COORG—Rainfall 2 inches 41 cents. Transplanting of rice nearly completed. Coffee crop maturing. Cardamoms beginning to ripen. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th September*—**BERAR**—Weather warm and cloudy with sufficient rainfall during the week. Monsoon crops are in excellent condition. Breaking up of land for next winter crop in progress. Sowings completed in all districts, except Akola and Ellichpur. Weeding continues. Fodder and water enough for requirements. High prices prevail throughout the Province. Relief workers—Akola 340, Ellichpur 1,576, Wun 66. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 938, Basim 174, Buldana 269, Ellichpur 485. On gratuitous relief—Akola 3,388, Basim 144, Buldana 771, Ellichpur 2,299. Total number on relief 10,450. Numbers on relief works, on gratuitous relief and in poor-houses not received for Amraoti district. Prices—

jowar—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim 8, Buldana $7\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur 6, Wun 10 seers per rupee. Five deaths from cholera on relief works in Melghat. Number of attacks not reported.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week one inch 81 cents. Rainfall has been very beneficial and prospects are generally improved. Prices are still high and no general relief can be expected in this respect until the autumn crop is harvested. Rice harvest expected to be a poor one. Pasture available. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda 21,298. Prices in affected districts— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in Bir, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, 6 Aurangabad, Gulburga, $6\frac{1}{2}$ Raichur, Elgandal, and 8 seers per rupee Nalgonda. 302 persons on gratuitous relief Raichur, 1,041 Lingsagar, 216 Naldurg, 254 Mahbubnagar, 397 Elgandal. Total number on relief 23,508. Prices—wheat $4\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $5\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowar* $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 6th September*—Rain fell in four agencies during week, the fall is still below average in Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fairly good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Condition of crops, agricultural stock, and pasturage in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand generally the same as in last week's report. Prices are falling in one district of Gwalior, steady in Bhopawar, and high in Bhopal and Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—5,346 Gwalior, 716 Bhopal, 10,143 Baghelkhand, 14,950 Bundelkhand. On gratuitous relief—1,638 Gwalior, 704 Bhopal, 4,817 Baghelkhand, 8,089 Bundelkhand. Total number on relief 46,453. Prices—Gwalior 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, Baghelkhand 9, and Bundelkhand $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th September*.—Rainfall during week 3.40 cents in Shahpura, varying between 1 and 2 inches in Marwar, Meywar, Kotah, Tonk, Bundi, Kishengarh, and Jaisalmer, Jeypur nil, under 1 inch elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Marwar. Ploughing in Marwar and Jhallawar, sowing in Serohi, and other agricultural operations continue. Harvesting of maize in Kotah. Crops thriving almost everywhere, prospects good generally. Agricultural stock generally healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient throughout. Slight damage by locusts in places in Marwar, Haraoti, Ajmere district, Bhutpore, Serohi, and Jaisalmer and by excessive rain in Meywar. *Bajra* blighted a little in Bhutpore. Prices steady in Marwar, Haraoti, Kerowli, Dholepur, and Ulwar, rising in Serohi, Meywar, Kotah, Bikanir, and Jaisalmer, falling elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was—Dholepur 158, Tonk 124, Sironj 624. On ordinary works—Tonk 494, Dholepur 471, Bikanir 838. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,034, Bundi 305, Deoli 8, Tonk 2,592, Pirawa 800, Chabra 62, Dholepur 369, Bhutpur 196, Sironj 156, and Bikanir 74. Total number on relief—6,502. Prices—Dholepur 13 seers 8 chittacks, Tonk 9 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.

Kashmir—*For week ending 7th September*—Rain has fallen. Standing rice crops in good condition. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 7th September*.—Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th September*—Rainfall 3.58 inches. There has been excessive rain in the hills, and sufficient rain in the valley during the week. The rivers are flooded. During the last two days the price of indian-corn flour, in the Katmandu bazar, has fallen from 8 to 17 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	423,217	169,953	593,170	363,684	170,906	534,590	—58,580
Bombay . .	363,101	72,634	435,735	391,282	81,812	473,094 (a)	+37,359
Bengal . .	83,376	252,400	335,776	32,502	191,795	224,297	—111,479
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	24,290	373,417	397,707	15,775	331,710	(b) 347,485	—50,222
Punjab . .	9,469	8,078	17,547	5,971	7,864	13,835	—3,712
Central Provinces	261,663	306,444	568,107	267,758	318,366	586,324	+18,217
Burma . .	16,790	4,385	21,175	15,690	4,584	20,274	—901
Berar . .	2,840	8,115	10,955	1,982	8,468	10,450	—505
Hyderabad . .	15,531	5,744	21,275	21,298	2,210	23,508	+2,233
Central India	32,195	16,908	49,103	31,205	15,248	46,453	—2,650
Rajputana . .	1,245	4,797	6,042	906	5,596	6,502	+400
TOTAL . .	1,233,717	1,222,875	2,456,592	1,148,053	1,138,759	2,286,812	—169,780

(a) Exclusive of 70,033 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(b) Exclusive of 75,019 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897.		
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd</i>												
Ban Banki	2,524	1,351	1,351	2,153	1,206	1,206	25	997	997	793	1,159	1,159
Minzapur		15,009	17,543		14,138	16,291		12,338	12,413		11,327	12,120
Bijnor		1,509	1,509		1,593	1,593		1,606	1,606		1,391	1,391
Moradabad		1,717	1,717		1,833	1,833		1,669	1,669		1,221	1,221
Barilly		799	799		812	812		832	832		851	851
Muttra		2,311	2,311		2,089	2,089		2,047	2,017		1,689	1,689
Etah		1,075	1,075		669	669		695	695		775	775
Manpuri		217	217		1,001	1,001		1,797	1,797		2,414	2,414
Farukhabad		2,356	2,356		1,385	1,385		1,397	1,397		1,366	1,366
Budann		327	327		288	288		295	295		284	284
Shahjahanpur		3,492	3,492		3,398	3,398		3,383	3,383		2,749	2,749
Pilibhit	587	2,118	2,705	155	2,116	2,571		2,084	2,084		2,072	2,072
Kheri		708	708	159	440	599		359	359		385	385
Sultanpur		1,900	1,900		1,949	1,949		1,776	1,776		1,488	1,488
Pertabgarh		1,385	1,385		3,732	3,732		3,272	3,272		2,468	2,468
Fyzabad		1,067	1,067		767	767		759	759		501	501
Fatehpur		8,861	8,861		9,101	9,101		8,954	8,954		8,190	8,190
Azamgarh	12	12,571	12,583		12,713	12,713		11,606	11,606		10,409	10,409
Benares		11,220	11,220		17,897	17,897		17,248	17,248		17,163	17,163
Gonda		1,664	1,664		2,911	2,911		2,356	2,356		2,156	2,156
Basti		798	798		866	866		670	670		568	568
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O	64,369	104,971	169,340	52,361	114,457	166,818	30,602	392,838	423,500	24,290	373,417	397,707
<i>Punjab</i>												
Hissar	16,537	7,409	23,946	15,207	7,363	22,570	9,228	7,105	16,333	8,353	7,010	15,363
Rohatak	72	1,861	1,933		1,457	1,457		569	569		61	61
Delhi		642	642		653	653		612	612		651	651
Karnal	1,078	1,082	2,160	900	208	1,108	1,286	866	2,152	1,116	209	1,325
Umballa		630	630		331	331		261	261		147	147
Ferozepur	532		532	380		380	266		266			
TOTAL PUNJAB	18,219	11,624	29,843	16,487	10,012	26,499	10,780	9,743	20,523	9,469	8,078	17,547
<i>Central Provinces</i>												
1 Saugor	26,220	12,235	38,455	23,372	13,295	36,667	18,835	14,568	33,403	11,841	16,308	28,149
2 Damoh	29,871	14,781	44,652	25,805	14,831	40,636	16,768	15,595	32,363	12,783	16,562	28,345
3 Jabalpur	35,311	14,092	49,403	34,019	42,309	76,328	26,080	44,657	70,737	23,119	49,070	68,189
4 Mandla	14,786	4,896	19,682	14,105	7,560	21,665	14,864	11,576	26,440	15,495	16,527	32,022
5 Seoni	6,480	7,122	13,602	5,649	9,665	15,314	6,271	11,528	17,802	1,198	12,999	17,197
6 Narsinghpur	17,748	10,665	28,413	21,799	11,992	33,791	26,171	13,529	39,703	22,515	14,400	36,915
7 Hoshangabad	10,111	6,731	16,842	36,389	7,129	43,518	43,515	7,190	51,035	35,053	7,787	12,840
8 Nunnar	934	1,189	2,123	1,069	1,116	2,185	1,136	1,150	2,286	1,069	1,401	2,470
9 Betul	7,902	3,487	11,389	8,582	3,714	12,246	9,661	3,967	13,628	8,499	4,983	13,482
10 Chhindwara	16,006	3,237	19,243	15,013	3,315	18,328	14,944	3,952	18,896	14,613	4,109	18,722
11 Nagpur	11,623	4,848	16,471	8,923	5,649	14,472	9,551	7,238	16,789	7,756	1,530	1,530
12 Chanda		2,113	2,113		1,704	1,704		1,937	1,937		837	24,794
13 Bhandara	17,825	8,916	26,741	14,929	8,790	23,719	17,168	8,756	25,924	15,897	12,362	41,106
14 Balaghat	36,549	11,685	48,234	36,394	11,390	47,784	37,894	11,911	49,805	28,744	22,955	63,864
15 Raipur	48,217	17,615	65,832	47,209	18,498	65,707	44,833	21,364	66,197	40,909	80,856	125,813
16 Bilaspur	50,293	62,584	112,877	52,270	67,783	120,053	47,400	75,693	123,093	44,957	71	871
17 Sambalpur	1,049		1,049	875	174	1,049		871		800	505	1,356
18 Waidha	2,143	512	2,655	1,995	647	2,642	2,029	431	2,460	851		
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	363,674	216,708	580,382	348,347	229,411	577,758	338,027	255,342	593,369	289,089	271,784	560,883
<i>Burma.</i>												
1 Meiktila	6,866	898	7,764	(not reported)			1,824	261	2,085	792	123	914
2 Myingyan	21,457	5,578	27,035	20,893	5,144	26,037	19,819	5,174	24,993	15,908	4,004	20,002
3 Yamethin		316	316	(not reported)				274	274		259	259
TOTAL BURMA	28,123	6,792	34,915	20,893	5,144	26,037	21,643	5,709	27,352	16,790	4,385	21,175

* Exclusive of 73,455 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
† Includes 5,169 gratuitously relieved on family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 15,081 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Benar													
1	Akola	3,586	3,015	6,601	3,200	3,467	6,667	2,768	4,887	7,655	345	4,323	4,668
2	Basia	729	407	1,136	397	504	901		508	508		372	372
3	Ellahpore	1,773	2,858	4,631	1,948	2,191	4,139	1,910	3,023	4,933	2,381	2,891	5,278
4	Amroha	1,511	795	2,326	380	437	767	461	445	906	8	317	355
5	Buldana	527	1,007	1,534		63	63					179	179
6	Warran	1,911	608	2,522	1,849	561	2,410	163		163	103		103
TOTAL BENAR		10,070	8,680	18,750	7,724	7,223	14,947	5,302	8,863	14,165	2,810	8,115	10,955
Hyderabad													
1	Raichur		786	786		552	552						
2	Naldurg	11,678	1,046	12,724	12,699	1,007	13,706	17,127	1,592	19,019			
3	Gulbarga												
4	Lingsagar		719	719		758	758		773	773			
5	Bir												
6	Mahbubnagar		11	11		175	175		15	15			
7	Hyderabad												
8	Elgandal		1,073	1,073		1,853	1,853		1,248	1,248			
9	Anurangabad					1,391	1,391		1,083	1,083			
TOTAL HYDERABAD		11,678	3,635	15,313	12,699	5,736	18,435	17,127	4,711	22,138	15,531	5,744	21,275
Central India													
1	Bundelkhand	18,784	6,294	25,078	16,250	5,924	22,174	15,558	7,057	22,615	16,216	8,138	24,354
2	Baghelkhand	14,527	4,076	18,603	12,846	2,652	15,498	11,072	6,010	16,082	10,072	5,081	15,153
3	Gwalior	8,625	2,937	11,562	7,082	3,595	10,677	6,832	3,788	10,620	5,157	3,011	8,168
4	Bhopal										750	678	1,128
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		41,936	13,307	55,243	36,178	12,171	48,349	33,462	16,855	49,317	32,195	16,908	49,103
Rajputana													
1	Marwar		1,217	1,217		1,113	1,113		1,098	1,098			
2	Dholpur	815	739	1,554	433	504	937	344	417	761	453	407	860
3	Bikaner		68	68		98	98		79	79		79	79
4	Jaisalmer												
5	Bharatpur		381	381		374	374		374	374		251	251
6	Tonk	2,367	4,450	6,817	2,577	3,389	5,966	782	3,789	4,571	792	3,755	4,547
7	Dech		8	8					8	8		8	8
8	Bundi		303	303					280	280		297	297
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		3,182	7,166	10,348	3,010	5,478	8,488	1,126	6,045	7,171	1,245	4,797	6,042
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		1,524,155	1,325,893	2,850,048	1,434,310	1,300,018	2,734,328	1,357,205	1,255,786	2,612,991	1,261,194	1,191,205	2,452,399

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Elgandal
† No details reported
‡ Besides 1,878 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 11th September, 1897

T W HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

PRODUCTION OF YARN AND WOVEN GOODS IN THE COTTON MILLS OF
BRITISH INDIA.

The Cotton Duties Act, XVII of 1894, provided (Section 7) that each owner or agent of a cotton mill should make a monthly return of the production of yarn in his mill. This provision was continued by the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, when the former Act was repealed, and provision was also then made for a return of woven goods (Sections 8 and 31). The returns made in accordance with the requirements of the law begin in respect of yarns from December 1894 and in respect of woven goods from February 1896, and they have been tabulated in the Statistical Bureau as follows

for yarns,

- (1) December 1894 to March 1895,
- (2) April 1895 to March 1896,
- (3) April 1896 to March 1897, in quarters,

for woven goods

- (1) February and March 1896,
- (2) April 1896 to March 1897, in quarters

An examination of the tables brings out the facts and features mentioned in the subjoined paragraphs

Production of yarn

The statistics for the first of the three periods mentioned may be neglected for the purpose of this note

1 The production of yarn in the mills in each province for the last two years was

		No 20 and lower counts lbs	Count above No 20 lbs	Total lbs
Madras	{ 1895-96 1896-97	27,641,085 21,750,993	1,223,010 3,138,333	28,864,125 29,319,320
Bombay	{ 1895-96 1896-97	283,010,275 252,751,538	40,160,181 45,407,451	323,190,456 298,153,989
Bengal	{ 1895-96 1896-97	37,710,056 40,752,752	682,500 1,354,211	38,392,556 42,106,963
North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh	{ 1895-96 1896-97	18,694,922 20,377,683	280,942 815,310	18,975,864 21,193,023
Panjab	{ 1895-96 1896-97	4,108,751 5,083,191	245,078 231,643	4,353,829 5,314,834
Central Provinces	{ 1895-96 1896-97	16,412,084 14,802,950	1,553,217 2,808,855	17,965,301 17,611,811
Ajmere Merwata	{ 1895-96 1896-97	1,236,516 1,183,380	172,849 172,071	1,409,415 1,355,450
Bihar	{ 1895-96 1896-97	1,627,810 1,005,067	307,189 138,432	1,934,999 2,343,499
TOTAL	{ 1895-96 1896-97	399,491,499 363,037,599	44,625,016 54,361,336	435,116,545 417,398,935

2 In Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Ajmere, there was a decrease in production last year, in other provinces there was an increase. The general result for all India (excluding the mills in the Native States and in the French-Indian Possessions, for which there are no returns) is a reduction in the outturn of about 4 per cent

3 The figures indicate the extent to which the spinning of yarn is confined to Bombay, the mills of that province producing about 71 per cent of the quantity produced in all India. Bengal produced a little over 10 per cent, Madras about 7 per cent, the North-Western Provinces 5 per cent, and the Central Provinces about 4 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited

4. The production of yarn in the Bombay mills has been as follows —

1895-96	.	.	.	323.2 million lbs.
1896-97—				
1st quarter	.	.	88.8 million lbs.	
2nd "	.	.	87 8 "	
3rd "	.	.	81 1 "	
4th "	.	.	40 4 "	
				298.1 "

These figures shew the effect on the industry of the plague which was epidemic in Bombay and in its vicinity from September 1896. Production declined appreciably in the third quarter, and in the fourth quarter the yarn spun was less than half the production in any of the previous three quarters. But, notwithstanding the interruption to work caused by the epidemic, the result at the end of the year was that the total outturn was not quite 8 per cent short of that of 1895-96. The first half of the year, in fact, was good for the mills, as it was for trade generally. In the second half, or rather the last quarter, many of the mills in the city of Bombay had to close their doors while others had to work short time in consequence of the flight from the city of the mill operatives. The prevalence of famine too interfered with the sale of yarn in India.

5. Another noticeable fact brought out by the returns is that the production of yarn of counts higher than number 20 is as much as 54,361,336 lbs., being about 13 per cent of the whole production, and that the quantity spun is much larger than in the preceding year. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab the mills spin hardly any yarn above number 20, yarn of that count and lower numbers representing from 56 to 97 per cent of the whole production. In Bombay, however, the spinning of the higher counts (above 20) is 15 per cent of the whole, in the Central Provinces it is 16 per cent, and in Bihar nearly 19 per cent.

Production of woven goods.

6. The subjoined table presents the facts regarding the production of woven goods during 1896-97. As stated in the beginning of this note no returns in respect of these goods were received until the last two months of 1895-96, and therefore the figures for 1896-97 must stand by themselves.

	Grey goods	Other goods	Total
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras . . .	4,897,095	388,070	5,285,165
Bombay	61,647,781	6,375,980	68,023,761
Bengal	277,305	4,966	282,271
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,466,166		2,466,166
Panjab . . .	571,146		571,146
Central Provinces	3,990,849	1,071,029	5,061,878
Ajmere-Merwara	422,654		422,654
Bihar	906,461	6	906,467
Total	75,481,460	7,840,051	83,321,511

7. Weaving is concentrated in the Bombay mills to an even greater degree than spinning, the mills of that province producing over 81 per cent of the whole quantity woven in the Indian mills. Madras and the Central Provinces produce each about 6 per cent of the whole. In the Bengal mills there is practically no weaving done yet.

8. The effects of plague and famine on the weaving done in the Bombay mills are as conspicuous as they are in the case of spinning, though the decline in the production was not so large —

1st quarter of 1896-97 . . .	19.2 million lbs
2nd " " " . . .	17.8 " "
3rd " " " . . .	18.3 " "
4th " " " . . .	12.6 " "

The decline in the last quarter was about 31 per cent.

9. The goods woven are mainly grey (unbleached) goods. These represent over 90 per cent of the whole production in Bombay and also in India generally. In the Central Provinces only does any material proportion of the weaving consist of the finer goods—that is, goods other than grey goods. There it is about 21 per cent of the whole production.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics

SIMLA

August 31, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

I.—Summary shewing total quantity (in lbs) of Yarn produced in the Cotton Mills in each Province in British India

Province	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97				
	December 1894 to March 1895	Whole year	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Whole year
Madras	6,740,507	28,864,125	7,258,808	7,536,298	7,327,863	7,196,357	29,319,326
Bombay	73,310,690	323,190,456	88,828,415	87,815,118	81,086,281	40,424,175	298,153,989
Bengal	9,942,319	38,392,556	9,861,608	10,456,258	10,700,604	11,088,523	42,106,993
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,005,879	18,975,864	4,844,296	5,077,156	5,313,044	5,958,527	21,193,023
Panjab	935,804	4,353,829	1,193,491	1,247,939	1,345,686	1,527,718	5,314,834
Central Provinces	3,866,560	17,995,301	4,522,359	4,415,669	4,153,141	4,520,642	17,611,811
Ajmere-Merwara	357,354	1,409,415	319,902	393,477	289,129	352,952	1,355,460
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	353,008	1,934,999	584,347	583,685	586,857	588,610	2,343,499
TOTAL	100,512,121	405,116,545	117,413,226	117,525,600	110,802,605	71,657,504	417,398,935

II.—Summary shewing total quantity (in lbs) of Woven Goods produced in the Cotton Mills in each Province in British India

Province.	1895-96	1896-97				
	February and March	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Whole year
Madras	747,190	1,315,231	1,498,443	1,164,539	1,306,955	5,285,168
Bombay	7,533,139	19,223,546	17,815,543	18,343,606	12,641,066	68,023,761
Bengal	14,214	53,988	94,985	84,192	49,106	282,271
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	513,631	804,439	691,629	430,720	539,378	2,466,166
Panjab	91,264	254,064	144,610	224,827	249,645	873,146
Central Provinces	747,010	1,199,958	1,404,050	1,472,913	984,957	5,061,878
Ajmere-Merwara	72,830	107,911	72,264	102,137	140,342	422,654
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	70,694	148,287	183,072	288,959	286,149	906,467
TOTAL	9,789,972	23,107,424	21,904,596	22,111,893	16,197,598	83,321,511

III.—Gross amount (in Rupees) of Excise Duty realised, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, from the Cotton Mills in British India.

Province	1895-96	1896-97				
	February and March	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Whole year
Madras	496	17,266	15,003	10,680	13,345	56,294
Bombay	196	83,543	2,63,027	3,02,963	2,63,725	9,13,258
Bengal	69	817	1,649	673	1,341	4,480
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,165	12,008	12,240	7,821	7,050	39,119
Panjab	615	3,151	3,383	3,105	3,409	13,048
Central Provinces	...	605	46,843	23,621	17,899	88,968
Ajmere-Merwara	94	1,855	1,958	481	2,034	6,328
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	244	1,953	2,018	3,376	5,589	12,936
TOTAL	5,879	1,21,198	3,46,121	3,52,720	3,14,392	11,34,431

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 29TH AUGUST 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH AUGUST 1897

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 29TH AUGUST 1896				WEEK ENDING 28TH AUGUST 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 29th August 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 28th August 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	A	Rs.		
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	8,05,701	464	1,736	9,55,000	550	7,09,750	4,055,000	12,57,408			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	24,820	100	125	23,400	187	1,41,475	1,50,000	17,525			
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	74,750	87	862	76,000	88	6,10,067	6,78,000	67,013			
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	57,845	117	752	1,05,000	140	6,94,388	9,45,000	2,50,612			
Bezawada extn (East Coast state)	116	21	1,432	65	21	2,300	110	10,752	25,700	8,918			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawada Mad)	167	9	2,501	278	9	1,600	1,5	15,620	0,400		6,220		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,24,197	179	1,815	2,09,000	165	25,71,715	26,10,000	7,99,255			
Palampur-Deesa	45	17	531	31	17	300	15	4,333	5,000		733		
South Indian	101	1,042	1,81,998	1,5	1,042	1,67,000	160	13,61,541	14,41,000	79,156			
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	4,553	84	54	4,700	57	41,137	41,100	1,003			
Southern Mahattha (d)	109	1,165	1,08,194	93	1,165	1,1,000	147	5,80,274	13,55,000	4,78,726			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	26,470	89	296	30,000	137	2,13,305	3,32,000	1,18,695			
Bengal and North Western (e)	128	756	77,174	102	815	83,000	102	7,77,311	8,87,000	1,09,689			
Lucknow-Banailly Section	64	200	7,722	39	200	9,000	45	88,400	91,100	5,010			
Assam Benga	57	159	8,327	52	236	14,400	61	76,480	91,200	14,711			
Burma	145	866	1,12,150	127	886	1,08,000	122	8,92,250	9,50,000	87,744			
TOTAL	218	9,894	18,48,371	187	10,033	20,58,700	205	1,52,36,678	1,81,15,100	28,78,422			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	4,61,350	174	2,883	6,68,000	232	40,35,388	49,56,000	9,20,612			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	737	1,10,652	139	875	1,13,000	119	10,82,993	11,31,000	48,007			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,74,421	460	814	3,37,000	414	2,27,1575	10,46,000	8,18,846	3,75,755		
East Coast	89	500	81,976	104	538	53,000	155	4,22,134	5,10,000	8,876			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	2,147	98	25	2,200	88	1,9,085	16,000	2,085			
Cherra-Companyganj	60					(g)			(h)				
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,30,846	215	5,135	12,03,800	232	78,31,575	95,50,000	7,18,125			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	4,68,615	315	1,491	4,50,000	302	35,68,151	36,74,000	75,511			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	1,35,903	512	461	2,02,000	438	10,18,826	18,21,000	2,02,174			
Madras	248	840	2,18,142	200	840	2,41,000	287	1,13,767	10,60,000	2,40,233			
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,22,660	331	2,792	8,93,000	340	60,31,044	74,55,000	5,23,956			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES	240	17,477	38,01,877	218	17,960	41,55,500	231	1,08,02,997	1,41,29,100	41,26,803			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	157	160	20,959	131	160	20,800	166	1,78,398	2,34,000	53,602			
Tarkessur	242	22	4,306	196	22	3,800	173	43,728	41,500		1,928		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	5,985	91	66	6,100	92	62,547	55,500		7,047		
Bengal Doaris	176	36	0,599	182	36	5,600	239	51,398	59,000	8,302			
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	12,345	158	78	16,400	210	9,52,20	1,33,000	31,671			
Ahmedabad Parantij				41		1,200	29		13,500	13,500			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	12,772	250	51	15,000	291	1,20,513	1,23,000	2,487			
TOTAL	174	413	62,936	152	454	80,900	178	5,54,913	6,60,700	1,05,787			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	27	74	2,172	29	74	900	12	13,824	10,000		3,824		
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	12,622	111	114	3,700	32	77,470	41,000		36,470		
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	2,505	75	35	800	23	110,985	8,600		2,385		
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	56,212	169	334	62,200	186	4,36,925	5,60,000	1,23,075			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,292	99	13	700	54	9,556	7,600		1,956		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	16,462	152	108	10,300	101	1,05,060	79,000		85,280		
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,611	300	10	4,900	490	2,34,663	33,100	4,637			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	5,301	80	66	7,200	100	43,276	59,000	15,724			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,405	58	93	4,800	52	35,220	42,000	4,680			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,077	72	29	2,200	76	16,007	20,000	3,993			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,071	43	79	3,200	41	20,941	26,700	5,759			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)													
Cooch Behar	56	22	883	40	22	1,400	64	7,833	1,800	1,800			
TOTAL	115	968	1,11,663	115	996	1,03,200	104	8,08,540	8,95,500	26,960			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbd.	84	334	23,724	71	334	23,600	71	1,82,380	1,34,000	1,620			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	2,841	62	46	3,700	80	28,446	27,300	3,854			
Jamnagar						3,300	65		17,600	17,600			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	15,912	44	364	16,000	44	1,34,953	1,53,000	18,047			
Godpore-Chitor	43	60	2,533	42	60	3,300	55	20,268	17,900		2,368		
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,230	66	94	6,500	69	47,277	51,500	1,223			
TOTAL	70	898	51,240	57	949	56,400	59	4,08,321	4,51,300	42,976			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	40,27,716	204	20,359	41,96,000	216	1,83,34,074	2,26,66,000	43,31,926			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

- (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wadhwa Coal, the Dhond-Mannud, the Khāmgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 29th August 1896.

SIMLA, the 9th September, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XX of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 29TH AUGUST 1896				WEEK ENDING 28TH AUGUST 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 28th August 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 28th August 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	605	1,735	8,05,701	464	1,736	9,55,000	550	1,99,69,245	2,33,58,000	33,88,755			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	24,820	199	125	23,400	187	3,49,562	3,86,000	36,438			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	74,756	87	862	76,000	88	21,75,913	23,19,000	1,40,057			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	87,845	117	752	1,05,000	140	20,57,156	25,81,000	5,23,844			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	1,432	68	21	2,300	110	5,825	60,300	6,475			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	2,501	278	9	1,600	178	32,413	25,800				6,613
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	3,24,197	179	1,815	2,99,000	165	81,15,940	76,90,000				4,25,940
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	531	31	17	300	18	25,324	17,600				7,724
South Indian	105	1,042	1,81,998	175	1,042	1,67,000	160	37,95,784	38,56,000	60,216			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,553	84	54	4,700	87	1,10,606	1,12,000	1,394			
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,105	1,08,194	93	1,105	1,71,000	147	29,42,153	34,19,000	4,76,847			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	26,470	89	296	39,000	132	6,17,232	8,28,000	2,10,768			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	77,174	102	815	83,000	102	23,89,537	27,56,000	3,66,463			
Lucknow-Bareilly section	70	200	7,722	39	200	9,000	45	3,18,509	3,47,000	28,491			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	8,327	52	238	14,400	61	2,30,365	3,33,000	1,02,635			
Burma	176	886	1,12,150	127	886	1,08,000	122	27,53,735	32,24,000	4,70,265			
TOTAL	231	9,894	18,48,371	187	10,033	20,58,700	205	4,59,40,329	5,13,12,700	53,72,371			
State lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,61,350	174	2,883	6,68,000	232	1,16,49,313	1,22,28,000	5,78,687			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,10,652	139	875	1,13,000	129	34,25,373	35,55,000	1,29,627			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,74,421	460	814	3,37,000	414	51,80,114	47,92,000				3,88,114
East Coast	94	500	81,976	164	538	83,600	155	10,66,185	11,90,000	1,03,815			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,447	98	25	2,200	88	38,032	42,500	4,468			
Cheria-Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200				858
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,30,845	215	5,135	12,03,800	232	2,13,84,075	2,18,11,700	4,27,625			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,68,615	315	1,491	4,50,000	302	1,33,98,889	1,10,60,000				23,38,889
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,35,903	512	461	2,02,000	438	66,41,656	63,08,000				3,33,656
Madras	253	840	2,18,142	260	840	2,41,000	287	45,39,771	49,66,000	4,26,229			
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,22,660	331	2,792	8,93,000	320	2,45,80,316	2,23,34,000				22,46,316
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES	254	17,477	38,01,577	218	17,960	41,55,500	231	9,19,04,720	9,54,58,400	35,53,680			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	20,959	131	160	29,800	186	5,08,741	5,84,000	75,259			
Tarkessur	273	22	4,360	196	22	3,800	173	1,32,673	1,33,000	327			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	5,085	91	66	6,100	92	2,07,062	1,63,000				44,062
Bengal-Doonars	146	36	6,560	182	36	8,600	239	1,07,052	1,05,000				2,952
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	12,345	158	78	10,100	210	2,61,776	3,37,000	75,224			
Ahmedabad-Parantij						1,200	20		(k) 29,900	29,900			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	12,772	250	51	15,000	294	3,52,474	3,30,000				22,474
TOTAL	176	413	62,936	152	454	80,900	178	15,70,678	16,81,600	1,11,222			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina Goona	28	74	2,172	20	74	900	12	37,579	42,000	5,321			
Rhopal-Ujjain	80	114	12,622	111	114	3,700	32	1,95,704	1,41,000				54,704
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,505	75	35	800	21	(l) 10,085	45,100	34,115			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	56,212	169	334	62,200	186	12,63,441	14,05,000	1,41,559			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,292	99	13	700	54	68,005	29,600				39,005
Rajpura-Bhindra	159	108	16,462	152	108	10,900	101	5,00,532	2,24,000				2,76,532
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,601	360	10	4,900	490	62,931	79,600	16,669			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fion including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,301	80	66	7,200	109	1,04,794	1,32,000	27,206			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,405	58	93	4,800	52	2,15,027	1,49,000				66,027
Kolhapur	70	29	2,077	72	29	2,200	76	49,016	51,000	1,984			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,071	43	70	3,200	41	1,03,418	95,300				8,118
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)									(m) 1,800	1,800			
Cooch Behar	63	22	883	40	22	1,400	64	26,348	22,700				3,648
TOTAL	125	968	1,11,663	115	996	1,03,200	104	26,38,380	24,19,000				2,19,380
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr	108	334	23,724	71	334	23,600	71	7,87,856	7,40,000				47,856
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,841	62	46	3,700	80	75,131	81,000	5,869			
Jamnagar									(n) 47,600	47,600			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	15,912	44	364	16,000	44	4,64,729	4,93,000	28,271			
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,533	42	60	3,300	55	51,530	49,300				4,230
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,230	66	94	6,500	69	1,66,310	1,61,000				5,310
TOTAL	82	898	51,440	57	949	56,100	59	15,47,556	15,71,900	24,344			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	40,27,716	204	20,359	43,96,000	216	9,76,61,334	10,11,31,200	34,69,866			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

- (g) Information not received
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amratoli railways
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 28th August 1897
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 29th August 1896
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 28th August 1897
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 28th August 1897

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897.	1st November 1896 to 11th September 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	97,253	11,347,041
	Exports . .	58,921 + 38,332	4,802,477 + 6,514,564
RANGOON	Imports . .	6,192	359,597
	Exports . .	284,866 — 278,674	28,414,961 — 28,055,364
MADRAS	Imports . .	35,600	1,317,800
	Exports . .	10,700 + 24,900	370,400 + 947,400
BOMBAY	Imports . .	325,000	10,091,200
	Exports . .	103,000 + 222,000	4,491,800 + 5,599,400
KARÁCHI	Imports . .	80,800	1,587,571
	Exports . .	130,400 — 49,600	4,331,776 — 2,744,205
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 11th September 1897
PATNA	Imports . .	32,100	1,162,400
	Exports . .	16,600 + 15,500	794,100 + 368,300
GAYA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	18,000	272,400
	Exports . .	100 + 17,900	95,500 + 176,400
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	21,400	321,700
	Exports . .	1,400 + 20,000	344,400 — 22,700
SÁRAN	Imports . .	38,400	1,332,500
	Exports . .	200 + 38,200	171,300 + 1,161,200
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . .	100	476,400
	Exports . .	1,000 — 900	52,600 + 423,800
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	4,800	957,274
	Exports . .	1,300 + 3,500	70,351 + 886,923
DARBHANGA	Imports . .	9,300	1,303,800
	Exports . .	4,900 + 4,400	117,300 + 1,186,500
Bhágampur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	8,300	289,400
	Exports . .	12,800 — 4,500	1,107,900 — 818,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd			
BHÁGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports : Exports :	2,713 28,377 —25,664	324,488 1,000,609 —676,121
PURNEA	Imports : Exports :	600 5,000 —4,400	116,223 166,839 —50,616
MALDA	Imports : Exports :	300 100 + 200	2,100 2,000 + 100
SANJHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports : Exports :	2,000 8,800 —6,800	244,394 448,285 —203,891
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports : Exports :	2,500 700 + 1,800	377,500 57,298 + 320,202
DINAJPUR (")	Imports : Exports :	1,400 1,700 —300	61,800 409,784 —347,984
JALPAIGURI	Imports : Exports :	10,500 1,054 + 9,446	333,103 14,043 + 319,060
DARJEELING (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports : Exports :	900 700 + 200	157,700 5,300 + 152,400
RANGPUR	Imports : Exports :	4,700 2,500 + 2,200	49,700 77,300 —27,600
BOGRA	Imports : Exports :	4,100 200 + 3,900	57,300 297,700 —240,400
PABNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports : Exports :	3,500 100 + 3,400	275,700 22,300 + 253,400
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports : Exports :	4,500 2,100 + 2,400	21,600 23,500 —1,900
NARAINGANJ	Imports : Exports :	...	33,800 162,600 —128,800
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports : Exports :	1,404 13 + 1,391	81,303 9,715 + 71,588
FARIDPUR	Imports : Exports :	3,600 ... + 3,600	192,100 126,500 + 65,600
BACKERGANJ	Imports : Exports :	400 4,700 —4,300	1,600 47,400 —45,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . Exports .	. 300 -300	47,404 39,663 +7,741
NOAKHALI	Imports . Exports .	... ...	500 6,900 -6,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports . Exports .	2,975 1,600 +1,375	599,042 135,020 +464,022
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports . Exports .	4,800 34,300 -29,500	176,200 1,761,700 -1,585,500
BIRBHUM	Imports . Exports .	600 14,000 -13,400	35,600 1,620,100 -1,584,500
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . Exports .	9,400 3,100 +6,300	103,000 80,900 +22,100
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . Exports .	... ... ...	361,054 1,436,408 -1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . Exports .	1,100 100 +1,000	32,800 25,800 +7,000
NADIA	Imports . Exports .	6,300 10,600 -4,300	806,800 850,700 -43,900
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	1,500 6,600 -5,100	64,500 291,000 -226,500
JESSORE	Imports . Exports .	500 1,100 -600	270,700 69,300 +201,400
KHULNA	Imports . Exports .	. .	16,000 34,200 -18,200
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	3,300 +3,300	198,700 2,100 +196,600
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . Exports .	... ... ...	4,200 3,700 +500
MÁNBHUM	Imports . Exports .	2,400 100 +2,300	208,700 7,900 +200,800
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . Exports .	100 100 .	8,633 48,400 -39,767
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	113 30 +83	3,004 5,978 -2,974

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
BENGAL—concl'd			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports	1,000	333,906
		—1,000	—331,776
BALASORE	Imports	1,000	21,500
	Exports	27,700	1,142,700
		—26,700	—1,121,200
PURI	Imports	279	2,308
	Exports	773	50,618
		—494	—48,310
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	4,271	267,661
	Exports	4,711	209,913
		—440	+ 57,748
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	3,500	216,500
	Exports	13,900	461,500
		—10,400	—245,000
MEERUT	Imports	5,700	319,140
	Exports	30,800	600,959
		—25,100	—281,819
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	800	44,700
	Exports	29,300	775,200
		—28,500	—730,500
ALIGARH	Imports	1,400	155,400
	Exports	20,300	817,900
		—18,900	—662,500
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	877	83,207
	Exports	3,997	151,904
		—3,120	—68,697
AGRA	Imports	5,000	536,800
	Exports	12,400	504,700
		—7,400	+ 32,100
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	700	114,100
	Exports	1,200	24,900
		—500	+ 89,200
MAINPURI	Imports	100	17,600
	Exports	1,800	29,100
		—1,700	—11,500
ETAWAH	Imports	100	66,700
	Exports	2,700	45,400
		—2,600	+ 21,300
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	19,300
	Exports	2,600	205,900
		—2,400	—186,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continues* 6.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	800	227,400
	Exports	400	11,000
		+ 400	+ 216,400
MORADABAD	Imports	6,100	205,500
	Exports	8,700	117,400
		+ 2,600	— 211,900
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	1,000	92,900
	Exports	4,500	310,312
		— 3,500	— 217,378
BUDAUN	Imports	100	4,400
	Exports	200	22,000
		— 100	— 17,600
PILIBIT	Imports	700	53,375
	Exports	1,900	70,050
		— 1,200	— 25,675
BAREIL	Imports	300	175,000
	Exports	1,500 *	208,200
		— 1,200	— 33,200
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	7,800	1,896,900
	Exports	19,600	663,500
		— 11,800	+ 1,233,400
FATEHPUR	Imports	1,300	218,100
	Exports	500	3,437
		+ 800	+ 214,663
BANDA	Imports	8,400	642,900
	Exports	800	4,600
		+ 7,600	+ 638,300
HAMIRPUR	Imports	2,700	150,100
	Exports	.	4,500
		+ 2,700	+ 145,600
ALLAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	8,600	1,238,700
	Exports	500	16,100
		+ 8,100	+ 1,222,600
JHANSI	Imports	2,900	466,800
	Exports	400	18,500
		+ 2,500	+ 448,300
JALAUN	Imports	6,700	268,100
	Exports	..	15,200
		+ 6,700	+ 252,900
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	8,700	625,200
	Exports	300	46,400
		+ 8,400	+ 578,800
MIRZAPUR	Imports	3,400	236,715
	Exports	600	13,063
		+ 2,800	+ 223,652
JAUNPUR	Imports	2,000	218,100
	Exports	400	43,300
		+ 1,600	+ 174,800
GHAZIPUR	Imports	6,000	140,000
	Exports	...	84,600
		+ 6,000	+ 55,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 11th September 1897.	30th January to 11th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—concd			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	9,400 —9,400	26,700 350,900 —324,200
BALLIA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	297 251 +46	80,701 63,682 +17,019
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,700 7,800 +5,100	130,100 526,500 —396,400
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	6,700 ... +6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... 400 —400	26,500 84,100 —57,600
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . . Exports . . .	10,400 1,200 +9,200	491,400 86,600 +404,800
UNAO (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	400 ... +400	62,200 600 +61,600
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,200 200 +3,000	269,000 9,400 +259,600
SITAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... 16,500 —16,500	22,595 401,500 —378,905
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... 3,000 —3,000	12,700 161,200 —148,500
HARDOI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	800 1,200 —400	165,800 49,200 +116,600
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . . Exports . . .	600 2,000 —1,400	243,200 337,700 —94,500
GONDA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,600 2,700 —1,100	199,932 199,100 +832
BAHRAICH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	900 —900	8,810 206,800 —197,990
BARABANKI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... 11,600 —11,600	70,200 305,100 —234,900
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	398 9,081 —8,683	31,668 130,541 —98,873
BIKANER	Imports . . . Exports . . .	17,563 ... +17,563	194,089 5 +194,084

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897.	30th January to 11th September 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports . . .	14,200	297,100
	Exports . . .	5,400 + 8,800	93,555 + 203,545
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports . . .	5,700	1,070,100
	Exports . . .	8,300 — 2,600	93,600 + 970,800
ROHTAK	Imports . . .	100	6,000
	Exports . . .	100 ..	4,100 + 1,900
GURGAON	Imports . . .	1,100	107,000
	Exports . . .	11,500 — 10,400	203,400 — 96,100
DELHI	Imports . . .	13,800	848,300
	Exports . . .	13,400 + 400	424,400 + 423,900
KARNAL	Imports . . .	22	53,922
	Exports . . .	400 — 378	53,600 + 322
AMBALA	Imports . . .	9,300	411,700
	Exports . . .	1,900 + 7,400	66,500 + 345,200
SIMLA	Imports . . .	3,800	71,800
	Exports . . .	. + 3,800	200 + 71,600
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports . . .	1,200	98,700
	Exports . . .	17,500 — 16,300	869,600 — 770,900
LUDHIANA	Imports . . .	2,300	121,500
	Exports . . .	23,400 — 21,100	739,200 — 617,700
FEROZPUR	Imports . . .	2,800	343,700
	Exports . . .	26,600 — 23,800	784,400 — 440,700
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports . . .	200	188,700
	Exports . . .	6,100 — 5,900	202,700 — 13,300
JHANG	Imports . . .	500	28,200
	Exports . . .	1,500 — 1,000	172,500 — 144,300
MONTGOMERY	Imports . . .	1,900	108,000
	Exports . . .	600 + 1,300	24,800 + 83,200
LAHORE	Imports . . .	18,500	476,002
	Exports . . .	6,400 + 12,100	411,401 + 64,601
AMRITSAR	Imports . . .	9,300	295,700
	Exports . . .	13,700 — 4,400	573,500 — 277,800
GURDASPUR	Imports . . .	4,800	60,700
	Exports . . .	1,400 + 3,400	417,318 — 356,618

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . .	3,400	136,500
	Exports . .	600	61,500
		+ 2,800	+ 75,000
GUJRÁT	Imports . .	900	148,200
	Exports . .	2,000	33,200
		— 1,100	+ 115,000
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . .	2,000	120,900
	Exports . .	3,600	532,400
		— 1,600	— 411,500
SHAHPUR	Imports . .	...	74,700
	Exports . .	.	74,200
			+ 500
JHELAM	Imports . .	2,042	213,692
	Exports . .	114	28,580
		+ 1,928	+ 185,112
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . .	69,000	1,014,751
	Exports . .	2,300	107,500
		+ 66,700	+ 907,251
Peshawar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . .	10,000	287,300
	Exports . .	19,800	327,300
		— 9,800	— 40,000
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . .	200	6,970
	Exports . .	5,400	117,757
		— 5,200	— 110,787
DERA ISMAIL KHAN (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	200	20,400
	Exports . .	3,800	220,600
		— 3,600	— 200,200
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . .	...	7,901
	Exports . .	1,500	158,300
		— 1,500	— 150,399
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . .	41,800	571,600
	Exports . .	5,900	344,600
		+ 35,900	+ 227,000
KAIRA	Imports . .	5,000	212,100
	Exports . .	1,400	199,500
		+ 3,600	+ 12,600
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . .	...	17,553
	Exports . .	4,597	650,741
		— 4,597	— 633,188

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending, 11th September 1897	10th January to 11th September 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd.</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd.</i>			
BROACH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	5,200 2,900 + 2,300	375,031 273,266 + 101,765
SURAT	Imports . . . Exports . . .	23,000 4,600 + 18,400	649,800 213,800 + 436,000
DHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	70,874 761 + 70,113
KÁINIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	120 730 — 310	189,713 1,397 + 185,316
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>complete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	23,300 300 + 23,000	993,900 14,100 + 979,800
NÁSI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	31,500 100 + 31,100	661,100 86,300 + 574,800
AMBIKARGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	30,100 500 + 29,900	311,500 71,800 + 239,700
POONA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	42,200 400 + 11,800	1,073,921 24,300 + 1,049,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	31,100 3,300 + 27,800	159,800 202,800 + 257,000
SÁKRA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	29,661 4,582 + 25,079	586,837 17,638 + 569,199
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	30,600 800 + 29,800	508,800 178,300 + 330,500
BIJAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	43,300 200 + 43,100	653,100 14,200 + 638,900
DHARWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	11,000 24,200 — 13,200	229,233 572,221 — 342,988
TANNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,500 2,300 + 200	202,100 325,900 — 123,800
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,900 1,200 + 1,700	124,267 135,520 — 11,253
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	17,116 1,776 + 15,340	810,154 77,852 + 732,302
KANARA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	26,500 125,700 — 99,200
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	11,800 700 + 11,100	682,500 22,200 + 660,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports . . .	3,781	143,435
	Exports . . .	57,134 —53,353	2,090,224 —1,946,789
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports . . .	9,900	368,000
	Exports . . .	3,500 +6,400	356,400 +11,600
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	400	26,000
	Exports . . .	4,800 —4,400	311,100 —285,100
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,700	166,600
	Exports . . .	13,000 —10,300	250,500 —83,900
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	5,400	331,800
	Exports . . .	400 +5,000	21,760 +310,040
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	4,000	443,200
	Exports . . .	1,300 +2,700	265,600 +177,600
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	1,200	201,100
	Exports . . .	800 +400	92,400 +108,700
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	3,500	252,700
	Exports . . .	200 +3,300	44,700 +208,000
NIMAR	Imports . . .	6,100	263,600
	Exports . . .	100 +6,000	32,200 +231,400
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports . . .	3,900	107,600
	Exports . . .	600 +3,300	20,500 +87,100
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	12,500	584,100
	Exports . . .	3,800 +8,700	122,500 +461,600
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	1,200	16,400
	Exports . . .	200 +1,000	71,600 —55,200
BHANDÁRA	Imports . . .	5,600	388,800
	Exports . . .	2,200 +3,400	95,000 +293,800
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	2,900	117,700
	Exports . . .	2,200 +700	507,200 —389,500
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	5,900	201,359
	Exports . . .	500 +5,400	58,698 +142,661
SÁMBALPUR	Imports . . .	***	13,500
	Exports . . .	14,200 —14,200	605,800 —592,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(In Indian rupees).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . . .	19,400	332,800
	Exports . . .	600	23,700
		+ 18,800	+ 308,700
West—			
AROLA	Imports . . .	10,500	254,900
	Exports . . .	2,800	130,000
		+ 7,700	+ 124,900
BULLÁNA	Imports . . .	900	49,500
	Exports . . .	...	5,000
		+ 900	+ 14,500
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	15,200	169,600
	Exports . . .	1,100	135,100
		+ 14,100	+ 34,500
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	19,500	571,500
	Exports . . .	600	40,200
		+ 18,900	+ 531,300
GODÁVARI	Imports . . .	3,000	212,200
	Exports . . .	61,700	1,568,900
		—58,700	—1,356,700
KISTNA	Imports . . .	700	49,074
	Exports . . .	44,500	1,198,307
		—43,800	—1,149,233
NELLORE	Imports . . .	300	26,558
	Exports . . .	2,400	85,104
		—2,100	—61,546
KARNÚL (incomplete)	Imports . . .	2,600	132,200
	Exports . . .	1,400	37,400
		+ 1,200	+ 94,800
BELLARY (")	Imports . . .	33,200	599,900
	Exports . . .	5,800	152,100
		+ 27,400	+ 447,800
ANANTAPUR (")	Imports . . .	3,700	134,400
	Exports . . .	4,400	178,200
		—700	—43,800
CUDDAPAH	Imports . . .	2,000	138,400
	Exports . . .	3,900	113,900
		—1,900	+ 24,500
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	5,100	308,200
	Exports . . .	37,200	668,500
		—32,100	—360,300
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	400	29,400
	Exports . . .	13,400	290,400
		—13,000	—261,000
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	800	98,700
	Exports . . .	31,900	1,002,400
		—31,100	—903,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 11th September 1897	30th January to 11th September 1897
MADRAS—cont'd			
SALEM	Imports . . .	2,100	10,800
	Exports . . .	20,700	476,100
		—18,600	—435,300
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	13,000	356,100
	Exports . . .	10,900	948,500
		+ 2,100	—592,400
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	935	48,725
	Exports . . .	13,986	296,802
		—13,051	—248,077
TANJORE (incomplete)	Imports . . .	4,200	154,700
	Exports . . .	113,900	3,856,200
		—109,700	—3,701,500
MADURA	Imports . . .	1,300	95,100
	Exports . . .	24,400	627,500
		—23,100	—532,400
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	22,100	862,300
	Exports . . .	31,000	769,700
		—8,900	+ 92,600
MALABAR	Imports . . .	19,200	1,797,400
	Exports . . .	4,500	403,600
		+ 14 700	+ 1,393,800
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	800	111,820
	Exports . . .	2,200	626,790
		—1,400	—514,970

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 11th, 1897.

The most important feature in the weather of the past week has been a shallow storm which appeared over the northern half of the Bay on Monday, September 6th. This storm hung about the head of the Bay for four days and then crossed the north Madras Coast on the morning of Friday, 10th. As soon as the centre had crossed the coast the rate of movement of the storm suddenly increased, and at 8 A.M. on the 11th the centre was shown over Berar and the west of the Central Provinces. The rainfall of the week has largely been connected with this disturbance. On Sunday there was heavy rain around the northern coasts of the Bay, where the storm was developing, showers over the Peninsula and Burma, and light thundershowers over the north of the Punjab. Elsewhere the weather was fine. On Monday a similar distribution of rain prevailed, and fine weather was reported from the central parts of the country and a large portion of Northern India. On Tuesday and Wednesday there had been no important change, except that the showers in the North Punjab had ceased. On Thursday there was some extension of rain into the east of the Central Provinces, and from this date onward to the close of the week rain was received over the Peninsula, the central parts of India and considerable parts of Burma and of North-East India, while all over the north-west the weather was fine. The variations of the mean temperature of the whole country from the normal were not large on any day of the week, the most important deficiency being 1° 1 on the 7th and an excess of a like amount on the 11th.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 5th.*—The barometer had risen almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in the north. Pressure was lowest over Upper Sind and highest in Tenasserim, while a small shallow depression lay over Central Bengal. The winds were generally westerly and west-south-westerly, though irregularly cyclonic in the neighbourhoods of the two low pressure areas. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the Gangetic Plain and the greater part of the Peninsula and lower than usual elsewhere. Rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula, Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, and a few scattered showers had been received at some central and north-western stations. Elsewhere the weather had been fine.

Monday, September 6th.—Pressure had continued to increase over nearly the whole country, the rise being particularly rapid in the north-west. A shallow depression had appeared over the head of the Bay and deltaic Bengal, but in other respects the general conditions of pressure were unchanged. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the head of the Bay and generally westerly elsewhere. The mean temperature was very low over North-West India and the east of the Peninsula and rather low over North-East India, while elsewhere the heat was excessive. Rain had again fallen generally over the Peninsula, Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, while elsewhere the weather remained generally fine with a few scattered showers. The rainfall had been heavy over the Peninsula.

Tuesday, September 7th.—The barometer had risen in the extreme north-west, west and south of India, but had fallen elsewhere. The fall had been greatest and brisk over the north of the Bay, and the depression noticed in that region had grown deeper and better defined. This depression was now the most

important feature in the pressure distribution, the low pressure area in the north-west having filled up. The wind blew from cyclonic directions round the north of the Bay and from westerly and north-westerly directions elsewhere. The mean temperature remained very low over North-West India and the east of the Peninsula and rather low over Burma and Assam, while elsewhere the heat was slightly excessive. Rain had fallen fairly generally over Burma, Lower Bengal, the west of the Peninsula and the northern half of Madras, while showers had fallen over the central parts of the country. The amounts were heavy in some places.

Wednesday, September 8th—Pressure had given way everywhere. The fall had been greatest over the north-west of the Bay, and the depression which still lay over the head of the Bay had grown still deeper. Gradients were steep over a considerable part of the Indian region, and the winds which were largely controlled by the Bay storm were strong in places. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Lower Burma, the east of the Peninsula and North-West India, while elsewhere the heat remained more or less excessive. The rainfall distribution was practically unchanged. Rain had fallen fairly generally over the Peninsula, Burma and Bengal, while showers had been received over the central parts of the country and North Bombay.

Thursday, September 9th—The barometer had risen over Burma and Northern India and fallen over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The Bay storm lay close to the north Madras Coast near Gopalpur. Gradients were steep over the greater part of the Indian region, and the winds were almost everywhere controlled by the storm and circulated cyclonically around it. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was the same as on the preceding day. There was an abnormal deficiency of $7^{\circ}6$ at Masulipatam and an abnormal excess of $4^{\circ}2$ at Amraoti, and an abnormal deficiency of $4^{\circ}9$ at Dera Ismail Khan. Fair rain had been received over the Peninsula and Lower Burma, and showers in south and west Bengal and the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the weather had been fine.

Friday, September 10th—The barometer had continued to rise over Burma and Northern India and to fall over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The Bay storm was now crossing the coast, the centre lying between Gopalpur and Vizagapatam. The winds were governed by the storm in nearly all parts of the Indian region. There had been no change in the distribution of temperature relatively to the normal. There had been no rain over North-West India and in south Madras, Gujarat, Bihar, East Bengal and Upper Burma, there were considerable tracks without rain. Elsewhere the fall had been fairly general and in places heavy.

Saturday, September 11th.—The barometer had fallen over the whole of the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central India and the west of the Central Provinces, but had risen in all other places. The storm had moved quickly west-north-westward and was central over Berar. It was filling up somewhat. The winds were generally westerly over Southern India and generally easterly and south-easterly over Northern India, while in parts of Rajputana, North Bombay and Burma the directions were between north-west and north. The mean temperature was low over the Indus Valley, the centre and east of the Peninsula and the Assam Valley and was higher than usual elsewhere. Rain had been fairly general over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula, while showers had been received over Lower Burma and Lower Bengal. The fall had been heavy along the Konkan Coast.

Temperature.—The general temperature of the whole country has approximated fairly closely to the normal, excessive rain and consequent low temperatures in some parts of the country having been compensated for by light rain and higher temperatures than usual in others.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE	SEPTEMBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Burma .	—1 2	—1 2	—1 5	—1 0	—0 5	+1 0	+2 6	—0 3
Bengal and Assam . . .	—0 8	—0 7	—0 2	—0 3	+0 8	+0 7	+0 5	o
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	+0 3	+0 2	+0 7	+0 6	+0 3	+1 4	+2 0	+0 8
Punjab .	—0 4	—3 6	—4 8	—2 6	—1 6	—1 0	+0 5	—1 9
Bombay .	+2 2	+1 7	o	—0 5	+0 6	+0 9	+0 7	+0 8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0 4	+0 8	+1 3	+1 1	+1 8	+0 7	+0 3	+0 9
Central India and Gujarat .	+0 3	+0 8	+0 4	+0 3	+1 2	+1 5	+2 9	+1 1
Sind and Rajputana	—1 0	—2 2	—1 6	+0 1	+0 6	—0 6	+1 8	—0 4
Madras .	—0 2	—3 7	—4 1	—3 7	—3 3	—2 1	—1 6	—2 7
Mean for whole of India	o	—0 9	—1 1	—0 7	o	+0 3	+1 1	—0 2

In two regions the mean temperature has been steadily and considerably in defect of the average. The first was the Punjab, where there has been a large deficiency probably attributable to the cold produced by a fall of snow on the higher elevations around the north-west frontier on the night of the 4th; the second was the east of the Peninsula, where throughout the week there occurred steady heavy rain. The provincial variations exhibit an abnormal deficiency of 2° 7 in Madras and of 1° 9 in the Punjab, and an abnormal excess of 1 1° in Gujarat and Central India.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

September 5th	102° 0	at Montgomery.
„ 6th	98° 9	„ „
„ 7th	97° 1	„ Hyderabad (S).
„ 8th	99° 0	„ Jacobabad.
„ 9th	103° 3	„ „
„ 10th	103° 4	„ „
„ 11th	106° 4	„ „

The above shows that the maximum day temperatures have been exceptionally low during nearly the whole week.

Rain.—As compared with the two preceding weeks the rainfall over India during the week under review has been light and somewhat restricted. As mentioned above the weather over India during the week was largely influenced by the storm which formed over the head of the Bay and subsequently passed nearly westward across the head of the Peninsula. The effect of this storm was to occasion heavy rain over a considerable part of the Peninsula, where the wind was westerly to south-westerly, and there was considerable ascensional movement. On the contrary over Northern and North-Eastern India the effect of the cyclonic circulation was to draw the wind into the eastward, and there being no flow of moist air from the Bay the weather was unusually dry. The table at the close of the summary shows that there have been during the week eight rainfall divisions with absolutely no rain, compared with only one last week, while in addition there have been two divisions with an average actual rainfall for the week of only about 0·05 inch. These ten divisions are the North-West Provinces (Central and West), the Punjab (South-East, South and Hills), Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Rajputana and Central India (West). In all the remaining divisions effective

rain has been received. The average actual fall in the divisions reporting effective rain for the week ranges from 9.22 inches in Tenasserim, 8.07 inches in Arakan and 6.03 inches in the Konkan, to 0.21 inch in north Oudh and to 0.19 inch in south Oudh. The actual rainfall distribution exhibited considerable differences from the normal distribution, the main feature of the difference being a deficiency of rain over Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the greater part of the Punjab and North Bombay, and an excess of rain over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula. The third column of the table shows that thirty-eight divisions received less and nineteen more than the normal amount of rain. The area of excess included the following divisions—Tenasserim, deltaic Burma, Arakan, the Surma division of Assam, Orissa, the North and West Punjab, Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the east of the Central Provinces, the East Coast divisions, Hyderabad (South) and the central division of Madras. In all the remaining divisions there was a deficiency. The largest instances of excess were 3.25 inches in Hyderabad (South) and 2.85 inches in Arakan, and the largest instances of deficiency were 3.08 inches in North Bengal, 2.09 inches in the Assam Hills, 2.41 inches in the Punjab Hills, 2.34 inches in Gujarat and 2.01 inches in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West). The excess over the east and centre of the Peninsula was, relatively to the normal, very large, and in the case of Hyderabad (South) the actual rainfall was nearly four times the normal. In the case of the Bombay Deccan all the districts, except Belgaum, reported excessive rain, which in the case of Bijapur and Sholapur amounted to over 2 inches.

In the case of Madras the returns show an excess in all districts, except Anantapur, whence the message has not been received, and Tanjore, Tinnevely and Madura, where there has been some deficiency.

The three concluding columns of the table giving the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period May 30th to September 17th show that there are eight divisions in which the monsoon rainfall has been deficient by 20 per cent or more of the normal, that there are sixteen divisions with excessive rain, *i.e.*, with 20 per cent or more above the normal, and that there are thirty-three divisions in which the fall for the whole period has been practically normal. Last week the numbers were four divisions with deficient rainfall, fifteen with excessive rain and thirty-eight divisions with normal rainfall. Thus there is one more division this week than last week with excessive rain, while, on the contrary, four divisions which reported a normal rainfall last week have been removed into the list of divisions reporting a deficient fall.

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to September 11th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	1 Tenasserim . . .	9.22	7.90	+ 1.32	129.34	139.64	- 7
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic . . .	3.89	3.28	+ 0.61	76.41	74.67	+ 2
	3 Central do . . .	1.88	2.02	- 0.14	37.70	43.96	- 14
	4 Upper do . . .	0.72	1.88	- 1.16	21.74	33.62	- 35
	5 Arakan . . .	8.07	5.22	+ 2.85	150.15	146.73	+ 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal . . .	2.36	4.26	- 1.90	60.60	63.25	- 4
	7 Assam Surma . . .	5.56	5.45	+ 0.11	69.89	81.84	- 15
	8 Do Hills . . .	4.26	6.35	- 2.09	61.04	101.33	- 40
	9 Do Brahmaputra . . .	1.88	2.85	- 0.97	45.31	50.06	- 9
	10 Deltaic Bengal . . .	1.47	2.72	- 1.25	39.78	39.34	+ 1
	11 Central do . . .	1.48	2.96	- 1.48	31.71	38.84	- 18
	12 North do . . .	1.81	4.89	- 3.08	60.51	67.38	- 10
	13 Bengal Hills . . .	3.90	5.74	- 1.84	82.78	99.54	- 17
	14 Orissa . . .	3.28	2.49	+ 0.79	35.71	36.47	- 2
	15 Chota Nagpur . . .	1.77	2.40	- 0.63	34.27	38.38	- 11
	16 South Bihar . . .	0.94	2.09	- 1.15	40.24	31.99	+ 26
	17 North do . . .	1.82	2.60	- 0.78	34.09	36.19	- 6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18 N-W P East . . .	0.38	1.89	- 1.51	38.13	29.30	+ 30
	19 South Oudh . . .	0.19	1.46	- 1.27	30.03	22.29	+ 35
	20 North do . . .	0.21	1.85	- 1.64	36.44	30.47	+ 20
	21 N-W P Central . . .	0.05	1.50	- 1.45	28.52	26.87	+ 6
	22 Do West . . .	0	1.42	- 1.42	26.46	20.74	+ 28
	23 Do East Submontane . . .	0.49	1.92	- 1.43	36.40	31.13	+ 17
	24 Do West do . . .	0.28	2.17	- 1.89	39.68	34.19	+ 16
	25 Do Hills . . .	0.35	1.68	- 1.33	44.88	34.91	+ 29
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab . . .	0	1.30	- 1.30	17.40	17.79	- 2
	27 South do . . .	0	0.99	- 0.99	9.54	11.85	- 19
	28 Central do . . .	0.64	0.86	- 0.22	11.17	12.36	- 11
	29 Punjab Submontane . . .	0.22	1.51	- 1.29	16.01	21.04	- 24
	30 Do Hills . . .	0.04	2.45	- 2.41	34.38	45.21	- 24
	31 North Punjab . . .	0.89	0.47	+ 0.42	14.12	8.84	+ 59
	32 West do . . .	0.42	0.36	+ 0.06	8.44	5.73	+ 47
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar . . .	3.02	2.47	+ 0.55	110.49	88.97	+ 24
	34 Madras South-Central . . .	1.27	1.58	- 0.31	22.91	18.74	+ 22
	35 Coorg . . .	2.73	2.94	- 0.21	116.78	99.52	+ 17
	36 Mysore . . .	1.27	1.39	- 0.12	21.09	19.80	+ 7
	37 Konkan . . .	6.03	3.85	+ 2.18	103.02	91.02	+ 13
	38 Bombay Deccan . . .	1.75	0.90	+ 0.85	21.34	19.61	+ 9
	39 Hyderabad North . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 Khandesh . . .	2.78	1.65	+ 1.13	15.16	20.23	- 25
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	41 Berar . . .	2.40	1.69	+ 0.71	24.62	17.66	+ 39
	42 Central Provinces West . . .	1.97	2.75	- 0.78	31.06	32.30	- 4
	43 Do do Central . . .	1.49	2.57	- 1.08	37.94	42.85	- 11
	44 Do do East . . .	4.03	2.38	+ 1.65	44.52	39.81	+ 12
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat . . .	0.91	3.25	- 2.34	27.33	37.77	- 28
	46 Kathiawar . . .	0	1.74	- 1.74	16.24	17.31	- 6
	47 Sind . . .	0	0.22	- 0.22	7.71	4.68	+ 65
	48 Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0.01	- 0.01	0.36	2.04	- 82
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East . . .	0.61	1.89	- 1.28	29.89	31.26	- 4
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West . . .	0	2.01	- 2.01	19.09	24.48	- 22
	51. West Rajputana . . .	0	0.77	- 0.77	13.55	10.58	+ 28
MADRAS . . .	52 East Coast North . . .	3.91	1.74	+ 2.17	24.26	19.93	+ 22
	52-A Do do (a) . . .	3.85	2.92	+ 0.93	37.35	42.67	- 12
	53 Hyderabad South . . .	4.37	1.12	+ 3.25	19.11	17.25	+ 11
	54 Madras Central . . .	2.40	1.82	+ 0.58	14.72	12.89	+ 14
	55. East Coast Central . . .	2.80	1.27	+ 1.53	16.49	12.72	+ 29
	56 Do South . . .	1.93	1.46	+ 0.47	14.77	12.23	+ 21
	57. Madras South . . .	0.30	0.68	- 0.38	5.79	5.29	+ 9

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 16th September, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th September*—Rainfall is slightly deficient in extreme south, greatly in excess in the Circars and Deccan, except in Anantapur, and generally moderately in excess in Anantapur and elsewhere. The water-supply for drinking purposes is sufficient, for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general, harvests are still limited to small areas, outturns middling to fair. Pasture is improving, fodder is scarce in the Deccan; elsewhere it is generally available, but is dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier. Improvement in prospects fully maintained. Condition of people in Bhadrachalam still gives cause for anxiety. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—76,752 men, 147,815 women, 46,105 children, total 270,672 in the Deccan and Circars. Intermediate workers—34 men, 31 women, 3 children, total 68 in Godavari. Weavers—27,384 men, 24,944 women, 2,373 children, total 54,701 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 325,441. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—316 men, 507 women, 14,960 children, total 15,783. Others—1,683 men, 3,441 women, 12,795 children, total 17,919. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—11,518 men, 28,819 women, 26,816 children with 168 unspecified, total 67,321. Figures for Anantapur incomplete. Total on gratuitous relief 101,023. Grand total on Government relief 426,464. Prices by which wages are calculated are—Ganjam 9, Kuinool 10, Bellary 11, Cuddapah $12\frac{1}{2}$, Anantapur 13, and Vizagapatam $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Godavari not reported. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 64,674.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th September*—Rain slight in Gujarat, beneficial in Konkan, the Deccan, Karnatic, more wanted in Kaira, Belgaum, and parts of Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur. Standing crops are thriving. Locusts caused damage in two talukas of Karachi, one of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Preparations for late crops commenced in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, and Ahmednagar, and sowings in Sholapur and Bijapur. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Bijapur. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Sholapur; improving in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Khandesh, healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Surat, Nasik, and Thana, falling in Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, and Belgaum, stationary in Panch Mahal, Kolaba, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sholapur $6\frac{1}{10}$, Ahmednagar $6\frac{1}{2}$, Poona $6\frac{1}{2}$, Nasik $7\frac{1}{4}$, Satara $7\frac{3}{8}$, Khandesh and Dharwar 9 seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 129,838, Sholapur 109,875, Ahmednagar 85,583, Poona 18,445, Nasik 4,514, Satara 12,382, Khandesh 1,915, Belgaum 20,599, Dharwar 4,030. On test works—Ratnagiri 109, total 387,290, of whom 318,038 are relief workers and 69,252 dependants. Of relief workers—104,641 are men, 135,209 women, and 78,188 children. Of dependants—540 are men, 5,154 women, and 63,558 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,230, including 1,888 in poor-houses; Sholapur 15,929, including 139 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 24,982, including 1,421 in poor-houses; Poona 18,930, Nasik 1,348, including 337 in poor-houses; Satara 5,434, including 299 in poor-houses; Khandesh 581, Belgaum 990, Dharwar 1,009, total 85,433, of whom 33,303 are men, 28,377 women, and 23,753 children. Total number on relief 472,723.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th September.*—General rain fell during the week; in parts of North Bihar the rain was heavy and the rivers rose and caused some damage to the early autumn crops. The prospects of the winter rice continue generally favourable. In Cuttack and Balasore it is reported that insects

have appeared and are doing injury to the rice plants in places. The harvesting of early rice, jute, and other early autumn crops is in progress. No important change to report in the price of rice during the week. New early autumn crops are coming into the market. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 seers, Nadia, common rice $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers, Saran, indian-corn 13 seers, Champaran, indian-corn 13 seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 14 seers, Darbhanga, indian-corn 15 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and Manbhum, common rice 8 seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 11th September, were—Bankura 9,353, Nadia 3,492, Khulna 4,374, Patna 1,816, Shahabad 4,394, Saran 21,949, Champaran 18,209, Muzaffarpur 19,497, Darbhanga 53,651, Puri 3,436, Hazaribagh 209, Lohardaga 1,695, and Manbhum 6,697, total 148,792 against 224,297 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 1,400, Khulna 1,914, Shahabad 3,822, Saran 2,524, Champaran 14,984, Muzaffarpur 17,526, Darbhanga 26,090, Bhagalpur 2,846, Sonthal Parganas 1,282, Cuttack 2,855, Hazaribagh 87, Lohardaga 1,615; total 76,945 against 74,033 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 10,298, women 7,015, children 2,055, total 19,368. Dependants—men 11, women *nil*, children 129, total 140. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 3,916, women 7,887, children 34,055, total 45,858. Otherwise relieved—men 17,161, women 53,985, children 12,280, total 83,426. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 11,186, women 37,946, children 16,816, total 65,948, *plus* 10,997 sex not shown. Private relief—relief works—Darbhanga Raj—men 99, women 34, children 16, total 149. Jamtara—men 140, women 221, children *nil*, total 361. Gratuitous relief—Daibhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 1,073, women 2,831, children 3,538, total 7,442. Daibhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 21, women 135, children 120; total 276. Muzaffarpur district—men 80, women 170, children 42; total 292. Hatwa—men 153, women 258, children 484, total 895. Cuttack—men 164, women 621, children 194, total 979. Total on private relief 10,394 against 16,798 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th September.*—Light showers fell in most districts during the week. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of early autumn crops in progress. Preparation of land for spring sowings continues. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 11th September, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 10,122, Etawah 1,763, Cawnpore 5,937, Fatehpur 6,476, Banda 56,589, Hamirpur 15,895, Allahabad 47,048, Jhansi 13,800, Jalaun 18,899, Mirzapur 6,402, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares, 3,825, Jaunpur 21,452, Gorakhpur 10,554, Azamgarh 4,354, Lucknow 27,560, Unao 15,887, Rai Bareilly 11,350, Hardoi 42,624, total 320,537. The total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—12,612; relieved as dependants—2,485; relieved in poor-houses—12,596, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 50,159 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 292,844. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—3,517; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 10,983 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 41,102; total 44,619. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 365,156. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices generally show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rain averaging from $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to 3 inches has fallen in all districts, except Lahore, Gujranwala, and Peshawar; slight rain has also fallen in Jullundur and Sialkot. Ploughings for spring crops are going on. Standing crops are generally reported in good

condition and their prospects are excellent. The recent rain has benefited the crops in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is still wanted to mature autumn crops and to plough and cultivate the early spring crops. The rice crop has suffered from want of rain in Umballa. Locusts have appeared in Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Delhi, and have damaged the standing crops, they have also appeared in Lahore and Amritsar and laid eggs in the former, young ones are being destroyed in Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, the crops are also reported to have been damaged by insects in Ferozepore. Cattle are generally said to be in good condition. Dry fodder is insufficient, but green fodder is procurable everywhere. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows—Relief workers—1,925 men, 2,178 women, 416 children. Dependants—7 men, 6 women, 883 children. Relieved in poor-houses—5 men, 4 women, 8 children. Detail has not been given for 650 persons relieved in a poor-house in Delhi. The total number of persons relieved this week was 6,082 against 13,835 last week, of this 5,490 were in Hissar alone. Prices are generally still high, the price especially of wheat is rising in Mooltan and Peshawar, falling in Rohtak, Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawal Pindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, in other districts the figures are unchanged. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, bailey 12 to 13, gram $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 10, great millet $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 11, maize $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 12, bulrush-millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and rice 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, *cheena* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) is sold in Umballa at 20 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—barley flour $10\frac{3}{16}$ and great millet flour 10 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 13th September*—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with light showers in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, and Narsinghpur, and heavier falls in the other districts. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable, but slight damage due to excessive moisture is reported to *til* in Sambalpur and Hoshangabad, to autumn crops in the Khandwa Tahsil of Nimar, to *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Betul and to rice in parts of Chanda. A longer break would also be beneficial in Wardha. The early millets and maize crops are being harvested with full outturns as also early rice in Sambalpur. Weeding operations and preparation of land for winter sowings continue, the latter are rather retarded in Betul by rain. Transplanting and thinning of rice almost completed. Prices fluctuate but show on the whole a slight tendency to fall and rice is cheaper by a seer in the rupee in Sambalpur. There has been a small decrease of 11,000 in the numbers on relief works and an increase of 29,000, owing to extension of village relief and opening of children's kitchens, in the number gratuitously relieved. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 9,358, Damoh 11,583, Jubbulpore 19,545, Mandla 10,631, Seoni 2,896, Narsinghpur 14,703, Hoshangabad 28,687, Nimar 1,045, Betul 7,185, Chhindwara 8,726, Wardha 1,457, Nagpur 15,034, Bhandara 18,794, Balaghat 33,210, Raipur 33,911, Bilaspur 38,795, Sambalpur 822, total 256,382. Test workers—in Damoh 315. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 22,127, Damoh 21,581, Jubbulpore 34,150, Mandla 23,326, Seoni 15,233, Narsinghpur 18,164, Hoshangabad 13,847, Nimar 1,800, Betul 11,739, Chhindwara 8,381, Wardha 1,341, Nagpur 2,675, Chanda 4,405, Bhandara 14,345, Balaghat 16,816, Raipur 37,743, Bilaspur 99,649, Sambalpur 170; total 347,492. Total number on relief 604,189. There were also 16,050 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 82,769, women 118,178, children 55,435. Test workers—men 94, women 221. Dependants—men 2,401, women 2,903, children 30,641, with 1,823 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 6,351, women 6,913, children 12,520. Otherwise relieved—men 37,086, women 76,607, children 102,166, with 68,081 unclassified. Wage prices—Saugor, Mandla 8; Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur 9; Seoni, Hoshangabad $7\frac{3}{4}$; Nimar $8\frac{1}{4}$; Betul, Balaghat 7; Chhindwara $6\frac{1}{2}$, Wardha, Chanda $8\frac{3}{4}$; Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Damoh, Bhandara, Raipur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Bilaspur $6\frac{3}{4}$, and Sambalpur $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th September*—In Lower Burma transplanting has been completed in Hanthawaddy and Thaton. Agricultural operations are approaching completion in all districts, prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma no rain fell during the week in Magwe, Meiktila, and Myingyan and only

small amounts in Mandalay, Lower Chindwin, Minbu, and Myingyan. Of the precarious districts prospects are fairly favourable in Mandalay, part of Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Pakokku and Minbu sub-division, more rain is urgently needed in Meiktila, Yamethin, Magwe, Salin sub-division of Minbu, Sagaing and parts of Shwebo; while it would be of great benefit everywhere for the standing crops of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and paddy. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Mandalay and slightly in Amherst and fallen considerably in Henzada, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 696 and Myingyan 14,199. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 122, Myingyan 2,835, and Yamethin 188. Total number on relief 18,040. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittaks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th September*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished. Transplanting of late rice continues. Rice crop damaged to some extent by insects in Cachar, Darrang and Lakhimpur and by floods in parts of Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur. Jute being cut in Goalpara. State of tea fair, except in parts of Lakhimpur and Sylhet districts, where outturn of leaf is short. Prices—common rice—Silchar $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet and Sibsagar 8, Gauhati and Tezpur 7, and Dibrugarh $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in places owing to floods.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th September*—MYSORE—(Report not received)

COORG—Rainfall 1.10. Transplanting of rice nearly completed. Coffee crop maturing, cardamoms ripening. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 13th September*—BERAR—Weather hot and cloudy with an average rainfall of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches throughout the Province. Monsoon crops are generally in good condition. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Sowings completed in all districts, except Akola and Ellichpur. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water-supply ample. No material change in high prices for food-grains. Relief workers—Akola 422, Amraoti 134, Buldana 321, Ellichpur 1,343. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 864, Amraoti 360, Basim 127, Buldana 320, Ellichpur 470. On gratuitous relief—Akola 2,513, Amraoti 124, Basim 164, Buldana 275, Ellichpur 2,117. Total number on relief 9,554. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim 9, Buldana 7, Ellichpur 9, Wun 10 seers per rupee. No deaths from cholera on relief works, one attack reported from Melghat.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 2 inches 53 cents. Autumn and spring crops in good condition and in a few districts land under preparation for spring sowings. Prospects very much improved, but prices are still so high in parts that distress among poorer classes is acute. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Elgandal, and Nalgondah was 15,709. Prices in affected districts—Aurangabad $5\frac{1}{2}$, Gulburga 6, Naldrug $6\frac{1}{2}$, Bir $6\frac{3}{4}$, Lingsagar $6\frac{3}{4}$, Raichur 7, Elgandal $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Nalgondah 8 seers per rupee. 176 persons on gratuitous relief in Raichur, 277 Naldrug, 388 Lingsagar, 1,245 Elgandal. Total number on relief 17,815. Prices—wheat $4\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $5\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowar* $7\frac{8}{9}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 13th September*.—Rain fell in all agencies during week, except in Baghelkhand. The fall is still below average in Bhopawal. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops have been damaged through excessive rain in two districts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices are rising in Gwalior, high elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—5,815 Gwalior, 767 Bhopal, 6,362 Bundelkhand, 6,300 Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—1,665 Gwalior, 689 Bhopal, 10,545 Bundelkhand, and 4,424 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 36,567. Prices—Gwalior not reported, Bhopal $9\frac{3}{8}$, Bundelkhand $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th September*—Rainfall 3·13 cents at Jhallawar, 1·56 cents at Abu and 1·06 cents in Marwar, under 1 inch at Seohi, Jeypore, Bikanir, few cents in Pertabgarh, Kherwara and Ajmere, *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of indian-corn in Jhallawar and other agricultural operations continue in parts. Standing crops are thriving everywhere. Prospects are good generally. Slight damage to crops by locusts in places in Bundi, Shahpura, Ajmere, Kishengarh, Keiowli, Bhutpore, and Jaisalmer. Agricultural stock is generally healthy and pasturage or fodder ample throughout. Prices are slightly falling in Marwar and Jhallawar, rising in Kherwara, Meywar, Ajmere, Jeypore, Kishengarh, steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works were—Tonk 58, Sironj 550, and Dholepore 139. Ordinary works—Tonk 470, Dholepore 234, and Bikanir 932. Gratuitous relief—Marwar 832, Tonk 2,592, Pnawa 800, Chabra 62, Bundi 315, Deoli 9, Sironj 130, Dholepore 308, Bhutpore 111, and Bikanir 63. Total number on relief 5,969. Prices—Dholepore 13½ and Tonk 9¼ seers per rupee.

Kashmir—*For week ending 14th September*—Weather fine. Wheat and barley threshings almost finished. Standing rice crops generally in good condition. Water ample for irrigation. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 14th September*—No rain. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th September*—Rainfall 1·82. There has been good rain in the Terai. Heavy rain in the hills, and sufficient rain in the Katmandu Valley for the rice crops. Price of rice—6½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . . .	363,684	170,906	534,590	286,523	139,941	426,464	— 108,126
Bombay . . .	391,282	81,812	473,094	387,290	85,433	472,723	— 371
Bengal . . .	32,502	191,795	224,297	19,508	129,284	148,792	— 75,505
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	15,775	331,710	347,485	15,097	288,917	304,014	— 43,471
Punjab . . .	5,971	7,864	13,835	5,415	667	6,082	— 7,753
Central Provinces . . .	267,758	318,566	586,324	256,697	347,492	604,189	+ 17,865
Burma . . .	15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040	— 2,234
Berar . . .	1,982	8,468	10,450	2,220	7,334	9,554	— 896
Hyderabad . . .	21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,086	17,795	— 5,713
Central India . . .	31,205	15,248	46,453	19,244	17,323	36,567	— 9,886
Rajputana . . .	906	5,596	6,502	747	5,222	5,969	— 533
TOTAL . . .	1,148,053	1,138,759	2,286,812	1,023,345	1,026,844	2,050,189	— 236,623

(a) Exclusive of 7,6945 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(b) Exclusive of 61,142 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazette, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total
Madras													
1	Cuddapah	72,512	28,302	100,811	70,117	27,803	98,252	46,701	20,696	73,397	43,037	24,771	67,808
2	Kurnool	134,700	49,821	184,521	138,270	52,760	191,030	132,011	49,658	181,669	114,369	46,049	160,418
3	Bellary	151,330	28,411	182,741	154,594	29,197	183,731	156,321	28,966	185,287	134,568	28,293	162,861
4	Anantapur.	67,907	11,619	78,626	67,022	11,814	78,836	65,089	10,986	76,075	54,190	27,256	81,746
5	Guntur	29,838	78,383	108,221	11,638	49,456	64,094	9,370	32,744	42,114	9,072	26,219	35,291
6	Vizagapatnam	17,016	18,742	35,758	15,200	17,722	32,922	12,905	14,592	27,797	8,052	14,575	22,627
7	Godavari	894	2,870	3,764	468	3,735	4,203	150	6,001	6,151	96	3,743	3,839
8	Kistna	300	..	300	1,342	..	1,342	610	..	610	..	..	..
TOTAL MADRAS		176,597	(¹) 218,148	694,745	161,983	(²) 192,487	654,470	123,217	(³) 169,913	593,160	363,684	(⁴) 170,800	534,590
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	109,657	13,637	123,294	125,075	11,600	136,675	137,234	15,764	152,798	145,668	16,601	162,269
2	Sholapur	106,478	12,203	118,681	102,339	12,414	114,783	105,973	13,432	119,405	114,729	15,396	130,125
3	Ahmednagar	65,912	16,037	82,009	61,535	17,232	81,767	64,664	21,319	85,013	68,909	22,036	90,945
4	Poona	16,409	13,634	30,043	16,566	13,981	30,547	16,626	14,849	31,475	16,969	19,259	36,228
5	Nasik	6,230	1,802	8,122	5,356	1,715	7,074	5,086	1,409	6,495	4,803	1,114	5,937
6	Satara	9,141	2,932	12,073	8,806	3,507	10,373	7,487	4,519	12,006	11,718	4,937	16,655
7	Khandesh	8,866	..	8,866	3,014	..	3,014	2,909	525	3,434	1,961	381	2,342
8	Belgaum	16,283	812	17,095	17,902	837	18,739	19,567	921	20,488	19,501	1,011	20,512
9	Dhulewul	2,203	1,034	3,237	2,248	1,011	3,259	3,111	1,066	4,177	2,808	1,057	3,865
10	Ratnagur	22	..	22	74	..	74	155	..	155	221	..	221
TOTAL BOMBAY		341,231	62,211	403,442	343,915	65,390	409,305	363,142	72,634	435,776	391,287	81,812	473,099
Bengal													
1	Champaran	11,624	37,316	48,970	12,079	32,500	44,579	12,022	28,340	40,962	5,042	16,616	22,558
2	Shahabad	..	21,163	21,163	..	18,586	18,586	..	17,518	17,518	..	13,459	13,459
3	Nadia	4,617	15,998	20,615	1,231	10,662	11,893	331	7,339	7,670	403	6,299	6,702
4	Patna	..	303	303	..	307	307	..	1,588	1,588	..	1,518	1,548
5	Khulna	202	8,678	8,880	134	9,299	9,443	..	6,086	6,086	41	5,313	5,354
6	Satgaon	18,092	54,820	73,512	20,403	54,020	74,423	11,462	40,319	51,811	10,188	20,966	40,154
7	Darbhanga	32,513	97,012	129,525	16,407	86,980	103,387	14,527	76,797	91,324	6,196	62,727	68,923
8	Muzaffarpur	34,479	60,443	94,922	25,687	50,927	76,614	20,126	47,094	67,220	2,317	35,032	37,349
9	Rajshahi	312	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Palamau	1,707	2,273	3,980	774	2,488	3,262	1,064	2,369	3,433	..	..	..
11	Manbham	8,183	8,523	17,006	7,914	8,507	16,451	15,501	8,904	24,405	2,878	10,159	13,037
12	Pabna	128	13	171	101	44	145	37	16	53	..	..	..
13	Murshidabad	2,319	..	2,319	1,381	..	1,381	406	..	406	..	..	..
14	Hazaribagh	1,897	2,597	4,494	1,274	2,539	3,813	514	1,401	1,915	260	396	656
15	Puri	(not reported)	..	..	2,129	633	2,762	2,052	1,197	3,249	237	1,386	1,623
16	Sonthal Paiganas	312	5,952	6,264	..	6,277	6,277	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Bankura	964	11,059	12,023	2,353	12,044	14,397	3,334	10,195	13,529	3,915	6,582	10,497
18	Lohardaga	585	2,917	3,502	682	2,990	3,672	1,008	3,207	4,215	..	2,412	2,412
19	Jessore	184	..	184	54	..	54	38	..	38	41	..	41
20	Dinajpur	82	..	82	45	..	45	54	..	54	84	..	84
TOTAL BENGAU		118,780	330,027	448,807	92,878	298,803	391,681	83,376	252,400	335,776	32,502	191,795	224,297
North-Western Provinces and Oudh													
1	Agia	5,985	7,710	13,695	6,266	7,005	13,271	3,386	6,916	10,302	3,741	6,812	10,553
2	Etawah	..	923	923	..	888	888	..	878	878	..	765	765
3	Banda	21,693	81,067	102,760	12,529	77,843	90,372	7,566	73,226	80,792	5,262	65,923	71,188
4	Cawnpur	..	5,442	5,442	..	4,894	4,894	..	4,073	4,073	..	3,302	3,302
5	Hamirpur	7	17,300	17,307	4	15,450	15,454	..	14,500	14,500	..	12,760	12,760
6	Allahabad	13,764	45,083	58,847	5,716	42,540	48,256	7,342	37,133	44,475	5,410	28,413	33,823
7	Jhansi	982	19,543	20,525	896	18,663	19,559	762	19,716	20,478	..	15,067	15,067
8	Jalaun	1,062	19,777	20,839	..	19,787	19,787	..	19,808	19,808	..	19,636	19,636
9	Jaunpur	..	24,479	24,479	..	24,168	24,168	..	23,392	23,392	..	20,971	20,971
10	Gorakhpur	..	9,979	9,979	..	9,932	9,932	..	9,545	9,545	..	9,567	9,567
11	Lucknow	2,075	17,497	19,572	1,378	14,132	15,510	1,122	15,158	16,280	1,294	15,660	16,954
12	Unao	..	19,147	19,147	..	18,636	18,636	..	17,812	17,812	..	16,889	16,889
13	Rai Bareilly	1,265	15,022	16,287	1,291	14,007	15,298	1,054	13,303	14,357	37	13,375	13,412
14	Sitapur	..	4,336	4,336	..	4,061	4,061	..	3,374	3,374	..	532	532
15	Hardoi	2,764	46,218	48,982	2,557	44,636	47,193	2,265	43,357	45,622	..	42,378	42,378

(¹) Includes 49,174 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(²) " 52,319 " " " " " "

(³) " 54,044 " " " " " "

(⁴) Including 56,617 weavers relieved at their own trade.

* Incomplete

† Exclusive of 74,033 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bara Banki		1,206	1,206		997	997		1,459	1,459		1,852	1,852
17	Mirzapur	2,153	14,138	16,291	25	12,388	12,413	793	11,327	12,120	31	8,103	8,134
18	Bijnor		1,593	1,593		1,606	1,606		1,391	1,391		1,031	1,031
19	Moradabad		1,833	1,833		1,669	1,669		1,221	1,221		1,221	1,221
20	Bareilly		812	812		832	832		851	851		811	811
21	Muttra		2,089	2,089		2,047	2,047		1,689	1,689		1,689	1,689
22	Etah		669	669	..	695	695	...	775	775		856	856
23	Mainpuri		1,001	1,001	..	1,797	1,797	..	2,111	2,111		20	20
24	Faizabad		1,385	1,385	..	1,397	1,397	..	1,366	1,366		1,259	1,259
25	Budaun		288	288		295	295		284	284		261	261
26	Shahjahanpur		3,398	3,398		3,383	3,383		2,719	2,719		2,565	2,565
27	Pilibhit	455	2,116	2,571		2,084	2,084		2,072	2,072		1,986	1,986
28	Kheri	159	440	599		359	359		385	385		150	150
29	Sultanpur		1,949	1,949		1,776	1,776		1,188	1,488		1,111	1,111
30	Peethgarh		3,732	3,732		3,272	3,272		2,168	2,168		2,139	2,139
31	Fyzabad		767	767		759	759		501	501		363	363
32	Fatehpur		9,101	9,101		8,954	8,954		8,190	8,190		7,386	7,386
33	Azamgarh		12,713	12,713		11,606	11,606		10,109	10,109		7,683	7,683
34	Benares	..	17,897	17,897		17,248	17,248		17,163	17,163		16,182	16,182
35	Gonda		2,941	2,941	..	2,356	2,356		2,156	2,456		1,991	1,991
36	Basti		866	866		670	670		568	568		393	393
TOTAL FOR N - W P & O		52,361	414,457	466,821	30,662	392,838	423,500	21,290	373,117	394,707	15,775	331,710*	347,485
Punjab													
1	Hissa												
2	Rohtak	15,207	7,363	22,570	9,228	7,405	16,633	8,353	7,010	15,363	5,971	7,231	13,194
3	Delhi		1,457	1,457		569	569		61	61	..	61	61
4	Karnal		653	653		642	642		651	651		651	651
5	Umballa	900	208	1,108	1,286	866	2,152	1,116	209	1,325	902	210	1,110
6	Ferozepur	380	331	711	266	261	527		147	147			
TOTAL PUNJAB		16,487	10,012	26,499	10,780	9,743	20,523	9,469	8,078	17,547	6,873	8,074	14,621
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	23,372	13,295	36,667	18,895	14,568	33,463	11,841	16,308	28,149	10,136	21,416	39,565
2	Damoh	25,805	14,831	40,636	10,768	15,595	26,363	12,783	15,562	28,345	57,716	19,060	76,805
3	Jabalpur	34,019	42,309	76,328	26,080	44,657	70,737	23,119	45,070	68,189	24,158	11,819	80,008
4	Mandla	14,105	7,560	21,665	14,864	11,576	26,440	15,495	16,527	32,022	14,569	18,153	50,175
5	Seoni	5,649	9,665	15,314	6,274	11,528	17,802	4,198	12,999	17,197	5,098	13,282	18,380
6	Narsinghpur	21,790	11,992	33,782	26,174	13,529	39,703	22,515	14,400	36,915	20,419	11,707	48,622
7	Hoshangabad	36,389	7,129	43,518	43,545	7,490	51,035	35,053	7,787	42,840	32,652	7,557	50,397
8	Nimar	1,069	1,116	2,185	1,136	1,150	2,286	1,069	1,401	2,470	1,182	1,518	2,690
9	Betul	8,532	3,714	12,246	9,661	3,967	13,628	8,499	4,983	13,482	9,737	7,129	20,611
10	Chhindwara	15,013	3,315	18,328	14,944	3,952	18,896	14,613	4,109	18,722	12,370	3,717	22,487
11	Nagpur	8,923	5,549	14,472	9,551	7,238	16,789	7,756	8,522	16,278	8,941	8,656	17,597
12	Chanda		1,704	1,704		1,937	1,937		1,530	1,530		1,528	1,528
13	Bhandara	14,929	8,790	23,719	17,168	8,756	25,924	15,897	8,837	24,734	20,534	10,148	34,882
14	Balaghat	36,394	11,390	47,784	37,894	11,911	49,805	28,741	12,362	41,103	36,394	13,472	54,866
15	Raipur	47,209	18,498	65,707	44,833	21,364	66,197	40,909	22,955	63,864	43,069	23,634	87,503
16	Bilaspur	52,270	67,733	120,003	47,400	75,693	123,093	44,957	80,856	125,813	41,813	87,226	137,039
17	Sambalpur	875	174	1,049	871	871	871	800	71	871	871	871	871
18	Wardha	1,995	647	2,642	2,029	431	2,460	861	505	1,366	1,636	674	2,310
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		348,347	229,411	577,758	338,027	255,342	593,369	289,099	274,784	563,883	341,290	293,216	634,506
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	(not reported)	(not reported)		1,824	261	2,085	792	122	914	891	134	1,025
2	Myingyan	20,893	5,144	26,037	19,819	5,174	24,993	15,998	4,004	20,002	14,799	4,215	24,993
3	Yamethin	(not reported)	(not reported)		...	274	274	...	259	259	...	235	235
TOTAL BURMA		20,893	5,144	26,037	21,643	5,709	27,352	16,790	4,385	21,175	15,690	4,584	25,759

* Exclusive of 75,019 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Includes 4,119 gratuitously relieved on family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 16,018 persons employed on railway and other private works

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897.		
	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total
<i>Berar</i>												
Akola	3,200	3,467	6,667	2,768	4,887	7,655	345	4,323	4,668	340	4,326	4,666
Basim	397	504	901	..	508	508	..	372	372	..	318	318
Ellichpur	1,948	2,191	4,139	1,910	3,023	4,933	2,384	2,894	5,278	1,576	2,784	4,360
Amraoti	330	437	767	461	445	906	8	347	355	(Not reported)	..	..
Buldana . . . . .	..	63	63	..	..	..	..	179	179	..	1,040	1,040
Wun	1,849	561	2,410	163	..	163	103	..	103	66	..	66
TOTAL BERAR	7,724	7,223	14,947	5,302	8,863	14,165	2,840	8,115	10,955	1,982	8,468	10,450
<i>Hyderabad</i>												
Raichur . . . . .	..	552	552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	302
Naldurg	12,699+	1,007	13,706	17,427+	1,592	19,019	..	..	..	21,298§	216	21,514
Gulbarga . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingsagar . . . . .	..	758	758	..	773	773	..	..	..	..	1,041	1,041
Bir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar . . . . .	..	175	175	..	15	15	15,531	5,744	21,275	..	254	254
Hyderabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgandal . . . . .	..	1,853	1,853	..	1,248	1,248	..	..	..	..	397	397
Aurangabad . . . . .	..	1,391	1,391	..	1,083	1,083	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL HYDERABAD	12,699	5,736	18,435	17,427	4,711	22,138	15,531	5,744	21,275	21,298	2,210	23,508
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	16,250	5,924	22,174	15,558	7,057	22,615	16,216	8,138	24,354	14,950	8,089	23,039
Baghelkhand	12,846	2,652	15,498	11,072	5,010	16,082	10,072	5,081	15,153	10,143	4,817	14,960
Gwalior	7,082	3,595	10,677	6,832	3,788	10,620	5,157	3,011	8,168	5,436	1,638	6,984
Bhopal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	678	1,428	766	704	1,470
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	36,178	12,171	48,349	33,462	15,855	49,317	32,195	16,908	49,108	31,205	15,248	46,453
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
Marwar . . . . .	..	1,113	1,113	..	1,098	1,098	..	..	..	..	1,034	1,034
Dholpur	433	504	937	344	417	761	453	407	860	158	369	527
Bikanir . . . . .	..	98	98	..	79	79	..	79	79	..	74	74
Jaisalmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhimtpr . . . . .	..	374	374	..	374	374	..	251	251	..	196	196
Tonk	2,577	3,389	5,966	782	3,789	4,571	792	3,755	4,547	748	3,610	4,358
Deoli . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	8
Bundi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	280	280	..	297	297	..	305	305
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	3,010	5,478	8,488	1,126	6,045	7,171	1,245	4,797	6,042	906	5,596	6,502
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	1,434,310	1,300,018	2,734,328	1,357,205	1,255,786	2,612,991	1,261,194	1,191,205	2,452,399	1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111

+ Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bu, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Elgandal.

† No details reported.

§ Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

|| Besides 1,853 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however usually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 18th September, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 5TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 5th September 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 4th September 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	8,48,511	484	1,737	9,39,000	541	79,46,103	94,03,000	14,56,897			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	24,258	191	125	20,000	213	1,65,333	1,86,000	20,667			
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	80,228	93	862	74,000	86	6,01,195	7,50,000	6,905			
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	85,990	114	752	93,700	125	7,80,375	10,45,000	2,64,625			
Bezwada extn (East orist state)	116	21	2,311	136	21	2,600	14	19,636	20,000	364			
Mad-Ernur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	167	9	1,959	218	9	1,700	189	17,579	11,000	6,579		5,079	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,22,727	175	1,815	2,76,000	152	26,44,472	28,41,000	2,46,528			
Palanpur-Decsa	45	17	474	25	17	400	24	4,807	4,100	707		707	
South Indian	101	1,042	1,88,169	191	1,042	1,68,000	101	15,40,713	16,11,000	61,287			
Mayavaram Mutupet	89	54	4,980	92	54	4,900	91	40,117	48,100	7,983			
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,85,538	110	1,165	1,59,000	139	10,14,512	15,10,000	4,95,488			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	28,718	97	296	41,000	139	2,45,000	3,70,000	1,25,000			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	750	65,555	87	815	85,000	104	5,12,809	6,72,000	1,59,191			
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	10,447	52	200	10,100	52	9,907	1,02,000	92,093			
Assam-Bengal	57	159	7,377	46	238	13,700	55	83,866	1,04,000	20,134			
Burma	145	886	1,00,581	124	886	00,000	112	10,01,517	10,82,000	80,483			
TOTAL	218	9,894	19,10,309	193	10,031	19,95,000	199	1,71,47,077	2,01,30,000	29,82,923			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	4,82,003	181	2,883	6,67,000	231	45,02,308	56,20,000	11,17,692			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,14,166	143	875	1,10,000	136	11,06,559	12,43,000	1,36,441			
Eastern Bengal (including metric and 2' 6" gauges)	423	514	3,67,102	451	814	3,34,000	410	26,40,677	22,80,000	3,60,677			
East Coast	89	500	32,712	65	538	71,500	133	4,41,310	5,52,000	1,10,690			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	2,151	86	25	1,200	18	20,736	17,200	3,536			
Cherra-Companyganj	60												
TOTAL	221	4,792	9,98,134	208	5,135	11,93,000	232	88,24,020	97,44,000	9,20,000			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	4,61,723	310	1,191	4,17,000	310	40,60,171	41,49,000	88,829			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,52,654	543	461	1,01,000	414	18,71,150	20,58,000	1,86,850			
Madras	248	840	1,90,037	237	840	2,23,000	265	19,12,801	21,94,000	2,81,199			
TOTAL	350	2,791	6,14,414	327	2,792	8,01,000	308	78,44,158	83,71,000	5,26,842			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE ASSISTED COMPANIES)	240	17,477	35,21,947	219	17,961	40,49,000	225	3,38,16,161	3,82,51,000	44,35,839			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	157	160	20,219	126	160	75,700	161	1,08,617	2,59,000	1,48,383			
Tarkessur	242	22	4,571	221	22	4,500	205	1,50,000	40,000	1,09,000		2,500	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	7,086	107	66	25,200	352	69,633	80,800	11,167			
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,661	195	36	3,900	108	5,50,000	63,500	57,500			
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	12,170	156	78	14,600	167	1,10,190	1,18,000	7,810			
Ahmedabad-Parantij													
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	12,941	254	51	13,000	255	1,33,454	1,36,000	2,546			
TOTAL	174	413	63,948	155	454	88,100	194	6,18,561	7,49,000	1,30,439			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	27	74	1,755	24	74	900	12	15,570	10,800	4,770			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,852	95	114	3,900	34	88,262	44,500	43,762			
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	2,051	76	35	700	20	1,13,000	10,400	10,300			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	65,576	197	334	63,000	199	5,02,501	6,25,000	1,22,499			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,244	96	13	700	54	10,800	8,400	2,400			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	1,18,777	138	108	15,600	114	1,79,765	95,300	84,465			
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,766	377	10	3,300	330	32,229	30,700	1,529			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore From including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,691	71	66	6,700	102	47,967	66,500	18,533			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,021	65	93	5,100	58	44,241	47,100	2,859			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,167	75	29	2,300	79	18,174	22,000	3,826			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dahhor	49	72	3,200	44	79	3,100	39	24,141	30,500	6,359			
Ankleswar Pardi section (Rajpipla)													
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,216	55	22	700	32	9,019	5,800	3,219			
TOTAL	115	968	1,18,016	122	995	1,06,500	107	9,86,364	10,05,400	19,036			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr	84	334	2,479	67	334	20,000	60	2,04,859	2,04,000	859			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	2,735	59	46	3,700	80	26,181	31,100	4,919			
Jamnagar													
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	20,903	57	364	15,100	41	1,55,856	1,71,000	15,144			
Oddeypore-Chitor	43	60	3,733	62	60	3,200	53	24,001	21,200	2,801			
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	7,219	77	94	8,500	90	54,406	60,100	5,694			
TOTAL	70	808	57,060	64	940	52,800	56	4,65,393	5,07,300	41,907			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,755	40,60,980	206	20,360	42,06,400	211	3,58,86,779	4,05,13,600	46,26,821			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(e) Includes the Thiruch state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(g) Information not received

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsar, and the Amratol railways

(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 5th September 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXI of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97		WEEK ENDING 5TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 5th September 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 4th September 1897	Increase	Decrease.	
			Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Per mile open per week	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Per mile open per week					
			Total	Rs			Total	Rs							
State lines worked by companies															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
East Indian	605	1,735	8,48,511	489	1,737	9,39,000	541	2,08,17,756	2,43,06,000	34,88,244					
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	24,258	194	125	26,600	213	7,73,520	4,11,000	37,180					
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	80,228	93	862	74,000	86	22,59,171	24,00,000	1,40,829					
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	85,990	114	752	93,700	125	21,43,146	26,84,000	5,40,854					
Bezwada & N. (East Coast state)	154	21	2,854	136	21	2,600	124	50,079	64,000	7,321					
Mad-Eannur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	103	9	1,959	218	9	1,700	189	34,372	77,000		6,472				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	3,22,727	178	1,815	2,76,000	152	8,43,866	79,63,000		4,75,667				
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	474	28	17	400	24	25,796	18,100		7,698				
South Indian	165	1,042	1,38,169	181	1,042	1,68,000	161	39,83,953	40,26,000	42,047					
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,080	92	54	4,900	91	1,15,586	1,17,000	1,414					
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,28,538	110	1,165	1,59,000	136	30,79,691	35,74,000	5,03,309					
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	28,748	97	296	41,000	139	6,45,930	8,72,000	2,26,020					
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	65,558	87	815	85,000	104	24,55,095	28,12,000	3,56,905					
Lucknow-Bareilly	70	200	10,447	52	200	10,400	52	3,28,956	3,63,000	34,044					
Assam-Bengal	61	159	7,377	46	238	13,700	58	2,37,742	3,46,000	1,08,258					
Burma	176	886	1,09,581	124	886	99,000	112	28,63,316	33,26,000	4,62,684					
TOTAL															
231 9,894 19,10,399 193 10,034 19,95,000 199 4,78,50,728 5,33,10,000 54,59,272															
State lines worked by the State															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,82,003	181	2,833	6,67,000	231	1,21,23,233	1,28,30,000	7,06,767					
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,14,106	143	875	1,19,000	136	35,39,539	36,68,000	1,28,461					
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,67,102	451	814	3,34,000	410	55,47,216	51,26,000	4,21,216					
East Coast	94	500	32,712	65	538	71,800	133	11,18,897	12,61,000	1,42,103					
<i>Special gauges—</i>															
Jorhat	73	25	2,151	86	25	1,200	48	40,183	43,700	3,517					
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,056	(i) 4,200	858					
TOTAL															
219 4,792 9,98,134 208 5,135 11,93,000 232 2,23,71,126 2,20,32,900 5,59,774															
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,61,723	310	1,491	4,47,000	300	1,38,60,612	1,15,36,000	23,24,612					
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,52,654	548	461	1,91,700	414	68,94,310	65,20,000	3,68,310					
Madras	253	840	1,99,037	237	840	2,23,000	265	47,38,808	51,90,000	4,51,192					
TOTAL															
397 2,791 9,13,414 317 2,792 8,61,000 305 2,54,93,730 2,32,52,000 22,41,730															
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)															
251 17,477 38,21,947 219 17,961 40,49,000 225 9,57,18,584 9,94,04,900 37,76,316															
Assisted companies.															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	20,219	126	160	25,700	161	5,28,960	6,08,000	70,040					
Tarkessur	273	22	4,871	221	22	4,500	205	1,37,544	1,37,000		544				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Rohilkhand and Kumon (Coy's sec)	131	66	7,086	107	66	25,200	382	2,14,148	1,89,000		25,148				
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	6,661	185	36	3,900	108	1,14,613	1,08,000		6,613				
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	2,170	156	78	14,600	187	2,73,946	3,51,000	77,054					
Ahmedabad-Parānī				41		1,200	29	(k) 31,800	31,800						
<i>Special gauge—</i>															
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	12,941	254	51	13,000	255	3,65,415	3,44,000	21,415					
TOTAL															
176 413 63,948 155 454 88,100 194 16,34,626 17,68,800 1,34,174															
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
Bina-Goonā	28	74	1,755	24	74	900	12	39,334	43,800	4,466					
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,852	95	114	3,900	34	2,66,556	1,45,000		61,556				
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,651	78	35	700	20	(l) 13,636	47,000	33,364					
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	65,576	197	334	63,000	189	13,20,017	14,70,000	1,40,983					
The Gaekwar's Pindā	159	13	1,244	96	13	700	54	60,849	30,500		32,349				
Rajpura Bhatinda	159	108	14,877	138	108	15,600	144	5,15,217	3,09,000		2,06,217				
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,766	377	10	3,300	330	66,697	83,200	16,503					
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Yesvantpur Mysore Fion including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,691	71	66	6,700	102	1,09,485	1,41,000	31,515					
The Gaekwar's Mehsāna	85	93	6,021	65	93	5,400	58	2,21,048	1,53,000		68,048				
Kolhapur	76	29	2,167	75	29	2,300	79	51,183	52,000	817					
<i>Special gauges—</i>															
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,200	44	79	3,100	39	1,06,618	99,100		7,518				
Anklesvar-Pāndi section (Rajpura)				19		200	11	(m) 2,100	2,100						
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,216	55	22	700	32	27,564	23,400	4,164					
TOTAL															
125 968 1,18,016 122 996 1,06,500 107 27,56,204 25,90,100 1,57,104															
Lines owned & worked by n. states															
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	22,479	67	334	20,000	60	8,10,335	7,60,000		50,335				
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,735	59	46	3,700	80	77,866	84,700	6,834					
Jamnagar				51		2,300	45	(n) 49,900	49,900						
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	20,903	57	364	15,100	41	4,85,612	5,10,000	24,368					
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,733	62	60	3,200	53	57,263	52,600		4,663				
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	78	94	7,219	77	94	8,500	90	1,73,529	1,69,000		4,529				
TOTAL															
82 898 57,069 64 949 52,800 56 16,04,625 16,26,200 21,575															
GRAND TOTAL															
239 19,756 40,60,980 206 20,360 42,96,400 211 10,17,14,039 10,54,89,000 37,74,961															

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutām-Nāgda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received.
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Waidha Coal, the Dhond-Manmād, the Khāmgaon, and the Amrāoti railways.
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 4th September 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 5th September 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 4th September 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 4th September 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SMILA, the 16th September 1897.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

	IN THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST, OI									
	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	96	80	1,07	1,23	1,17	1,19	1,25	1,29	1,46	1,30
Liquors										
Spirit	1,950	20,10	22,31	20,28	22,75	20,90	21,66	24,17	23,83	23,28
Other liquors	2,57	2,56	2,53	2,83	2,58	2,68	2,26	2,04	2,43	2,39
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,59	2,62	2,79	1,87
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,07	1,08	1,03	1,00
Cotton manufactures										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,84	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,91	22,29	10,09
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,12	8,73	6,58
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,06	9,02	4,70
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,02	68	45
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,29	1,23	1,37	1,12
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,05	1,52	1,49	1,49
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	1,44	1,68	1,06
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,05	2,81	3,18	2,83
Metals										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57	3,09	2,62	2,10
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	1,74	1,68	1,03
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,95	12,58	10,20	15,97
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	53	53	47
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,75	1,21	85	97
Oils Petroleum	4,46	6,85	5,95	6,65	6,68	6,77	5,05	19,81	14,82	18,20
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	70	80	60
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	1,02	1,06	69
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,94	3,04	2,94	3,16
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,72	5,41	5,19	3,15
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,68	1,13	1,31	1,71
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	58	69	45
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,80	7,28	4,71	7,05
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	63	59	41
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	82	73	71
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	54	49	45
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,32	2,12	2,45	1,65
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	57	58	57
All other articles	2	1	1	1	1	6	7,62	9,09	8,97	8,88
TOTAL	27,52	30,33	31,88	31,00	33,19	31,61	88,15	1,61,70	1,41,19	1,34,07
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	22,73	29,81	37,22	35,86	25,14	30,21	35,02	34,71	31,28	20,70
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	50,25	60,14	69,10	66,86	58,33	61,82	1,23,47	1,96,41	1,72,47	1,54,77
TOTAL NET REVENUE	48,72	58,50	67,31	64,56	56,71	59,79	1,20,63	1,91,95	1,67,15	1,50,98
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal { Import	8,48	9,58	9,93	10,33	11,56	10,34	22,08	62,79	52,92	47,38
Export	6,95	5,36	6,93	6,38	5,17	5,94	5,76	7,51	5,57	2,45
Bombay { Import	6,99	7,63	9,01	8,72	8,97	9,72	41,43	57,63	53,91	51,97
Export	54	85	68	46	68	70	1,20	1,07	1,18	1,00
Sind { Import	2,68	2,54	2,97	2,65	2,59	2,66	4,81	8,55	8,60	7,93
Export	18	23	33	27	28	22	24	25	13	28
Madras { Import	4,50	4,51	5,23	4,27	4,44	4,15	8,61	10,14	10,41	13,10
Export	2,26	2,72	1,88	1,78	1,60	2,07	3,21	2,20	3,34	5,13
Burma { Import	4,19	5,15	3,94	4,01	4,71	3,67	6,53	12,90	10,95	10,62
Export	11,95	19,93	26,41	25,69	16,71	20,32	23,76	22,91	20,14	11,12

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

PRINCIPAL PORTS—		Week ending 18th September 1897.	1st November 1896 to 18th September 1897
CALCUTTA	Imports . . Exports . .	118,713 23,415 + 95,298	11,465,754 4,825,892 + 6,639,862
RANGOON	Imports . . Exports . .	5,564 127,591 —122,027	365,161 28,542,552 —28,177,391
MADRAS	Imports . . Exports . .	40,100 10,700 + 29,400	1,357,900 381,100 + 976,800
BOMBAY	Imports . . Exports . .	355,000 104,800 + 250,200	10,446,200 4,596,600 + 5,849,600
KARÁCHI	Imports . . Exports . .	50,600 80,000 —29,400	1,638,171 4,411,776 —2,773,605
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 18th September 1897.
PATNA	Imports . . Exports . .	14,700 16,300 —1,600	1,177,100 810,400 + 366,700
GAYA	Imports . . Exports . .	... ... ...	272,400 95,500 + 176,900
SHAHABAD	Imports . . Exports . .	18,300 600 + 17,700	340,000 345,000 —5,000
SÁRAN	Imports . . Exports . .	20,200 900 + 19,300	1,352,700 172,200 + 1,180,500
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . . Exports . .	... 1,000 —1,000	476,400 53,600 + 422,800
MUZAFFARPUR (incomplete)	Imports . . Exports . .	6,683 3,565 + 3,118	964,443 74,151 + 890,292
DARBHANGA	Imports . . Exports . .	22,100 7,000 + 15,100	1,325,900 124,300 + 1,201,600
Bhágálpur Division—			
MONGHYR (preceding week)	Imports . . Exports . .	5,200 14,700 —9,500	294,600 1,122,600 —828,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd			
BHÁGÁLPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	1,421 23,022 —21,601	325,909 1,023,631 —697,722
PURNEA	Imports Exports	500 4,700 —4,200	116,723 171,539 —54,816
MALDA	Imports Exports	100 — +100	2,200 2,000 +200
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	1,900 8,200 —6,300	246,294 450,185 —210,191
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	3,600 600 +3,000	381,100 57,898 +323,202
DINAJPUR („)	Imports Exports	2,500 1,500 +1,400	64,700 411,284 —346,584
JALPAIGURI	Imports Exports	15,400 400 +15,000	318,503 14,143 +331,060
DARJEELING	Imports Exports	3,100 600 +2,500	162,100 6,000 +156,100
RANGPUR	Imports Exports	4,000 3,000 +1,000	53,700 80,300 —26,600
BOGRA	Imports Exports	3,900 100 +3,800	61,200 247,800 —236,600
PABNA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	3,500 100 +3,400	275,700 22,300 +253,400
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports Exports	7,200 1,500 +5,700	28,800 25,000 —3,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports Exports	.. 400 —400	33,800 163,000 —129,200
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	2,199 +2,199	83,502 9,715 +73,787
FAKIDPUR	Imports Exports	10,100 .. +10,100	202,200 26,500 +175,700
BACKERGANJ	Imports Exports	300 .. +300	1,900 47,400 —15,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	300	47,704
	Exports	300	39,963
		..	+ 7,741
NOAKHALI	Imports	200	700
	Exports . . . . .	..	6,900
		+ 200	— 6,200
CHITTAGONG	Imports	500	599,542
	Exports . . . . .	..	135,020
		+ 500	+ 464,522
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,200	179,400
	Exports	24,600	1,786,300
		— 21,400	— 1,606,900
BIRBHUM	Imports	600	36,200
	Exports	13,100	1,633,500
		— 12,500	— 1,597,300
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	8,100	111,100
	Exports	1,500	82,400
		+ 6,600	+ 28,700
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	..	361,054
	Exports . . . . .	..	1,436,408
		..	— 1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	800	33,600
	Exports	100	25,900
		+ 700	+ 7,700
NADIA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	6,500	813,300
	Exports	7,300	858,000
		— 800	— 44,700
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	900	65,400
	Exports	5,900	296,900
		— 5,000	— 231,500
JESSORE	Imports	1,000	271,700
	Exports	1,000	70,300
			+ 201,400
KHULNA	Imports	200	16,200
	Exports . . . . .	..	34,200
		+ 200	— 18,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HÁZÁRIBAGH	Imports	400	203,500
	Exports	400	2,600
			+ 200,900
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	..	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	..	3,700
			+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,400	208,700
	Exports	100	7,900
		+ 2,300	+ 200,800
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	300	8,933
	Exports	200	48,600
		+ 100	— 39,667
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	..	3,004
	Exports . . . . .	..	5,978
		..	— 2,974

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . .		2,130
	Exports . . .	3,200	337,106
		—3,200	—334,976
BALASORE	Imports . . .	1,000	22,500
	Exports . . .	26,000	1,168,700
		—25,000	—1,146,200
PURI	Imports . . .	5	2,313
	Exports . . .	2,095	52,713
		—2,090	—50,400
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . . .	1,374	269,035
	Exports . . .	885	210,798
		+489	+58,237
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . .	500	217,000
	Exports . . .	18,900	480,400
		—18,400	—263,400
MEERUT	Imports . . .	5,400	324,510
	Exports . . .	23,200	624,159
		—17,800	—299,649
PULANDESHAHR	Imports . . .	300	45,000
	Exports . . .	18,100	793,300
		—17,800	—748,300
ALIGARH	Imports . . .	2,100	157,500
	Exports . . .	32,100	850,000
		—30,000	—692,500
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . .	40	83,247
	Exports . . .	5,554	157,458
		—5,514	—74,211
AGRA	Imports . . .	6,700	543,500
	Exports . . .	11,200	515,900
		—4,500	+27,600
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,800	115,900
	Exports . . .	1,200	26,100
		+600	+89,800
MAINPURI	Imports . . .	100	17,700
	Exports . . .	600	29,700
		—500	—12,000
ETAWAH	Imports . . .	600	66,700
	Exports . . .	—600	46,000
			+20,700
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	100	19,400
	Exports . . .	4,100	210,000
		—4,000	—190,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	5,900	233,300
	Exports	...	11,000
		+ 5,900	+ 222,300
MORADABAD	Imports	3,900	209,400
	Exports	4,300	421,700
		— 400	— 212,300
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	1,100	94,064
	Exports	2,700	313,042
		— 1,600	— 218,978
BUDAUN	Imports	100	4,500
	Exports	100	22,100
		...	— 17,600
PILIBIT	Imports	500	53,875
	Exports	700	79,750
		— 200	— 25,875
BAREILY	Imports	6,300	181,300
	Exports	2,100	210,300
		+ 4,200	— 29,000
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	4,000	1,900,900
	Exports	15,800	679,300
		— 11,800	+ 1,221,600
FATEHPUR	Imports	1,400	219,500
	Exports	29	3,466
		+ 1,371	+ 216,034
BANDA	Imports	4,200	647,100
	Exports	2,400	7,000
		+ 1,800	+ 640,100
HAMIRPUR	Imports	2,300	152,400
	Exports	.	4,500
		+ 2,300	+ 147,900
ALLAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	9,400	1,248,100
	Exports	1,200	17,300
		+ 8,200	+ 1,230,800
JHANSI	Imports	3,100	469,900
	Exports	700	19,200
		+ 2,400	+ 450,700
JALAUN	Imports	4,200	272,300
	Exports	100	15,300
		+ 4,100	+ 257,000
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	19,800	645,000
	Exports	600	47,000
		+ 19,200	+ 598,000
MIRZAPUR	Imports	2,800	239,515
	Exports	300	13,363
		+ 2,500	+ 226,152
JAUNPUR	Imports	1,400	219,500
	Exports	...	43,300
		+ 1,400	+ 176,200
GHAZIPUR	Imports	4,800	144,800
	Exports	...	81,600
		+ 4,800	+ 60,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 15th September 1897	30th January to 15th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—concd</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	100	26,800
	Exports . . .	5,100	356,000
		—5,000	—329,200
BALLIA	Imports . . .	285	8,306
	Exports . . .	900	61,552
		—615	+16,161
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	5,100	135,200
	Exports . . .	1,400	527,900
		+3,700	—392,700
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	..	6,700
	Exports . . .	..	..
		..	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .	600	27,100
	Exports . . .	100	84,200
		+500	—57,100
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCANOW	Imports . . .	15,500	506,900
	Exports . . .	1,300	87,900
		+14,200	+419,000
UNAO	Imports . . .	..	62,200
	Exports . . .	..	600
		..	+61,600
RAF-BARELI	Imports . . .	1,600	270,600
	Exports . . .	500	9,900
		+1,100	+260,700
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	200	22,795
	Exports . . .	4,200	405,700
		—4,000	—382,905
KHFRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	..	12,700
	Exports . . .	3,200	164,400
		—3,200	—151,700
HARDOI	Imports . . .	100	165,900
	Exports . . .	300	49,500
		—200	+116,400
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	200	243,400
	Exports . . .	2,400	340,100
		—2,200	—96,700
GONDA	Imports . . .	..	199,932
	Exports . . .	100	199,200
		—100	+732
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	3,700	5,810
	Exports . . .	—3,700	210,500
			—201,690
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	..	70,200
	Exports . . .	9,800	314,900
		—9,800	—244,700
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	12,330	43,998
	Exports . . .	3,132	133,673
		+9,198	—89,675
BIKANER	Imports . . .	13,122	207,211
	Exports . . .	..	5
		+13,122	+207,206

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	24,200	321,300
	Exports	3,600	97,155
		+ 20,600	+ 224,145
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	5,200	1,075,600
	Exports	5,300	98,900
		—100	+ 976,700
Rohtak	Imports	200	6,200
	Exports	100	4,200
		+ 100	+ 2,000
Gurgaon (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,700	109,700
	Exports	8,000	211,400
		—5,300	—101,700
Delhi	Imports	17,100	865,400
	Exports	13,300	437,700
		+ 3,800	+ 427,700
Karnal	Imports	1,500	55,422
	Exports	600	54,200
		+ 900	+ 1,222
Ambala	Imports	6,600	418,300
	Exports	2,000	68,500
		+ 4,600	+ 349,800
Simla	Imports	1,400	73,200
	Exports . . . . .	..	200
		+ 1,400	+ 73,000
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	2,900	101,600
	Exports	36,900	906,500
		—34,000	—804,900
Ludhiana	Imports	1,200	122,700
	Exports	20,000	759,200
		—18,800	—636,500
Ferozpur	Imports	4,300	348,000
	Exports	20,700	805,100
		—16,400	—457,100
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	3,600	192,300
	Exports	4,700	206,700
		—1,100	—14,400
Jhang	Imports	100	28,300
	Exports	2,200	174,700
		—2,100	—146,400
Montgomery	Imports	3,100	111,100
	Exports	1,600	26,400
		+ 1,500	+ 84,700
Lahore	Imports	14,400	490,402
	Exports	6,800	418,201
		+ 7,600	+ 72,201
Amritsar	Imports	9,300	305,000
	Exports	13,900	587,400
		—4,600	—282,400
Gurdaspur	Imports	800	61,500
	Exports	5,100	422,418
		—4,300	—360,918

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
PANJAB—contd.			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . . .	1,400	137,900
	Exports . . .	300	61,800
		+ 1,100	+ 76,100
GUJRÁT	Imports . . .	1,900	150,100
	Exports . . .	1,600	31,800
		+ 300	+ 118,300
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . . .	500	121,400
	Exports . . .	4,000	536,400
		— 3,500	— 415,000
SHAHPUR	Imports . . .	1,500	76,200
	Exports . . .	5,800	80,000
		— 4,300	— 3,800
JHELAM	Imports . . .	3,486	217,178
	Exports . . .	1,524	30,104
		+ 1,962	+ 187,074
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . .	23,800	1,038,551
	Exports . . .	2,000	109,500
		+ 21,800	+ 929,051
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . .	3,400	290,700
	Exports . . .	9,000	336,300
		— 5,600	— 45,600
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	300	7,270
	Exports . . .	2,400	120,157
		— 2,100	— 112,887
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	300	20,800
	Exports . . .	5,100	225,700
		— 4,800	— 204,900
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	100	8,001
	Exports . . .	2,900	161,200
		— 2,800	— 153,199
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	26,300	598,400
	Exports . . .	3,700	350,300
		+ 22,600	+ 248,100
KAIRA	Imports . . .	2,300	214,400
	Exports . . .	3,300	202,800
		— 1,000	+ 11,600
PANCH MAHÁLS (preceding week)	Imports . . .	...	17,553
	Exports . . .	4,597	650,741
		— 4,597	— 633,188

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd.</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd.</i>			
BROACH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,900 2,100 + 800	380,031 277,266 + 102,765
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	23,900 6,200 + 17,700	650,700 215,400 + 435,300
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	70,874 761 + 70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,770 312 + 1,458	191,483 4,709 + 186,774
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	25,900 200 + 25,700	1,024,900 14,300 + 1,010,600
NÁSIL	Imports . . . Exports . . .	17,400 400 + 17,000	678,500 86,700 + 591,800
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	10,500 1,900 — 8,600	322,000 73,700 + 248,300
POONA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	13,400 21,700 — 8,300	1,087,321 46,000 + 1,041,321
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	12,900 1,400 + 11,500	472,700 204,200 + 268,500
SATARA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	586,837 17,638 + 569,199
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	19,600 1,800 + 17,800	528,400 180,100 + 348,300
BIJAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	30,700 100 + 30,600	683,800 14,300 + 669,500
DHARWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	12,200 16,300 — 4,100	241,433 588,521 — 347,088
TANNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,200 1,600 — 400	207,000 337,700 — 130,700
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,900 1,800 + 100	126,167 137,320 — 11,153
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	10,877 4,704 + 6,173	821,031 82,556 + 738,475
KANARA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	100 ... + 100	26,700 126,100 — 99,400
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,800 100 + 7,700	690,300 22,300 + 668,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	5,085	148,520
	Exports	49,397	2,139,621
		—44,312	—1,991,101
THAR-PÁRKAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	9,900	368,000
	Exports	3,500	356,400
		+6,400	+11,600
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	1,200	27,200
	Exports	700	311,800
		+500	—284,600
HYDERABAD	Imports . . . . .	...	166,600
	Exports . . . . .	...	250,500
		...	—83,900
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	3,200	335,000
	Exports	400	22,160
		+2,800	+312,840
JUBBULPORE	Imports	1,800	445,400
	Exports	2,800	268,400
		—1,000	+177,000
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	2,400	203,500
	Exports	500	92,900
		+1,900	+110,600
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	3,200	255,900
	Exports	100	44,800
		+3,100	+211,100
NIMAR	Imports	7,500	271,100
	Exports	700	32,900
		+6,800	+238,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	4,000	111,600
	Exports	300	20,800
		+3,700	+90,800
NÁGPUR	Imports	8,500	592,600
	Exports	4,400	126,900
		+4,100	+465,700
CHÁNDA	Imports	100	16,500
	Exports . . . . .	...	71,600
		+100	—55,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports	1,500	390,300
	Exports	3,100	98,100
		—1,600	+292,200
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	2,500	120,200
	Exports	2,800	510,000
		—300	—389,800
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,400	203,759
	Exports	600	59,298
		+1,800	+144,461
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . . . .	...	13,500
	Exports	10,800	616,600
		—10,800	—603,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 18th September 1897.	30th January to 18th September 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . .	20,500	352,900
	Exports . .	600	24,300
		+ 19,900	+ 328,600
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . .	5,400	260,300
	Exports . .	2,600	132,600
		+ 2,800	+ 127,700
BULDANA	Imports . .	1,734	51,234
	Exports . .	.	5,000
		+ 1,734	+ 46,234
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . .	13,300	182,900
	Exports . .	700	135,800
		+ 12,600	+ 47,100
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . .	20,700	592,200
	Exports . .	700	40,900
		+ 20,000	+ 551,300
GODÁVARI	Imports . .	2,900	215,100
	Exports . .	52,900	1,621,800
		—50,000	—1,406,700
KISTNA	Imports . .	600	49,674
	Exports . .	14,500	1,212,807
		—13,900	—1,163,133
NELLORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	400	26,958
	Exports . .	1,800	89,904
		—1,400	—62,946
KARNÚL („)	Imports . .	...	132,200
	Exports . .	1,400	38,800
		—1,400	+ 93,400
BELLARY	Imports . .	11,800	611,700
	Exports . .	2,900	155,000
		+ 8,900	+ 456,700
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	4,700	139,100
	Exports . .	2,300	180,500
		+ 2,400	—41,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports . .	1,200	139,600
	Exports . .	4,000	117,900
		—2,800	+ 21,700
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . .	5,500	313,700
	Exports . .	13,100	681,600
		—7,600	—367,900
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . .	600	30,000
	Exports . .	7,400	297,800
		—6,800	—267,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . .	800	99,500
	Exports . .	30,900	1,033,300
		—30,100	—933,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 18th September 1897	30th January to 18th September 1897
MADRAS—<i>contd</i>			
SALEM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	1,500	42,300
	Exports . . .	11,400 —9,900	487,500 —445,200
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	16,900	373,000
	Exports . . .	48,700 —31,800	997,200 —624,200
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	989	49,714
	Exports . . .	13,793 —12,804	310,595 —260,881
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	14,600	169,300
	Exports . . .	144,700 —130,100	4,000,900 —3,831,600
MADURA	Imports . . .	3,100	98,200
	Exports . . .	20,600 —17,500	648,100 —549,900
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	29,400	891,700
	Exports . . .	16,800 +12,600	786,500 +105,200
MALABAR	Imports . . .	25,200	1,822,600
	Exports . . .	7,800 +17,400	411,400 +1,411,200
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	600	112,420
	Exports . . .	800 —200	627,590 —515,170

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, September 18th, 1897.

The general weather over India has been somewhat disturbed during the week under review but there has been very little actual monsoon weather experienced. The log of the mail steamer which traversed the Arabian Sea during this period shows that in the centre of the sea a moderate to gentle monsoon was blowing, but that on approaching the Bombay coast light variable winds and fine weather were encountered. As a result the weather over India was largely influenced by local causes, and was showery and unsettled in places and fine in others. During the first four days of the week the weather over North Bombay and the north-west of India was largely influenced by the storm which was passing through Berar on the closing day of last week and which hung about the north of the Arabian Sea from Sunday to Wednesday of the present week. During this time, not only were cyclonic winds and rains reported from North Bombay, but a flow of air from the north of the Arabian Sea into North-West India took place which gave heavyish rain to Rajputana, the North-West Provinces and the Kumaun Himalayas. During the same four days the weather was steadily showery over Burma, Assam and Bengal and fine over Madras and the Punjab. By the morning of Thursday the 16th the Arabian Sea storm had disappeared, and the weather became very quiet throughout the whole country. From this date to the close of the week there were occasional showers, but, except over Burma, Assam and Bengal, where the showers were frequent and heavy, the weather was generally fine with a few passing showers of rain. The weather during the week was generally warmer than usual, but on Wednesday the 15th, when the influence of the storm in the north of the Arabian Sea and the flow of air from the sea into North-West India were both at their maximum and the rainfall consequently both heavy and extensive, the mean temperature of the whole country was below the normal, but with this exception the heat throughout the week was greater than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 12th.*—The barometer had fallen slightly over Bengal and Arakan and slightly to briskly over Sind and Kathiawar, but had risen elsewhere. The cyclonic storm which had been passing through Berar on Saturday the 11th was shown over the Kathiawar Coast near Veraval. The storm was deeper than on the preceding day. The winds over Western and Central India were largely influenced by the storm, while westerly winds were reported from Madras and south-easterly winds over Northern India. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the greater part of the Peninsula and the Indus Valley. The weather had been generally fine with a few passing showers, but in Burma, across the head of the Peninsula and in Gujarat the rainfall was heavier and more general.

Monday, September 13th.—Pressure had increased briskly over the Konkan, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, but had changed only slightly elsewhere. The depression had moved westward into the north of the Arabian Sea and was apparently lying immediately to the west of Veraval. The winds were southerly along the Bombay coast and across Gujarat, while elsewhere there was not much change. The mean temperature was low over the greater part of the Peninsula as well as over Upper Burma and Deltaid Bengal, but generally the heat was excessive. The distribution of rain had been the same as on the preceding day, and the fall was only general over Burma, across the head of the Peninsula and in North Bombay.

Tuesday, September 14th—The barometric changes had been slight or small, and the general conditions of pressure were generally similar to those reported on the 13th. The cyclonic storm still lay off the Kathiawar Coast. The southerly current along the Bombay Coast and across Gujarat into Rajputana, etc., still held steadily, but the south-easterly current over Northern India was less steady, and elsewhere the wind directions were very variable. The heat was above the normal over the Gangetic Plain and Lower Sind, below the normal over Lower Bengal and Rajputana and about the average elsewhere. The weather had been fine to showery. In Lower Bengal and parts of the east of the Punjab and the west of the North-West Provinces the falls of rain had been heavy.

Wednesday, September 15th—The barometer had fallen practically everywhere. The fall had been brisk to rapid over Northern and North-Eastern India and brisk at Bhuj. The depression from the Arabian Sea was moving northward and crossing the Kathiawar Coast, while very shallow depressions were shown—one over Bengal, a second over the Delhi district and a third over the North Punjab. The southerly winds over Bombay, Gujarat, etc., noticed on the preceding days held steadily, but in all other places the winds were very variable. The mean temperature was defective over North-West and North-East India and excessive over the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces. The abnormal deficiency was over 12° at Sirsa. The weather was generally showery, and in parts of Burma and of East Bengal the falls had been heavy.

Thursday, September 16th—Pressure had continued to decrease almost everywhere. Readings were highest in the extreme south-west and lowest in the extreme north-west, and the pressure difference was about normal. Westerly to southerly winds prevailed throughout the whole country and the force was about normal. The heat was greater than usual over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and less than usual over North-West and North-East India. Showery weather had prevailed, except over the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, the central parts of the country and Madras, where the weather had been fine. The heaviest falls of rain continued to be reported from Burma and East Bengal.

Friday, September 17th—Pressure had generally risen. The increase had been greater in the north than in the south, so that the pressure difference had decreased, but otherwise the general conditions of pressure were unaltered. The winds were practically unchanged and were largely below the normal force. The mean temperature remained low in the north-west and north-east and high elsewhere. The weather remained showery over a large part of the country, and the amounts were heavy in North-East India and locally at Mount Abu and at Trichinopoly.

Saturday, September 18th—The barometer had fallen over the south of the Peninsula and risen elsewhere. The rise had been rapid in the north. Pressure was becoming uniform, but readings were low over the Punjab and Sind and relatively low over the west of the Bay, while they were high over the west of the Peninsula and over Tenasserim. The winds exhibited an indraught towards the centre of the Bay, but were variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over North-East India and North Bombay, but was excessive elsewhere. The weather remained showery—more particularly in the north-east.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has changed a good deal during the week under review. Compared with the normal the heat was excessive in the north and low in the south on the 12th and 13th, then on the 14th a rapid fall in the north-east and north-west reduced temperature to below the normal in those two localities, while, over the Peninsula the heat rose to the normal. On the 15th, 16th and 17th the heat was steadily excessive over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces and steadily in defect in the north, so that conditions were the opposite of those prevailing at the commencement of the week.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week.

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0.8	+0.6	+1.7	—0.4	+0.6	+1.2	+1.0	+0.8
Bengal and Assam	+1.7	+1.4	—0.8	—0.5	—0.8	—0.8	+0.2	+0.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2.4	+2.8	+2.1	—2.4	—1.0	+0.9	+3.0	+1.1
Punjab	+1.9	+2.9	+1.2	—3.5	—1.1	+1.4	+2.0	+0.7
Bombay	+0.3	+0.6	+1.5	+1.9	+1.7	+2.2	+2.1	+1.5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.8	+1.0	+1.0	+1.4	+1.6	+2.3	+2.3	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat .	+3.6	+2.1	+1.3	+0.3	—0.2	—0.2	—0.1	+1.0
Sind and Rajputana	+3.7	+3.8	—1.1	—1.1	—0.9	+1.1	+2.0	+1.1
Madras	—1.0	—0.8	+0.9	+1.2	+1.8	+2.4	+1.2	+0.8
Mean for whole of India . .	+1.6	+1.6	+0.9	—0.3	+0.2	+1.2	+1.5	+1.0

The daily variations for the whole country exhibit a slight excess of temperature on each day of the week, except the 15th when there was a trifling deficiency. At the commencement and again at the close of the week the general excess was about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The provincial variations also show a general excess of temperature, the amount ranging from only $0^{\circ} 1$ in Bengal and Assam to $1^{\circ} 5$ in Bombay and the Central Provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

September 12th	106° 9 at Jacobabad.
„ 13th	107° 4 „ „
„ 14th	102° 8 „ Khushab.
„ 15th	102° 5 „ Jacobabad.
„ 16th	101° 5 „ „
„ 17th	104° 4 „ „
„ 18th	104° 9 „ „

The above shows that the area of greatest heat held steadily throughout the week over North-West India, but maxima exceeding 100° were on several days recorded over the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has been somewhat more extensive than was the case last week, there being only one of the rainfall divisions reporting no rain. In Burma rain fell on each day of the week; in Bengal and Assam the first two days of the week were fairly fine, but the remaining days very showery, in the North-West Provinces the 14th, 15th and 16th were showery and the other days fine; in the Punjab the 14th and 15th were showery, except in the north and west, where the weather was generally fine throughout; there was very little rain reported from the Peninsula, except in the Konkan, where there was a daily fall, in the central parts of the country the weather was showery throughout, in the northern parts of Madras the weather was showery in the first half and in the southern parts in the second half of the week. The table at the close of the summary shows that there was no rain during the week in Baluchistan, but that in all other divisions, except the Central Punjab, effective rainfall was received. The amount of this rainfall ranged from 9.11 inches in the Assam (Hills), 7.59 inches in Assam (Surma), 7.34 inches in Arakan and 6.54 inches in East Bengal, to 0.23 inch in the North Punjab, 0.22 inch in the West Punjab and 0.13 inch in Madras (Central). The third column of the table shows that this distribution of the average actual rainfall differs considerably

from the normal distribution, the difference consisting roughly in an excess in the extreme north-west and north-east of India and a deficiency elsewhere. In the case of twenty-three of the rainfall divisions the week's rainfall was in excess of the normal, and in the case of thirty-four it was in defect of the normal, so that the rainfall as a whole was somewhat deficient. The principal instances of excess were 3.92 inches in East Bengal, 2.55 inches in Assam (Surma) and 3.19 inches in the Assam Hills, and the principal instances of deficiency were 4.42 inches in Tenasserim, 2.27 inches in Coorg, 2.25 inches in the Konkan and 1.75 inches in Orissa. In the Bombay Deccan the rainfall was generally very light and scattered, and except in Kolhapur the average of each district was largely below the normal. In Madras the returns show an excess of rain in the Vizagapatam, Godaveri, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts and a deficiency elsewhere.

The three concluding columns of the table giving the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period May 30th to September the 18th show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been in excess of the normal by 20 per cent. or more in fourteen divisions, *viz.*—South Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East), South Oudh, the North-West Provinces (West), the North-West Provinces (Hills), the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Malabar, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, West Rajputana, the East Coast (North) and the East Coast (Central), in defect of the normal by 20 per cent. or more in five divisions, *viz.*—Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab, Gujarat and Baluchistan, and about normal in the remaining thirty-eight divisions. Last week the numbers were sixteen divisions with excessive rain, eight divisions with deficient rain and thirty-three divisions with normal rainfall, so that during the past week the number of divisions with excessive rain and of those with deficient rain have both decreased, while the number with a normal fall has proportionately increased.

There were no very large amounts during the week under review, but the following were the principal falls in the different provinces :

Burma	Maungdaw (Akyab)	8.94 inches.
Bengal	Kishoreganj (Mymensingh)	9.82 „
Assam	Cherra Poonjee	32.82 „
Bihar	Ramnagar (Champaran)	7.01 „
North-West Provinces	Najibabad (Bijnor)	5.18 „
Punjab	Karnal	5.90 „
West Coast districts	Bavda (Kolhapur)	12.63 „
Central districts	Ramtek (Nagpur)	4.00 „
North Bombay	One station in Broach	5.05 „
Madras	Bhimavaram (Godaveri)	7.47 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to September 18th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	2 66	7 08	— 4 42	132 00	146 72	— 10
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	2 76	2 84	— 0 08	75 15	73 53	+ 2
	3 Central do	1 36	2 03	— 0 67	39 72	45 99	— 14
	4 Upper do	1 89	1 90	— 0 01	23 63	35 52	— 33
	5 Arakan	7 34	6 60	+ 0 74	145 26	153 33	— 5
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	6 54	2 62	+ 3 92	67 14	65 87	+ 2
	7 Assam Surma	7 59	5 04	+ 2 55	77 48	86 87	— 11
	8 Do Hills	9 11	5 92	+ 3 19	70 16	107 25	— 35
	9 Do Brahmaputra	2 97	2 18	+ 0 79	48 29	52 24	— 8
	10 Deltaic Bengal	3 83	1 95	+ 1 88	43 60	41 29	+ 6
	11 Central do	2 73	2 43	+ 0 30	35 63	41 56	— 14
	12 North do	3 24	3 88	— 0 64	63 74	71 26	— 11
	13 Bengal Hills	3 90	3 80	+ 0 10	86 68	103 34	— 16
	14 Orissa	0 83	2 58	— 1 75	36 38	38 90	— 6
	15 Chota Nagpur	0 98	2 44	— 1 46	35 25	40 82	— 14
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	16 South Bihar	0 68	1 91	— 1 23	40 92	33 80	+ 21
	17 North do	1 83	2 40	— 0 57	37 29	38 58	— 3
	18 N.-W P East	0 54	2 10	— 1 56	38 67	31 40	+ 23
	19 South Oudh	1 25	1 70	— 0 45	35 61	29 47	+ 21
	20 North do	0 48	1 91	— 1 43	36 17	31 79	+ 14
	21 N.-W P Central	1 25	1 61	— 0 36	29 77	28 48	+ 4
	22 Do West	0 96	1 09	— 0 13	27 42	21 82	+ 26
	23 Do East Submontane	1 25	2 09	— 0 84	37 65	33 21	+ 13
	24 Do West do	1 91	1 45	+ 0 46	41 59	35 64	+ 17
	25 Do Hills	2 43	1 25	+ 1 18	47 31	36 15	+ 31
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	2 03	1 27	+ 0 76	19 43	19 07	+ 2
	27 South do	1 31	0 76	+ 0 55	10 85	12 61	— 14
	28 Central do	0 08	0 73	— 0 65	11 25	13 29	— 15
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 63	1 00	— 0 37	16 69	22 04	— 24
	30 Do Hills	1 88	1 94	— 0 06	45 31	53 52	— 15
	31 North Punjab	0 23	0 69	— 0 46	14 66	11 22	+ 31
	32 West do	0 22	0 20	+ 0 02	7 30	5 73	+ 27
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar	0 90	2 45	— 1 55	111 39	91 42	+ 22
	34 Madras South-Central	0 47	1 57	— 1 10	23 38	20 31	+ 15
	35 Coorg	0 67	2 94	— 2 27	117 45	102 46	+ 15
	36 Mysore	0 76	1 03	— 0 27	22 20	17 81	+ 25
	37 Konkan	1 71	3 96	— 2 25	111 52	104 06	+ 7
	38 Bombay Deccan	0 41	1 13	— 0 72	25 60	21 16	+ 21
	39 Hyderabad North	0 68	1 82	— 1 14	18 31	20 05	— 9
	40 Khandesh	0 68	1 82	— 1 14	18 31	20 05	— 9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41 Berar	1 30	1 28	+ 0 02	25 68	28 92	— 11
	42 Central Provinces West	1 71	2 26	— 0 55	32 77	34 56	— 5
	43 Do do Central	1 34	2 24	— 0 90	39 28	45 09	— 13
	44 Do do East	1 61	2 01	— 0 40	46 13	41 82	+ 10
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	1 98	1 81	+ 0 17	29 31	39 58	— 26
	46 Kathiawar	1 30	0 77	+ 0 53	17 66	18 08	— 2
	47 Sind	0 20	0 11	+ 0 09	7 91	4 79	+ 65
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 12	— 0 12	0 36	2 16	— 83
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	49 Central India East	1 34	1 12	+ 0 22	31 23	32 39	— 4
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West.	1 53	0 72	+ 0 81	20 62	25 22	— 18
	51 West Rajputana	0 77	0 44	+ 0 33	14 32	11 02	+ 30
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	1 84	1 66	+ 0 18	26 10	21 60	+ 21
	52-A Do do (a)	3 50	2 29	+ 1 21	40 85	44 96	— 9
	53 Hyderabad South	0 37	1 15	— 0 78	19 48	18 40	+ 6
	54 Madras Central	0 13	0 99	— 0 86	15 33	13 88	+ 10
	55 East Coast Central	0 43	1 01	— 0 58	16 92	13 73	+ 23
	56 Do South	0 94	1 01	— 0 07	15 71	13 24	+ 19
	57 Madras South	0 85	0 52	+ 0 33	6 64	5 81	+ 15

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SIMLA, 23rd September, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall is in considerable deficit in the Deccan, but elsewhere on the whole fairly normal. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample, for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general, harvests are still limited to small areas, outturns middling to fair. Pasture is generally available, fodder is scarce in the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally available, but is dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan; elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier. Prospects are generally encouraging. The numbers on relief were—ordinary relief workers—61,989 men, 124,939 women, 37,631 children; total 224,559 in the Deccan and Circars. Intermediate workers—50 men, 28 women, 6 children; total 84 in Godavari. Weavers—25,320 men, 23,584 women, 1,653 children; total 50,557 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 275,200. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—264 men, 493 women, 12,154 children; total 12,911. Others—1,396 men, 2,790 women, 11,422 children, total 15,608. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—8,814 men, 22,855 women, 19,056 children, total 50,725. Total on gratuitous relief 79,244. Grand total on Government relief 354,444. Figures for Anantapur incomplete. Prices on which wages are calculated were.—Ganjam 9, Kurnool $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bellary 12, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Cuddapah $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 56,764.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain slight in Sind; beneficial in Gujrat, Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak; more wanted in Panch Mahals, Poona, Belgaum, and parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur. Standing crops thriving. Locusts have caused damage in three talukas of Hyderabad, slight in two of Karachi and three of Thar and Parkar. Preparations for late crops commenced in Hyderabad, Upper Sind frontier, Khandesh and Nasik, and sowings in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in two talukas of Satara; improving in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Surat, Nasik and Thana, falling in Broach, Khandesh and Belgaum, stationary in Kolaba and Sholapur. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum $8\frac{7}{8}$, Bijapur $7\frac{3}{4}$, Sholapur $7\frac{5}{8}$, Ahmednagar $7\frac{1}{8}$, Poona $7\frac{3}{8}$, Nasik $7\frac{3}{8}$, Satara $7\frac{5}{8}$, Khandesh $7\frac{1}{4}$, and Dharwar 10 seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was:—Bijapur 114,268, Sholapur 102,272, Ahmednagar 94,361, Poona 18,827, Nasik 3,967, Satara 14,857, Khandesh 1,852, Belgaum 19,211, Dharwar 4,277. On test works—Ratnagiri 185; total 374,077, of whom 306,608 were relief workers and 67,469 dependants. Of relief workers—99,773 are men, 131,721 women, and 75,114 children. Of dependants—562 are men, 4,014 women, and 62,893 children. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 17,469, including 1,897 in poor-houses, Sholapur 15,705, including 132 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 23,495, including 1,392 in poor-houses, Poona 24,285, Nasik 1,122, including 349 in poor-houses; Satara 5,571, including 278 in poor-houses; Khandesh 654, Belgaum 1,092; Dharwar 1,111; total 90,504, of whom 35,105 are men, 30,079 women, and 25,320 children. Total number on relief 464,581.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th September.*—There was general rain during the week. The fall was heavy over a considerable part of Bengal proper and in the Champaran District. The general agricultural prospects are favourable throughout the Province. The transplantation of winter rice is almost over and the young plants are doing well. Early rice is still being harvested; jute is being cut, steeped, and washed. The harvesting of early autumn crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur is in progress. Sugarcane generally promises well. The ploughing of

lands for spring crops has commenced in places. Insects are still infesting the rice plants in Cuttack. The price of common rice remained practically unchanged since last week, but that of the early autumn food-grains in Bihar has fallen. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura, common rice $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran, indian-corn $15\frac{3}{8}$ seers; Champaran, indian-corn $15\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 15 to 20 seers, Darbhanga, indian-corn 15 seers, Puri, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and Manbhum, common rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 18th September, were—Bankura 9,029, Nadia 23, Khulna 3,831, Patna 1,861, Shahabad 972, Saran 11,353, Champaran 12,198, Muzaffarpur 2,270, Darbhanga 31,471, Puri 582, Hazaribagh 211, Lohardaga 1,133, and Manbhum 17,353, total 92,287 against 148,792 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 1,318, Khulna 1,859, Shahabad 4,809, Saran 2,827, Champaran 13,984, Muzaffarpur 1,068, Darbhanga 25,434, Bhagalpur 2,335, Sonthal Paiganas 1,258, Cuttack 1,567, Hazaribagh 58, Lohardaga 1,115, total 57,632 against 76,945 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 14,942, women 9,306, children 1,993, total 26,241. Dependants—men 12, women *nil*, children 26, total 38. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,568, women 5,181, children 19,287, total 27,036. Otherwise relieved—men 8,004, women 25,426, children 5,542, total 38,972. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 8,763, women 34,860, children 13,885, total 57,508 *plus* 124 sex not shown. Private relief—relief works—Jamtara—men 65, women 93, children *nil*, total 158. Gratuitous relief—Muzaffarpur—men 15, women 72, children 42, total 129. Hatwa—men 126, women 241, children 478, total 845. Cuttack—men 72, women 310, children 160, total 542. Total 1,674 against 10,394 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 18th September*—Rain fell in all districts during the week, Bijnor and Gahwal recorded over 5 inches, and Mainpuri, Hardoi, and Gorakhpur over 3 inches, in most of the remaining districts the rainfall varied from half an inch to 3 inches. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Preparation of land for spring sowings continues extensively. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 18th September, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 6,573, Etawah 2,338, Cawnpore 6,239, Fatchpur 6,473, Banda 43,422, Hamirpur 13,897, Allahabad 37,312, Jhansi 10,906, Jalaun 16,111, Mirzapur 2,774, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares, 3,391, Jaunpur 12,314, Gorakhpur 15,715, Azamgarh 1,756, Lucknow 26,384, Unao 14,343, Rai Bareilly 5,853, Hardoi 40,999; total 266,800. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—153; relieved as dependants—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—8,990; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 49,275 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 257,657, total 266,800. The numbers relieved in eighteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—1,595; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 10,514 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 33,024, total 34,619. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 301,419. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices generally show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{3}{8}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The Basti district has been removed from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th September*.—Rain has fallen averaging about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Hissar; $1\frac{3}{4}$ Rohtak and Karnal; 1 Multan; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rawal Pindi; half of an inch in Amritsar and Gujranwala; $\frac{1}{4}$ Ferozepore and $\frac{1}{2}$ Sialkot; rain has also fallen at the Sadr Stations, Umballa one inch and Delhi $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch; slight rainfall is also reported from Jullundur. No rain has fallen in Lahore, Shahpur and Peshawar. Sowings of gram and ploughings for other spring

crops in progress Standing crops are generally reported in good condition and their prospects are reported to be excellent. Sowings of certain crops secured until winter rains. Locusts have been destroyed in Rawal Pindi, but not yet in Delhi where they are causing damage to the standing crops, they have also appeared in Jullundur and laid eggs but no damage is reported; in parts of Gujranwala great millet, maize and cotton have been attacked by a parasite (Tela). Cattle are generally said to be in good condition. Green fodder is obtainable everywhere. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows.—Relief workers—1,329 men, 1,635 women, 379 children. Dependants—6 men, 8 women, 708 children. Otherwise relieved—10 men, 93 women, 107 children. Details not given for 654 persons relieved in poor-houses in Delhi. The total number of persons relieved this week was 4,929 against 6,082 last week, of this 4,000 were in Hissar alone. Prices are generally high, they are rising especially of wheat in Sialkot, falling in Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawal Pindi, and Peshawar, in others the figures are unchanged. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, barley $12\frac{1}{2}$, gram $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$, great millet 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, bulrush-millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, maize $10\frac{5}{8}$ to 13, and rice 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. *Cheena* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) is sold at Umballa from 20 to 21 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned were—Hissar—barley flour 10 seers and great millet flour 10 seers per rupee. Wages paid on piece work system in Karnal.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 20th September.—Weather generally bright and clear, but more cloudy towards close of week. Timely showers have fallen at intervals almost everywhere, but more rain is required in the Murwara Tahsil of Jubbulpore and Sohagpur Tahsil of Hoshangabad, where slight damage has been caused in light soils by the break. Prospects of autumn crops continue favourable, but grass-hoppers are reported to have caused some damage to rice in two tahsils of Bilaspur. Harvesting of early millets and maize is in progress with full outturns. Weeding operations and preparation of land for winter sowings are being prosecuted under favourable conditions, except in Betul where a longer break would be welcome. Transplanting and thinning of rice almost completed save in one tahsil of Chanda. Early rice is coming into ear in Bilaspur and Sambalpur and the earliest varieties have come to maturity in the Bilaspur Zamindaris. Prices have eased in most districts, the fall being most marked in Wardha and Bhandara. The number on relief works has decreased by 8,000 while the number receiving gratuitous relief has increased by 18,000 with the extension of the village relief system. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 8,802, Damoh 11,583, Jubbulpore 21,208, Mandla 10,042, Seoni 2,401, Narsinghpur 13,035, Hoshangabad 25,911, Nimar 1,243, Betul 7,913, Chhindwara 8,235, Wardha 1,386, Nagpur 14,729, Bhandara 18,583, Balaghat 32,287, Raipur 32,569, Bilaspur 38,148, and Sambalpur 410, total 248,485. Test workers—Damoh 315. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 25,121, Damoh 21,581, Jubbulpore 36,314, Mandla 25,030, Seoni 16,537, Narsinghpur 17,805, Hoshangabad 14,928, Nimar 1,902, Betul 11,055, Chhindwara 9,594, Wardha 2,010, Nagpur 2,341, Mandla 6,593, Bhandara 15,231, Balaghat 16,228, Raipur 40,220, Bilaspur 102,363, and Sambalpur 183, total 365,036. Total number on relief 613,836. There were also 15,840 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 78,681, women 114,229, and children 55,575. Test workers—men 94 and women 221. Dependants—men 2,292, women 2,665, and children 28,567, with 1,555 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 6,017, women 6,753, and children 11,683. Otherwise relieved—men 39,516, women 81,784, and children 106,611, with 77,593 unclassified. Wage prices—Sambalpur 11; Wardha 10; Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$; Jubbulpur, Mandla, Narsinghpur 9; Chanda $8\frac{3}{4}$; Seoni, Nimar $8\frac{1}{2}$; Saugor, Balaghat, Raipur 8; Hoshangabad $7\frac{3}{4}$; Damoh, Chhindwara, Bhandara, and Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Betul 7 seers per rupee.

Burma.—For week ending 18th September.—In Lower Burma transplanting completed in Pegu and Tharrawaddy, prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma good rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Yamethin, and Myingyan; Sagaing received nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and Pakokku and Meiktila nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The condition of the standing

crops is now generally fair, but far more rain is still wanted in Sagaing, parts of Thayetmyo, Meiktila, and Yamethin, and it would be of great benefit everywhere, particularly for the paddy crops on unirrigated lands. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pegu, fallen considerably in Prome, Thaton and Mandalay and slightly in Tharrawaddy, Henzada, and Amherst, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 317 and Myingyan 13,676. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 63, Yamethin 176, Myingyan 3,795. Total number on relief 18,027. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittaks and Myingyan 8 seers 6 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st September*—Weather seasonable. Heavy rain in Sylhet. Prospects of late rice are generally good but considerable damage has been done by floods to crops on low lands. Injury to rice crop by insects reported from Cachar and Sibsagar. State of tea in Surma Valley good and in Biahmaputra valley fair. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Gauhati $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet and Sibsagar 8, Tezpur 7, and Dibrugarh $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. Fodder is generally scarce.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th September*—MYSORE—Rainfall 53 cents in Civil and Military station, rainfall general and good in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Prices slightly fallen in five districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Hassan and Kadur, sown in Chitaldoo.

COORG—Rainfall 2.82. Transplanting of rice completed in some parts. Coffee maturing. Picking of cardamoms commenced. Slight fall in price of food-grains. Water and fodder for cattle abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th September*—BERAR—Weather warm and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Crops are thriving satisfactorily. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop continues. Sowings in progress in the Melghat taluka of Ellichpur District. Fodder and water-supply adequate to wants. Prices are stationary. Relief workers—Amraoti 126, Buldana 336, Ellichpur 1,134. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 816, Amraoti 493, Basim 115, Buldana 691, Ellichpur 245. On gratuitous relief—Akola 774, Amraoti 117, Basim 191, Buldana 310, Ellichpur 1,431. Total number on relief 6,779. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 8, Amraoti 9, Basim $9\frac{1}{2}$, Buldana 7, Ellichpur 9, Wun 10 seers per rupee. No attacks from cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 59 cents. Prospects improved everywhere. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced in certain parts. Spring sowings commenced in a few places. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal and Nalgonda was 18,777. Prices in affected districts—Aurangabad $5\frac{1}{2}$, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar 6, Gulbarga $6\frac{1}{4}$, Lingsagar, Elgandal $6\frac{1}{2}$, Bir $6\frac{1}{4}$, Raichur $7\frac{1}{8}$, Nalgonda $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. One hundred and sixty on gratuitous relief Bir, 308 Mahbubnagar, 333 Naldurg, 884 Elgandal, 1,016 Lingsagar, and 1,385 Aurangabad. Total number on relief 22,863. Prices—wheat $4\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $5\frac{1}{4}$, and *jowar* 8 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain fell in all agencies during week. More rain is still required in Bhopal Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior; high in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Malwa, falling slightly in two districts of Bhopal Agency. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—1,800 Gwalior, 5,214 Bundelkhand, 6,166 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—308 Gwalior, 8,778 in Bundelkhand, 4,390 Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 26,656. Prices—Gwalior not reported, Bundelkhand 9 to 12, Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee. Report from Bhopal not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd September.*—Rainfall during the week—Abu 7.34 cents, Meywar 3.11 cents; Shahpura 3.24 cents, Deoli 2.42 cents, Kotah 2.11 cents; varying from 1 to 2 inches in Jaisalmere, Kishengarh,

Pertabgarh, Marwar, Ajmere, Serohi, Tonk, under one inch elsewhere. Ploughing for spring crops in Marwar, Jhallawar, sowing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Jaisalmere, harvesting of maize in Jhallawar and Kotah, weeding of crops continue. Generally standing crops are thriving, prospects are favourable on the whole. Slight damage has been done by locusts to crops in places in Serohi, Marwar, Ajmere, Kerowli, Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Pasturage is sufficient everywhere. Prices are falling in Marwar, Jhallawar, Ajmere, Jeypore, Bikanir, rising in Pertabgarh, Kotah, Kishengarh, fluctuating in Meywar, steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works were—Tonk 95, Sironj 493, Dholepore 180. On ordinary works—Tonk 450, Dholepore 316, Bikanir 783. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 732, Tonk 2,598, Sironj 100, Pirawa 800, Chabra 62, Bundi 257, Deoli 8, Dholepore 306, Bhurtpore 61, Bikanir 49. Total number on relief 5,741. Prices—Tonk $9\frac{1}{6}$ and Dholepore $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir—*For week ending 21st September*—Weather fine. Wheat and barley crop threshings almost finished in all places. Standing autumn crops generally in good condition. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 21st September*—No rain. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th September*—Rainfall 0.79 inch. Good crops of rice are reported from the Terai. More rain is required in the Katmandu Valley, but still there is a fair prospect of a 12-anna crop all round. Price— $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows.

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . . .	286,523	139,941	426,464	237,554	116,890	354,444	—72,020
Bombay . . .	387,290	85,433	472,723	374,077	90,504	464,581	— 8,142
Bengal . . .	19,508	129,284	148,792	26,279	66,008	92,287	—56,505
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	15,097	288,917	304,014	153	241,477	241,630	—62,384
Punjab . . .	5,415	667	6,082	4,065	864	4,929	— 1,153
Central Provinces	256,697	347,492	604,189	248,800	365,036	613,836	+ 9,647
Burma . . .	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027	— 13
Berar . . .	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779	— 2,775
Hyderabad . .	15,799	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863	+ 5,068
Central India . .	19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656	— 9,911
Rajputana . . .	747	5,222	5,969	768	4,973	5,741	— 228
TOTAL	1,023,345	1,026,844	2,050,189	939,242	912,531	1,851,773	— 198,416

(a) Exclusive of 57,632 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Exclusive of 59,789 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No $\frac{13}{123-2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Land-Surveys),—dated Simla, the 20th September, 1897

Read—

The General Report on the operations of the Survey of India Department during the year 1895-96

RESOLUTION

The field operations of the Survey of India Department during the year ending 30th September 1896 were carried on by twenty-one parties (one of which was a double party) and two small detachments

The various classes of work on which these parties and detachments were engaged were as follows.

	No of parties employed	No of detachments employed.
1. Trigonometrical	1	...
2 Topographical	6	...
3 Forests (excluding the Forest Survey Branch)	4	.
4. Cadastral	4	..
5. Traverse	3	2
6. Scientific	3	...
Total ...	21	2

Eleven parties and two detachments were thus employed on remunerative operations, that is to say on Forest and Cadastral Survey and Traverse work, as compared with eleven parties and one detachment similarly employed in 1894-95.

2 The aggregate area surveyed in detail during the year under review was 63,653 square miles against 125,381 square miles in the previous year, the decrease being almost entirely due to the smaller amount of geographical reconnaissance that was undertaken, as will be seen from the following comparative statement

Class of work.	Area surveyed in square miles.	
	1894 95	1895 96
Topographical	21,588	19,798
Imperial Forest Surveys	2,612	3,202
Forest Survey Branch	1,616	1,712
Cadastral	6,934	8,609
Geographical	92,631	30,279
	125,381	63,600
Exceptional work not entered under special heads	3	53
TOTAL	125,384	63,653

3. As in the previous year, one party was employed on Trigonometrical operations and carried on the work of principal triangulation in Upper Burma and Baluchistan. The Mandalay Meridional series covered a direct distance of 18 miles, and an area of 360 square miles, and observations were extended into the valley of the Chindwin. In Baluchistan a beginning was made with the principal longitudinal series which, starting from the Great Indus series, is to be pushed westwards through Baluchistan. This series will afford a sound and accurate foundation for the work already executed in Baluchistan and Mekran and will, eventually, it is hoped, form the basis of a triangulation which will link up the trigonometrical systems of Asia and Europe.

4 Topographical operations were carried on in the Bombay Presidency, Sindh, Baluchistan, the Himalayas and Upper Burma. The 2-inch survey of the Southern Mahratta country, which has been in progress during the past nine seasons, was completed. The total area surveyed topographically was 19,798 square miles as compared with 21,588 in the year 1894-95.

5 The four parties of the Imperial Survey engaged on Forest Surveys were employed in the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in

Lower Burma. The Forest Survey Branch continued their operations in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chamba State and Upper and Lower Burma. The Himalaya party also surveyed an area of 200 square miles of forest in Kulu and Kangra and the Native States of Patiala and Sirmur. The total outturn of forest survey work amounted to 4,914 square miles, of which 3,202 square miles were completed by Imperial parties and 1,712 square miles by the Forest Survey Branch, against 2,612 and 1,616 square miles respectively during the previous year. The cost rates in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in Lower Burma have generally been reduced; while in the Central Provinces they were somewhat higher than in the previous year.

6 Cadastral Survey operations by Imperial parties were carried on in Bihar by one double party, in Burma by two parties and in Assam by one party. Cadastral survey by local agency under the professional control of the Deputy Surveyor General, Revenue Branch, was also carried on in various districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The aggregate area surveyed in all Provinces amounted to 8,609 square miles, of which 3,269 square miles were executed by local agency in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

7. Traverse Survey operations were carried on by two parties in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by one party in the Central Provinces, and by two small detachments in Government Estates in Chota Nagpur, the total area traversed being 9,089 square miles.

8 From a scientific point of view, the most interesting and important feature of the year's work was the completion of the telegraphic determination of the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Karachi, which was begun last year by two parties working under Captains Burrard and Lenox-Conyngham. This determination is of the greatest importance, as providing a final datum for Indian longitudes. Arcs were measured from Karachi to Bushire, from Bushire to Teheran, from Teheran to Potsdam, and from Potsdam to Greenwich. Check arcs were also measured between Karachi and Jask, and Jask and Bushire. The final result was to increase the error which had already been suspected in the accepted longitude of Madras by 0.308 seconds, or about 150 yards linear. The work was carried through under considerable difficulties, a comparison between the Karachi-Bushire and Karachi-Jask-Bushire arcs shows that very high accuracy was attained; and the results reflect great credit upon the officers to whom they are due. In the course of their operations they received the most ready and valuable assistance from the German Government and its officials, from various officials in England, and from the officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, to all of whom the cordial acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council are due.

9 Tidal observations with self-registering tide gauges were continued by one party at 13 stations in India, Burma, the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, the Andaman Islands and Mimcoy; the series of observations at Mimcoy and Trincomalee were terminated during the year; and a new tidal observatory was erected at Suez. Here again the acknowledgments of Government are due for much ready help rendered by officers not belonging to the Department. The line of double levels which is being run between Vizagapatam and Allahabad was continued over a length of 278 miles.

10 Geographical surveys and reconnaissances were carried on in Upper Burma and covered an area of 5,079 square miles of new country. The aggregate area geographically surveyed on the Eastern and Western Frontiers together, amounted to 30,279 square miles.

11. The progress of work at the Head Quarters Offices continued to be satisfactory. In the drawing section, good progress was made with the maps of Burma. The Provincial maps on the 16-mile scale and 66 sheets of the Atlas of India have been revised, and much miscellaneous work was in progress, while 4,900 cadastral sheets were issued during the year.

In the Engraving Section, good progress was made with the quarter sheets of the Atlas of India, and 18 district maps, a 16-inch map of Calcutta, the 128-mile map of India, a 16-mile map of Gujarat and the 80-mile Railway map of India were published. Progress was also made with new maps of Bengal, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Punjab.

The Photo-Lithographic Section showed an increase of outturn, the value of the extra-departmental work amounting to Rs 86,364 as compared with Rs. 76,534 in the previous year. The work maintained the high standard of excellence which it has attained under the supervision of Colonel Waterhouse, the loss of whose services by retirement is regretted by the Government of India.

In the Mathematical Instrument Office the number of instruments issued largely increased, exceeding in value the issues of the previous year by over a lakh of rupees. Steps have been taken to utilise more fully than hitherto, by repair or conversion, the large stock of defective instruments that has accumulated, and have resulted in a considerable saving to Government.

12. The Survey of India Department continued throughout the year under the administration of Major-General C. Strahan, R E, and the Government of India desire to acknowledge the efficient manner in which he has controlled its operations, and the value of the work done in all its Branches.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor-

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam
Coorg

General of India, the Inspector-General of Forests, the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin,* and to the Foreign, Military and Public Works Departments.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes

No.	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH AUGUST 1897.		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total
<i>Madras</i>													
1	Cuddapah	70,449	27,803	98,252 ^a	46,701	26,696	73,397 ^a	43,037	24,771	67,808 ^a	37,043	24,214	61,257
2	Kurnool	138,270	52,760	191,030	132,041	49,658	181,699	114,369	46,049	160,418	86,681	41,238	127,919
3	Bellary	154,594	29,197	183,791	156,321	28,966	185,287	134,568	28,293	162,861	102,535	27,764	130,299
4	Anantapur	67,022	11,814	78,836	65,089	10,986	76,075	54,490	27,256	81,746	47,928	8,268	56,196 ^a
5	Ganjain	14,638	49,456	64,094	9,370	32,744	42,114	9,072	26,219	35,291	8,378	22,867	31,245
6	Vizagapatnam	15,200	17,722	32,922	12,905	14,892	27,797	8,052	14,575	22,627	3,890	12,913	16,803
7	Godavari	468	3,735	4,203	150	6,001	6,151	96	3,743	3,839	68	2,677	2,745
8	Kistna	1,342		1,342	640		640						
	TOTAL MADRAS	461,983	(¹) 192,187	654,170	423,217	(²) 169,943	593,160	363,684	(³) 170,906	534,590	286,523	(⁴) 130,941	426,464
<i>Bombay</i>													
1	Bijapur	125,075	14,600	139,675	137,234	15,564	152,798	145,068	10,601	162,269	129,838	16,230	146,068
2	Sholapur	102,339	12,414	114,753	105,973	13,132	119,105	118,729	15,396	134,125	109,875	15,929	125,804
3	Ahmednagar	64,535	17,232	81,767	64,664	21,349	85,013	68,900	22,036	90,945	85,583	24,982	110,565
4	Poona	16,566	13,981	30,547	16,626	14,849	31,475	16,969	19,259	36,228	18,445	18,930	37,375
5	Nasik	5,356	1,718	7,074	5,086	1,409	6,495	4,803	1,134	5,937	4,514	1,348	5,862
6	Satara	6,805	3,567	10,372	7,487	4,519	12,006	11,718	4,937	16,655	12,382	5,434	17,816
7	Khandesh	3,014		3,014	2,909	525	3,434	1,961	381	2,342	1,921	581	2,502
8	Belgaum	17,902	837	18,739	19,567	921	20,488	19,501	1,011	20,512	20,499	990	21,589
9	Dharwar	2,248	1,011	3,259	3,111	1,066	4,507	2,808	1,057	3,865	4,030	1,009	5,039
10	Ratnagiri	74		74	155		155	221		221	109		109
	TOTAL BOMBAY	343,915	65,390	409,305	363,142	72,634	435,776	391,287	81,812	473,099	387,296	85,433	472,729
<i>Bengal</i>													
1	Champaian	12,079	32,500	44,579	12,622	28,340	40,962	5,942	16,616	22,558	4,472	13,737	18,209
2	Shahabad		18,586	18,586		17,518	17,518		13,359	13,359		4,391	4,394
3	Nadia	1,231	10,662	11,893	331	7,339	7,670	403	6,299	6,702	25	3,407	3,492
4	Patna		307	307		1,588	1,588		1,548	1,548		1,816	1,816
5	Khulna	134	9,299	9,443		6,086	6,086	41	5,313	5,354		4,374	4,374
6	Saran	20,403	54,020	74,423	11,462	40,319	51,811	10,188	29,966	40,154	1,977	19,972	21,949
7	Dabhanga	16,407	86,980	103,387	14,527	76,797	91,324	6,196	62,727	68,923	3,986	49,605	53,651
8	Muzaffarpur	25,687	50,927	76,614	20,426	47,091	67,520	2,317	35,032	37,349	44	19,453	19,497
9	Palamau	774	2,188	2,962	1,064	2,369	3,433						
10	Manbhum	7,944	8,507	16,451	15,501	8,904	24,405	2,878	10,159	13,037	1,353	5,344	6,697
11	Pabna	101	44	145	37	10	53						
12	Murshidabad	1,381		1,381	406		406						
13	Hararibagh	1,274	2,539	3,813	514	1,401	1,915	260	396	656		229	229
14	Puri	2,129	633	2,762	2,052	1,197	3,249	237	1,386	1,623	2,082	1,354	3,436
15	Sonthal Parganas		6,277	6,277									
16	Bankura	2,353	12,044	14,397	3,334	10,195	13,529	3,915	6,582	10,497	5,567	3,786	9,353
17	Lohardaga	882	2,990	3,872	1,008	3,207	4,215		2,412	2,412		1,695	1,695
18	Jessore	54		54	38		38	41		41			
19	Dinajpur	45		45	54		54	84		84			
	TOTAL BENGAL	92,878	298,803	391,681	83,376	252,400	335,776	32,502	191,795	224,297	19,508	129,284	148,792
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>													
1	Agia	6,266	7,005	13,271	3,386	6,916	10,302	3,741	6,812	10,553	3,446	6,676	10,122
2	Etawah		888	888		878	878		765	765		190	190
3	Banda	12,529	77,843	90,372	7,566	73,226	80,792	5,262	65,923	71,188	5,401	49,489	54,890
4	Cawnpur		4,894	4,894		4,073	4,073		3,302	3,302		2,727	2,727
5	Hamirpur		15,450	15,450		14,500	14,500		12,760	12,760		10,521	10,521
6	Allahabad	5,716	42,546	48,262	7,342	37,133	44,475	5,410	28,413	33,823	5,267	28,282	33,549
7	Jhansi	896	18,663	19,559	762	19,716	20,478		15,067	15,067		11,154	11,154
8	Jalaun		19,787	19,787		19,808	19,808		19,636	19,636		15,679	15,679
9	Jaunpur		24,168	24,168		23,392	23,392		20,971	20,971		19,971	19,971
10	Gorakhpur		9,932	9,932		9,545	9,545		9,567	9,567		6,987	6,987
11	Lucknow	1,378	14,132	15,510	1,122	15,158	16,280	1,294	15,660	16,954	901	14,776	15,677
12	Unao		18,636	18,636		17,812	17,812		16,889	16,889		15,887	15,887
13	Rai Bareilly	1,291	14,007	15,298	1,054	13,303	14,357	37	13,375	13,412	50	11,300	11,350
14	Sitapur		4,061	4,061		3,374	3,374		582	582		2,940	2,940
15	Hardoi	2,557	44,636	47,193	2,265	43,357	45,622		42,378	42,378		41,159	41,159

(¹) Includes 52,319 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(²) " 54,044 " " " " " " "

(³) " 56,817 " " " " " " "

(⁴) Including 54,701 weavers relieved at their own trade.

* Incomplete

† Exclusive of 76,945 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH AUGUST 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bara Banki . . .	25	997	997	793	1,459	1,459	31	1,852	1,852	32	1,992	1,992
17	Muzapur . . .	..	12,388	12,413	..	11,327	12,120	..	8,403	8,434	..	6,370	6,402
18	Bijnor . . .	..	1,606	1,606	..	1,391	1,391	..	1,031	1,031	..	1,192	1,192
19	Moradabad . . .	..	1,669	1,669	..	1,221	1,221	..	1,224	1,224	..	1,212	1,212
20	Bareilly . . .	..	832	832	..	851	851	..	811	811	..	701	701
21	Muttra . . .	..	2,047	2,047	..	1,689	1,689	..	1,689	1,689	..	1,655	1,655
22	Etah . . .	..	695	695	..	775	775	..	856	856	..	814	814
23	Mamrupur . . .	..	1,797	1,797	..	2,414	2,414	..	20	20	..	1,059	1,059
24	Faukhabad . . .	..	1,397	1,397	..	1,366	1,366	..	1,259	1,259	..	788	788
25	Budaun . . .	..	295	295	..	284	284	..	261	261	..	265	265
26	Shahjahanpur . . .	..	3,383	3,383	..	2,749	2,749	..	2,565	2,565	..	1,862	1,862
27	Pilibhit . . .	..	2,084	2,084	..	2,072	2,072	..	1,986	1,986	..	1,984	1,984
28	Kheri . . .	..	359	359	..	385	385	..	150	150	..	339	339
29	Sultanpur . . .	..	1,776	1,776	..	1,488	1,488	..	1,111	1,111	..	921	921
30	Peitabganj . . .	..	3,272	3,272	..	2,468	2,468	..	2,139	2,139	..	1,704	1,704
31	Fyzabad . . .	..	759	759	..	501	501	..	363	363	..	289	289
32	Fatehpur . . .	..	8,954	8,954	..	8,190	8,190	..	7,386	7,386	..	6,326	6,326
33	Azamgarh . . .	..	11,606	11,606	..	10,409	10,409	..	7,683	7,683	..	4,044	4,044
34	Benares . . .	..	17,248	17,248	..	17,163	17,163	..	16,482	16,482	..	16,095	16,095†
35	Gonda . . .	..	2,356	2,356	..	2,456	2,456	..	1,993	1,993	..	1,287	1,287
36	Basti . . .	..	670	670	..	568	568	..	393	393	..	280	280
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		30,662	392,838	423,500	24,290	373,417	397,707	15,775	331,710	347,485	15,097	288,917	301,014
Punjab.													
1	Hissar . . .	9,228	7,405	16,633	8,853	7,010	15,863	5,971	7,231	13,202	5,415	17	5,432
2	Rohiakh . . .	..	569	569	..	61	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Delhi . . .	..	642	642	..	651	651	..	633	633	..	650	650
4	Karnal . . .	1,286	866	2,152	1,116	209	1,325	902	210	1,112	1,206	210	1,416
5	Umballa . . .	..	261	261	..	147	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ferozpur . . .	266	..	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB		10,780	9,743	20,523	9,469	8,078	17,547	6,873	8,074	14,947	6,621	877	7,498
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor . . .	18,835	14,568	33,403	11,841	16,308	28,149	10,136	24,446	34,582	9,572	21,913	31,485
2	Damoh . . .	16,768	15,595	32,363	12,783	15,562	28,345	57,746	19,060	76,806	13,780	19,699	33,479
3	Jabalpur . . .	26,080	44,657	70,737	23,119	45,070	68,189	24,158	41,319	65,477	23,248	30,447	53,695
4	Mandla . . .	14,864	11,576	26,440	15,495	16,527	32,022	14,569	18,454	33,022	12,880	21,077	33,957
5	Seoni . . .	6,274	11,528	17,802	4,198	12,999	17,197	5,098	13,282	18,380	3,711	14,418	18,129
6	Narsinghpur . . .	26,174	13,529	39,703	22,515	14,400	36,915	20,449	14,707	35,156	18,924	13,943	32,867
7	Hoshangabad . . .	43,545	7,490	51,035	35,053	7,787	42,840	32,652	7,557	40,209	34,453	8,081	42,534
8	Nimai . . .	1,136	1,150	2,286	1,069	1,401	2,470	1,182	1,518	2,730	1,240	1,605	2,845
9	Betul . . .	9,661	3,967	13,628	8,499	4,983	13,482	9,737	7,429	17,166	8,517	10,467	18,924
10	Chindwara . . .	14,944	3,952	18,896	14,613	4,109	18,722	12,270	3,717	15,987	10,037	7,070	17,107
11	Nagpur . . .	9,551	7,338	16,789	7,756	8,522	16,278	8,941	8,636	17,577	8,354	9,355	17,709
12	Chanda . . .	..	1,537	1,937	..	1,530	1,530	..	1,828	1,828	..	4,405	4,405
13	Bhandara . . .	17,168	8,756	25,924	15,897	8,837	24,734	20,534	10,148	30,682	21,163	11,976	33,139
14	Balaghat . . .	37,894	11,711	49,605	28,744	12,362	41,106	36,308	13,172	49,480	35,179	14,847	50,026
15	Rampur . . .	44,833	21,364	66,197	40,909	22,955	63,864	43,069	25,614	68,683	40,335	31,319	71,054
16	Bilaspur . . .	47,400	75,393	122,793	44,957	80,856	125,813	41,813	57,226	99,039	41,332	97,112	138,444
17	Sambalpur . . .	..	871	871	..	871	871	..	992	992	..	992	992
18	Wardha . . .	2,029	1,431	2,460	851	505	1,356	1,636	674	2,310	1,763	1,045	2,798
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		338,027	255,342	593,369	239,009	274,784	563,883	341,290	299,216	640,506	285,470	318,719	604,189†
Burma.													
1	Meiktila . . .	1,824	261	2,085	792	122	914	891	134	1,025	696	122	818
2	Myingyan . . .	19,819	5,174	24,993	15,998	4,004	20,002	14,799	4,215	19,014	14,199	2,835	17,034
3	Yamethun . . .	..	274	274	..	259	259	..	235	235	..	188	188
TOTAL BURMA		21,643	5,709	27,352	16,790	4,385	21,175	15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040

* Exclusive of 61,142 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Includes 3,743 gratuitously relieved on family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 16,060 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH AUGUST 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Berar													
1	Akola	2,768	4,887	7,655	345	4,323	4,668	340	4,326	4,666	422	3,377	3,799
2	Basim		508	508		372	372		318	318		291	291
3	Ellichpur	1,910	3,023	4,933	2,384	2,894	5,278	1,576	2,784	4,360	1,343	2,587	3,930
4	Amraoti	461	445	906	8	347	355	(Not reported)			134	484	618
5	Buldana					179	179	...	1,040	1,040	321	595	916
6	Wun	163		163	103		103	66		66			...
TOTAL BERAR		5,302	8,863	14,165	2,840	8,115	10,955	1,982	8,468	10,450	2,220	7,384	9,554
Hyderabad													
1	Raichur . . . . .	...						...	302	302	...	176	176
2	Naldurg	17,427*	1,592	19,019				21,298†	216	21,514	15,709‡	277	15,986
3	Gulbarga . . . . .	...	773	773				...	1,041	1,041	...	388	388
4	Lingsagar . . . . .	...						...			...
5	Bi . . . . .	...			15,531	5,744	21,275	...	254	254	...		
6	Mahbubnagar		15	15				...			...
7	Hyderabad . . . . .		...					...			...
8	Elgandal . . . . .	...	1,248	1,248				...	397	397	...	1,245	1,245
9	Amangabad . . . . .	...	1,083	1,083				...			...
10	Nalgonda . . . . .	...	...	...				...			...
TOTAL HYDERABAD		17,427	4,711	22,138	15,531	5,744	21,275†	21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,086	17,795
Central India.													
1	Bundelkhand	15,558	7,067	22,615	16,216	8,138	24,354	14,950	8,089	23,039	6,362	10,545	16,907
2	Baghelkhand	11,072	5,010	16,082	10,072	5,081	15,153	10,143	4,817	14,960	6,300	4,424	10,724
3	Gwalior	6,832	3,788	10,620	5,157	3,011	8,168	5,436	1,638	6,984	5,815	1,665	7,480
4	Bhopal . . . . .	...			750	678	1,428	766	704	1,470	767	689	1,456
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		33,462	15,855	49,317	32,195	16,908	49,103	31,205	15,248	46,453	19,244	17,323	36,567
Rajputana.													
1	Marwar . . . . .	...	1,098	1,098	...	...	...	...	1,034	1,034	...	832	832
2	Dholpur	344	417	761	453	407	860	158	369	527	139	308	447
3	Bikanir		79	79	...	79	79	...	74	74	...	63	63
4	Jaisalmir . . . . .	...			...	...	...	...			...	111	111
5	Bharatpur . . . . .	...	374	374	...	251	251	...	196	196	...	3,584	4,192
6	Tonk	782	3,789	4,571	792	3,755	4,547	748	3,610	4,358	608	9	9
7	Deoli . . . . .	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	315	315
8	Bundi . . . . .	...	280	280	...	297	297	...	305	305	...		
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		1,126	6,045	7,171	1,245	4,797	6,042	906	5,596	6,502	74	5,222	5,969§
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		1,357,205	1,255,786	2,612,991	1,261,194	1,191,205	2,452,399	1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111	1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bi, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal and Aurangabad.

† No details reported.

‡ Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bi, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

§ Besides 1,636 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 25th September, 1897.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 12TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 12th September 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 11th September 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Per mile per week	Miles	Rs	Per mile per week	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	8,64,988	499	1,737	10,35,000	596	88,11,091	1,04,50,000	16,38,909			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	23,305	187	125	29,700	238	1,89,095	2,10,000	26,902		...	
Bengal Nagpur	118	862	87,139	101	862	77,000	89	7,78,334	8,50,000	71,666		...	
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	92,923	124	752	93,300	124	5,73,301	11,39,000	2,65,699		...	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	116	21	3,215	153	21	3,400	162	22,551	32,900	10,049		...	
Mad-Tennai sec (Bezwada Mad)	167	9	2,426	270	9	1,600	178	20,005	13,200			6,805	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,17,999	186	1,815	3,51,000	193	29,92,471	3,83,000	3,00,529		...	
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	531	31	17	800	20	5,135	4,500			538	
South Indian	101	1,042	1,81,070	173	1,042	1,82,000	175	17,30,753	17,91,000	62,217		...	
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	4,930	91	54	5,700	106	51,047	53,700	2,653		...	
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,09,152	94	1,165	1,53,000	131	11,23,061	16,75,000	5,51,936		...	
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	28,509	96	296	30,500	123	2,70,562	4,17,000	1,40,418		...	
Bengal and North Western (e)	128	756	75,001	99	815	85,000	104	9,17,870	10,57,000	1,39,130		...	
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	10,302	52	200	10,600	53	1,66,009	1,12,000	5,791		...	
Assam-Bengal	57	159	7,815	49	238	15,700	66	91,661	1,19,000	27,319		...	
Burma	145	886	1,10,967	125	888	1,31,000	148	11,12,504	12,13,000	1,00,196		...	
TOTAL	218	9,894	19,40,132	196	10,036	22,11,000	220	1,90,87,109	2,21,28,600	33,41,191		...	
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	4,90,266	185	2,883	7,50,000	260	49,39,574	63,98,000	13,98,426		...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,32,381	166	875	1,35,000	154	13,28,940	13,88,000	59,060		...	
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,92,107	452	817	3,61,000	442	30,12,874	26,41,000	3,91,874		...	
East Coast	89	500	27,768	56	538	68,800	128	4,55,014	6,50,000	1,64,366		...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	3,167	127	25	1,100	44	23,403	18,300	5,103		...	
Cherra-Companganj	60					(g)			(g)			...	
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,45,770	215	5,158	13,15,900	256	96,70,105	1,10,95,300	12,24,595		...	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	4,19,720	282	1,491	4,70,000	315	41,79,894	46,40,000	1,60,106		...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,20,917	479	461	2,10,000	475	20,92,427	22,54,000	1,61,573		...	
Madras	248	840	2,14,496	255	840	2,18,000	260	21,77,300	24,04,000	2,76,700		...	
TOTAL	358	2,791	8,55,163	306	2,792	9,07,000	325	86,99,621	93,07,000	6,07,379		...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	240	17,477	35,41,274	220	17,966	44,33,900	247	3,76,57,415	4,28,30,900	51,73,485		...	
Standard gauge—													
Dulhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	25,555	160	160	15,500	222	2,21,172	2,05,000	71,828		...	
Tarkessur	242	22	5,046	229	22	5,100	232	53,045	51,200			2,445	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	6,124	93	66	9,200	139	75,757	91,600	15,843		...	
Bengal Doonars	176	36	7,610	212	36	4,400	122	65,675	68,200	2,522		...	
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,097	142	78	14,300	183	1,21,596	1,62,000	40,104		...	
Ahmedabad Parantj						41	2,100	51	18,000	18,000		...	
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	13,265	260	51	12,000	235	1,46,710	1,48,000	1,281		...	
TOTAL	174	413	68,706	166	451	82,600	182	6,87,567	8,15,000	1,47,433		...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guona	27	74	1,656	22	74	2,700	36	17,235	13,500			3,735	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,173	89	114	5,400	47	98,455	49,000			49,455	
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,046	31	35	1,000	28	(2) 14,662	11,500			3,182	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	53,082	161	334	73,300	219	5,56,143	6,97,000	1,40,817		...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	988	76	13	1,100	85	11,788	9,700			2,088	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	14,240	132	108	12,100	112	1,94,005	1,03,000			86,005	
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	4,088	409	10	4,500	450	39,317	41,400	5,083		...	
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	5,452	83	66	6,300	95	53,419	74,000	20,581		...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	4,816	52	93	6,700	72	49,057	53,700	4,643		...	
Kolhapur	74	29	2,001	69	29	2,300	79	20,175	24,000	3,825		...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,504	49	79	3,800	48	27,645	34,700	7,055		...	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)						100	5	2,200	2,200			...	
Coorh Behat	56	22	1,068	49	22	500	23	10,117	6,300			3,817	
TOTAL	115	968	1,02,714	106	996	1,19,800	120	10,89,016	11,25,000	35,922		...	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portblr	84	334	23,680	71	334	25,700	77	2,28,539	2,31,000	2,461		...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	3,457	76	46	4,900	107	29,638	36,100	6,462		...	
Jamnagar						31	3,100	61	23,000	23,000		...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	15,230	42	364	18,200	50	1,71,066	1,89,000	17,914		...	
Odeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,609	45	60	2,300	38	26,700	23,900			2,800	
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,794	72	94	9,100	97	61,290	68,500	7,510		...	
TOTAL	70	898	51,460	58	949	63,300	67	5,17,253	5,71,500	54,547		...	
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	40,64,554	206	20,365	46,99,600	231	3,90,51,333	4,53,62,700	54,11,367		...	

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khangaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 12th September 1896.

SIMLA, the 23rd September, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXII of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 12TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 11th September 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 11th September 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	605	1,735	8,64,988	499	1,737	10,35,000	596	2,16,82,744	2,53,53,000	36,70,256			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	23,365	187	125	29,700	238	3,97,185	4,41,000	43,815			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	87,139	101	862	77,000	89	23,46,310	25,16,000	1,69,690			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	92,923	124	752	93,300	124	22,36,069	27,75,000	5,38,931			
Bezawada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	3,215	153	21	3,400	162	59,894	67,500	7,606			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawada-Mad)	103	9	2,426	270	9	1,600	178	36,798	29,500			7,298	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	3,37,999	186	1,815	3,51,000	193	87,76,666	83,56,000	...		4,20,666	
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	531	31	17	500	29	26,329	18,700			7,629	
South Indian	165	1,042	1,81,070	173	1,042	1,82,000	175	41,65,023	42,43,000	77,977		...	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,930	91	54	5,700	106	1,20,516	1,25,000	4,484			
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,09,152	94	1,165	1,53,000	131	31,79,843	37,40,000	5,60,157			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	28,509	96	296	36,500	123	6,74,489	9,13,000	2,38,511			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	75,001	99	815	85,000	104	25,30,096	28,98,000	3,67,904			
Lucknow-Bareilly	70	200	16,302	52	200	10,600	53	3,39,258	3,73,000	33,742			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	7,815	49	238	15,700	66	2,45,557	3,60,000	1,14,443			
Burma	176	886	1,10,667	125	888	1,31,000	148	29,74,283	34,57,000	4,82,717			
TOTAL	231	9,894	19,40,332	196	10,016	22,11,000	220	4,97,91,060	5,56,65,700	58,74,640			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,90,266	185	2,883	7,50,000	260	1,26,13,499	1,36,06,000	9,92,501			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,32,381	166	875	1,35,000	154	36,71,920	38,13,000	1,41,080			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,92,197	482	817	3,61,000	442	59,39,413	55,21,000	4,18,413			
East Coast	94	500	27,768	56	538	68,800	128	11,46,665	13,29,000	1,82,335			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	3,167	127	25	1,100	44	43,350	44,800	1,450			
Chetia Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200			858	
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,45,779	218	5,138	13,15,900	256	2,34,19,905	2,43,21,000	9,01,095			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,19,720	282	1,491	4,70,000	315	1,42,80,332	1,21,12,000			21,68,332	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,20,947	479	461	2,19,000	475	71,15,257	67,41,000			3,74,257	
Madras	253	840	2,14,496	255	840	2,18,000	260	49,53,304	54,10,000	4,56,696			
TOTAL	397	2,791	8,55,163	305	2,792	9,07,000	325	2,63,48,893	2,42,63,000			20,85,893	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	254	17,477	28,41,274	220	17,966	44,33,900	247	9,05,59,855	10,42,49,700	46,89,842			
Assisted companies													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	25,555	160	160	35,500	222	5,54,515	6,45,000	90,485			
Takessur	273	22	5,046	229	22	5,100	232	1,47,590	1,42,000			590	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	6,124	93	66	9,200	139	3,20,272	1,99,000			21,272	
Bengal-Doonars	146	36	7,019	212	36	4,400	122	1,22,232	1,27,000	4,768			
Dibru-Sadiya	107	78	11,097	112	78	14,300	183	2,85,043	3,65,000	79,957			
Ahmedabad-Parantij					41	2,100	51		(k) 34,400	34,400			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	13,265	260	51	12,000	235	3,78,680	3,56,000			22,680	
TOTAL	176	413	68,706	166	454	82,600	182	17,03,332	18,68,400	1,65,068			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina Goona	28	74	1,656	22	74	2,700	36	40,990	46,500	5,510			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,173	89	114	5,400	47	2,16,720	1,49,000			67,720	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,046	31	35	1,000	28	(l) 14,682	48,000	33,318			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	53,682	161	334	73,300	219	13,82,699	15,42,000	1,53,301			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	988	76	13	1,100	85	70,837	31,700			39,137	
Rajputa-Bhatinda	159	108	14,240	132	108	12,100	112	5,20,457	3,21,000	2,08,457			
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,088	409	10	4,500	450	70,785	87,800	17,015			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fion including Mysore-Nanjund	77	66	5,452	83	66	6,300	95	1,14,937	1,47,000	32,063			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	55	93	4,816	52	93	6,700	72	2,25,804	1,59,000			66,864	
Kolhapur	76	29	2,001	69	29	2,300	79	53,184	54,000	816			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,504	49	79	3,800	48	1,10,122	1,03,000	...		7,122	
Anklesvar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)					19	100	5		(m) 2,200	2,200			
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,068	49	22	500	23	28,632	23,700			4,932	
TOTAL	125	968	1,02,714	106	996	1,19,800	120	28,58,918	27,14,900			1,44,018	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbd	108	334	23,680	71	334	25,700	77	8,34,015	7,86,000			48,015	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	3,457	76	46	4,900	107	81,323	89,800	8,477			
Jamnagar					51	3,100	61		(n) 53,000	53,000			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	15,240	42	364	18,200	50	5,00,862	5,20,000	28,138			
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,699	45	60	2,300	38	59,962	55,300			4,662	
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,794	72	94	9,100	97	1,80,323	1,78,000			2,323	
TOTAL	82	898	51,860	58	949	63,300	67	16,56,485	16,91,100	34,615			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	40,64,554	206	20,365	46,09,600	231	10,57,78,593	11,05,24,100	47,45,507			

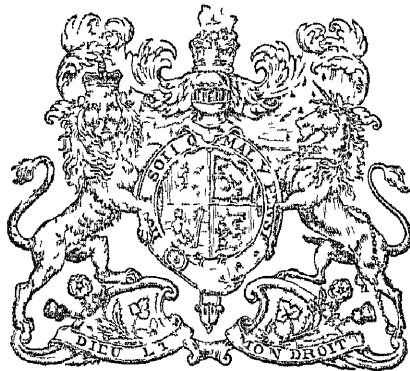
- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
 (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway
 (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway
 (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
 (e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
 (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received
 (h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 11th June 1897.
 (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amratol railways
 (k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 11th September 1897.
 (l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 12th September 1896.
 (m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 11th September 1897.
 (n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 11th September 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 23rd September 1897.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5										
Tavoy	22 1	42 5										
Moulmein and Amherst	24 65	68										
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	26 35	62 05	88 4							59 5		
Thongwa	20 4 to 23 8	68										
Bassein	23 8	68	...									
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	23 29	54 4										
Toungoo	19 55	54 4										
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	24 99	62 9	68 51							70 89		
Bamo . . . . .		...								
Pakokku	25 5	68				29 75						
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	21 25	42 5										
Akyab	22 95	45 9										
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	22 5	50	...									
Gauhati		50	...									
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong		50					...	...	...	50	50 25	400
Dacca . . . . .	...	52 5	50		35		...	...	...	50		350
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	45	...			...			...			320
Calcutta . . . . .	...	55	45		40	40	50		40	45	40	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan		50								48 75	53 12	300
Pabna		45 31	44 37							45 62	53 12	280
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur		62 5	56 25						41 25	43 75	62 5	300
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack		33 91	49 37					...		33 91	35 78	307 5
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	48 75	42 5		32 5				40	40	35 62	260
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur		47 81	43 12		37 66				41 25	44 37	38 12	347 5
Muzaffarpur		53 28	45 31		36 41	...		33 28	40	44 37	53 28	276 28
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	37 6	58 7	44 43	51 2	38 18	41 82	53 54			45 47	53 54	293 33
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	36 35	51 61	43 23	48 49	33 33					43 85	48 49	290 88
Jhansi		53 12	44 43	...	35 62					47 03	...	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .		...								40		320
Agra		55	42 13		32 97	40			42 66	46 35	50	260 87
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .		...	42 08	...	33 33					43 23	...	270
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	53 33	43 33	50	36 35	...	...	...	...	45 68	...	280
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...		43 44			...	...	...	...	41 56	...	256 25

AUGUST 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
											Burma—
											<i>Tenasserim—</i>
											Mergui
											Tavoy
											Moulmein and Amherst
											<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
											Rangoon
											Thongwa
											Bassein.
											<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
											Henzada
											Toungoo.
											<i>Upper Burma—</i>
											Mandalay
											Bamo
											Pakókku
											<i>Arakan—</i>
											Kyaukpnyu.
											Akyab
											Assam—
											<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
											Goalpara
											Gauhati
											Bengal—
											<i>Eastern—</i>
											Chittagong
											Dacca
											<i>Deltaic—</i>
											Midnapur.
											Calcutta.
											<i>Central—</i>
											Bardwan.
											Pabna
											<i>Northern—</i>
											Rangpur
											<i>Orissa—</i>
											Cuttack.
											<i>Bihár, south—</i>
											Patna
											<i>Bihár, north—</i>
											Bhagalpur
											Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W Provinces—
											<i>Eastern—</i>
											Benares.
											<i>Central—</i>
											Cawnpore
											Jhansi
											<i>Western—</i>
											Meerut.
											Agra.
											<i>Submontane, west—</i>
											Shahjahanpur
											Oudh—
											<i>Southern—</i>
											Lucknow.
											<i>Northern—</i>
											Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33		48 44		38 75	44 43	44 43		43 28	46 3		320
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	32 5	75	42 5	43 75	32 81	37 5	52 5		40	42 5	55	290
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	35 52	59 27	38 54	43 28	30 47	35 16	47 03		47 03	43 25	55 16	352 24
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	38 07	53 33	39 01	43 23	31 98	38 07	41 04		38 07	42 08	50	304 74
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	38 07	61 56	41 04	41 98	30 78	44 43				41 98		
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	55 78	40	52 08	26 67	36 35	47 03		33 33	13 28	42 5	290 94
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	25	48 12	40	44 37	30 78	30 78	50		42 08	40 99		355 57
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		55	41 56		33 44	36 25	45 47			47 5	65	340
Shikarpur			35 62		29 37	30 54				43 12		331 35
Quetta			40	65	27 5	40			75			360
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .							...
Sholapur												
Poona							56 87					
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar												
Dhulia												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur		46	48	56		37				46	52	318
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore		48 5	42 12	47 06			...			42 12	53 31	240
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur	50	61	46	58						50	63	270
Berar—												
Basim			61 61			50 96						
Ellichpur		80	61 5	66 66		53 33				57 12	61 5	320
Amraoti		66 25	61 56	66 25		50	66 66	66 25	...	56 87	61 56	320
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore						34 37	21 87			45 62		456 87
Salem								23 7		...		376 3
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary						43 38				53 33		380 42
Cuddapah	30 52	47 03				36 56	43 7					366 67
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...					...	...	25 88		30 52		...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	31 15	47 97								52 34		329 17
Tanjore	22 08	42 19										
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...						18 65	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...				30 47	39 17	...		33 12	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	30 25	49 36	90 12	98 74		32 91	...	25 96		31 72	74 06	354
Bangalore	23 5	60 61	74 67	54		39 19		26 12		38 19	37 75	411

AUGUST 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*)—continued

Gur.	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
53 33	...	..		79 7	5	5		140		80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
		40	90	2 5	5	2 5		50		75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
..		57 13	95 52	10	6 67	.		100		86	Central— Lahore.
..		80	123 02	5	8 91	3 8		60		125	South-eastern— Delhi
..		.	..	3 65	5 31	.		..	..		Submontane— Amritsar
..		40	84 17	3 33	5	7 97		55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
...		100	100	3 07	5 62	2 34		50		70	Western— Multan
82 5 47 34		135	95	5 21	.		7 5	40 to 140		.	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
...		..			.				..		Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur. Poona
...		.	...		..		..	..	.	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
..	...	..	..	..	.	.					Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	60	..	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	39	80	115		.	...	.	40	...	30	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	43	180	95	.	.	.	..	...	..	..	Eastern— Raiput
..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	..	Berar— Basin Ellichpur. Amraoti.
...	..	320 200	76 25 110	5 19(a)	..	11 ...	...	60 55	..	50 85	
71 87 ..	.	107 03	57 5 55 36	..	6 87	2 5 ...	.	95 80	95 80	60 ..	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
47 55 ...	.	.	...	.	.	...	..	80	80	110	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Karnul.
..	..	100	46 67 58 7	.	.	..	...	...	..	..
...	...	.	...	...	5 1	...	..	...	..	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
57 6 ...	...	131 67	57 6	..	..	...	...	55	55	...	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
..	..	118 28	...	..	5 37	...	...	...	.	..
..	..	89 74	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	41	Southern— Madura
76 78 77	.	374 308 25	109 08 68 5	10 71 12 5	7 14 21 62	3 29 ...	...	100 140 to 200	...	50 50 to 90	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>).	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pie vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	..	.	.	...
Tavoy					10 5	11 3	11 5	11 13				.
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3				...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu					10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				...
Rangoon	6 8	7 4			7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —				.
Thongwa					10 —	10 —	11 2	11 2				...
Bassein . . . . .	..				9 6	9 6	10 1	10 1	...		...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .			...	...	9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3	.	..	..	...
Henzada					8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	..	...	..	..
Prome	10 6	10 6	..	..	7 9	7 2	9 7	9 7		..	.	...
Toungoo					9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7		..	..	.
Thayctmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	..	..	..	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 3		...	.	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	..	.	..	...
Bamo . . . . .	...		...	...	8 6	9 10	10 5	11 2			...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	39 —	39 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	8 12	9 5	..	..	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	13 8	12 11	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 13	9 15	9 13	...	.	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	..	..	.	.	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	.	.	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 3	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 3½	...	...	5 4½	5 2½	7 4	7 3½	..	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	4 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mamrup . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	14 —	12 8	..	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 12	6 8	...	.	5 8	5 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	.	..
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	.	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 4	7 2	7 12	...	..	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	..	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .		..	...	...	6 12	7 4	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .		..	...	...	5 11	7 8	6 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 4	11 4	...	6 12	7 4	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Kuina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-I arganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	7 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	.	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 6	..	..	...	...
Kutla	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
ughly	10 —	9 12	...	..	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12	..	...	...	...
ia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	9 2	...	..	6 10	6 —	7 5	7 4	...	...	...	...
ile	7 8	8 —	7 8	8 —	6 14	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
anapur . . . . .	...	...	..	..	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 2	...	.	...	..

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OP RAGI (<i>Eleusine cor- cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUP, CADJAN PNA (<i>Cajanus maius</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
				9 5	9 5			5 11	5 11	15 —	15 —	Burma—
										17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
										14 —	14 —	Mergui
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
				11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
				9 —	9 6			6 12	7 —	19 —	18 4	Pegu
				8 14	8 14					13 5	13 5	Rangoon
										17 11	17 11	Thongwa.
												Bassein
				10 9	10 9					14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
				6 8	6 8			4 —	4 —	13 —	13 5	Tharawadi
				7 3	7 7			5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Henzada
				8 8	8 8					12 11	11 0	Prone
				8 —	8 —	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	Toungoo.
												Thayetmyo
				7 8	7 8	15 9	15 9	7 6	7 6	15 2	15 2	Upper Burma—
				7 2	7 —			4 13	5 8	9 7	8 1	Mandalay
				39 —	39 —			6 —	6 —	12 10	12 10	Bamo
				8 12	8 12	14 3	14 3	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Pakokku
												Meiktila
				6 —	6 —	*				18 10	18 10	Arakan—
				9 —	9 —			5 8	6 —	27 —	27 —	Sandoway.
										14 —	13 —	Kyaukpyu.
												Akyab
				8 —	7 8					10 —	9 6	Assam—
				7 3½	7 4					9 1	9 1	Surma—
												Sylhet
												Cachar
				6 —	5 8	10 —	8 —			7 —	5 —	Hill tracts—
					6 —			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 8	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
								3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	Garo Hills
												Manipur
				7 —	8 —			6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
				8 —	8 —					10 —	10 —	Goalpara
				8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Kamrup
				6 —	6 —					8 4	8 —	Darrang.
				7 —	8 —					8 8	8 —	Nowgong
				7 —	8 —	15 —	15 —			8 —	8 —	Sibsagar
												Lakhimpur
				4 —	4 —			4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
				7 —	7 —					10 —	10 —	Naga Hills.
				8 —	8 —					8 —	8 —	Eastern—
				8 —	8 —					10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
				8 —	8 8			7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	Noakhali
				8 —	8 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
												Tippera.
												Dacca
												Maimensingh.
				7 —	7 —			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Delhaic—
				7 8	7 8			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
				7 8	8 —					10 —	10 —	24 Parganas.
				9 7	9 7			7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Midnapur.
				8 —	8 —	9 —	8 9	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Howrah.
				9 —	9 —			7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Calcutta.
				8 14	9 7			11 7	12 5	10 10	10 10	Hoogly.
				8 —	9 —					8 8	8 8	Nadia (Kushnagarh).
				8 —	10 —					9 —	9 —	Jessore.
												Faridpur.

* Rs. 1-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—	8 14	9 —			7 4	8 —	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..
Bankura	8 4	8 4			6 15	6 15	7 14	7 12	..	..	..	..
Bardwan	8 —	8 8			6 —	6 12	6 12	7 8	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	8 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	7 —	7 10	..	..	..	..
Santhal Parganas	9 —	9 3	13 8	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 13	8 4	..	..	..	..
Pabna	7 8	7 8			4 14	5 4	6 9 and 7 8	6 6	..	..	..	..
Bogra	8 10	8 10	9 —	9 —	6 —	5 4	7 2	6 12	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	8 —	8 —			6 4	..	6 12	5 8	..	..	..	..
Malda	6 12	6 12			5 —	5 4	5 12	6 —	..	..	..	..
Northern—	7 10 1/2	8 1			5 —	5 6 1/2	6 9 1/2	6 —	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur												
Jalpaiguri												
Hills—	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	5 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling												
Orissa—	7 —	7 —			6 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	..	..	..	..
Puri	7 9	7 4			7 14	7 14	10 8	10 2	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	..	..	..	..
Balasore	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Chota Nagpur—	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 8 to 7 —	8 —	7 8	..	..	..	10 —
Singbhum	5 — to 6 8	5 — to 6 4			5 8 and 5 12	5 8 to 5 10	7 —	6 —	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	6 12	7 5	9 —	9 4	5 10	6 3	7 5	7 5	..	..	..	..
Lohardaga	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 6	..	..	..	..
Palamau												
Hazaribagh												
Bihar, south—	8 10 3/4	8 12 1/2	11 6 1/2	..	6 — 1/2	5 4	7 7 1/2	7 5 1/2	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	8 4	8 4	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 —	7 —	7 4	9 4	8 —	..	..
Gaya	9 4	9 8	12 —	11 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 12	..	..	..	..
Patna	8 12 and 9 —	8 12 and 9 —	9 8	9 8	6 12 and 7 —	7 — and 7 4	7 8 and 8 —	7 8 and 7 12	..	..	..	..
Shahabad												
Bihar, north—	8 —	8 8	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 2	..	8 —	..	..
Purnea	8 13	9 8	10 1	11 6	6 4	6 6	7 15	8 3	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	7 12	8 —	10 —	9 8	5 4	6 —	7 —	7 8	..	..	..	..
Darbhanga	8 8	9 —	11 —	10 —	6 8	5 —	7 8 and 8 —	7 4	..	8 —	..	..
Muzaffarpur	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 10	6 4	5 —	8 —	7 4	..	..	..	..
Saran	8 10 1/2	8 12	11 4 1/2	11 6	7 1	6 9	7 13 1/2	7 11	..	..	..	..
Champaran												
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—	8 1	8 —	9 9	9 5	4 14	4 10	7 6	7 7	..	..	7 2	..
Mirzapur	8 15	9 3	10 9	10 13 1/2	5 11 1/2	5 7	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 3	7 9	7 9
Benares	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 4	5 4	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8
Ghazipur	8 12	8 12	10 2	10 8	5 8	5 10	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	8 12	9 —	10 8	10 4	5 4	5 8	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Allahabad												
Central—	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 4	6 —	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	..	..
Banda	8 8	8 12	10 8	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Fatehpur	8 8	8 11	10 —	9 15	6 4	6 4	6 13	6 12	8 15	8 3	7 12	6 6
Hamirpur	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Jalaun	9 8	9 14	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 12	7 4	7 12	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	8 12	9 —	11 2	11 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 4	9 —	10 —	..	..
Jhansi	9 9	10 —	11 2	11 8	4 8	4 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	6 —	9 —	6 —
Etawah	9 9	10 —	11 15	12 4	4 12	4 12	6 2	6 2	..	..	11 9	12 4
Farukhabad	10 4	10 8	12 10	12 8	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 8	..	..	12 4	12 5
Mainpuri	10 1	10 10	12 10	13 2	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	..	..	..	..
Etah												
Western—	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	..	..
Meerut	9 8	9 12	12 —	12 4	7 2	6 —	7 7	7 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —
Agra	9 8	10 —	12 12	13 4	4 8	4 —	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 —
Muttra	9 8	10 4	12 8	13 4	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 8	10 —	7 4
Aligarh	9 14	10 7	12 5	12 14	4 8	4 12	7 1	7 —	9 5	8 6	8 3	8 13
Bulandshahr												
Submontane, east—	8 12	9 —	10 —	9 8	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	..	..	..	..
Balga	8 2	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 7	4 7	6 11	7 7	..	..	..	..
Azargarh	7 14	8 9	10 5	10 5	4 11	4 15	6 12	6 12	9 —	7 10	..	..
Gorakhpur	9 10	10 4	11 —	11 8	5 14	6 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	..	..
Basti												

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITAIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arsetinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus sinensis</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Bengal—continued.
												Central—
												Bankura
												Bardwan
												Birbhum
												Murshidabad
												Santhal Parganas.
												Pabna
												Bogra.
												Rajshahi
												Malda
												Northern—
												Rangpur
												Dinajpur
												Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
												Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
												Puri
												Cuttack.
												Balasore
												Chota-Nagpur—
												Singhbhum.
												Manbhum.
												Lohardaga.
												Palamau
												Hazaribagh.
												Bihar, south—
												Monghyr
												Gaya
												Patna.
												Shahabad.
												Bihar, north—
												Purnea
												Bhagalpur
												Darbhanga.
												Muzaffarpur.
												Saran
												Champaran.
												N-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
												Mirzapur.
												Benares
												Ghazipur.
												Jaunpur.
												Allahabad.
												Central—
												Banda.
												Fatehpur
												Hamirpur
												Jalaun
												Cawnpore
												Jhansi
												Etawah
												Farukhabad
												Mainpuri
												Etah
												Western—
												Meerut.
												Agra
												Mittra.
												Aligarh.
												Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
												Ballia.
												Azamgarh.
												Gorakhpur.
												Basti.

* Katan.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued (The figures)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BAKLEY.		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
N-W Provinces—contd												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4				
Budaun	10 3	10 5	12 1	12 1	5 9	5 5	7 1	6 14	8 3	6 13	6 12	6 5
Pilibit	9 7	10 6	13 —	13 —	5 —	6 8	7 13	8 12				
Bareilly	8 13	9 6	10 14	11 8	4 8	3 13	6 3	5 14	10 —	9 11	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 10	10 2	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 12				
Bijnor	9 —	9 9	10 11	11 4	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 5		7 14		
Muzaffarnagar	10 5	10 9	11 —	12 2	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 6				
Saharanpur	9 15	10 14	13 —	13 —	4 13	4 5	6 8	6 8	11 13	9 11	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	9 8	10 4	12 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	7 —	5 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8			5 —	4 —
Almora	12 —	10 8	14 8	14 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 8				
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —				
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 12	9 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 4	7 —	7 —				
Sultanpur	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —				
Rae-Bareilly	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	5 —	4 —
Unao	8 12	9 —	10 8	11 —			7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —		
Lucknow	9 8	9 12	11 4	11 4	4 8	4 8	7 10	8 —			8 —	8 —
Hardoi	9 4	9 12	12 —	12 —	6 —	7 —	5 —	8 —				
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 8	10 —	11 4	11 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 12				
Barabanki	9 8	10 —	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 10	11 8	12 —	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	7 —
Lahraich	9 8	9 4	12 4	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8				
Sitapur	9 12	10 2	12 8	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 8				
Kheri	9 10	10 —	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —		11 —		
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 5	10 8	13 1	13 —	5 8	6 4	7 9	6 9	12 6	12 —		
Banswara	13 2	13 12	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8				
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 6	9 12	11 11	12 8	7 13	7 13	8 3	8 3	11 11	11 11	8 9	7 13
Hilly tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	15 —	20 —			11 —	12 8				
Sirohi	10 8	10 8	14 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Erinpura	10 3	10 3	14 4	14 4	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2
Ajmere	8 10	9 —	10 11	11 8	4 8	4 7	6 2	6 2	9 4	8 8	9 4	9 4
Abu	9 18	9 —	11 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —			9 4	9 2
Kishengarh	10 4	10 8	11 8	11 12	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 4	9 —	9 —
Bundi	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 12	6 —	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 —		
Kotah	9 6	10 —	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —
Jhalawar	8 6	8 11	9 11	9 10	5 5	5 1	6 7	6 6	9 11	10 3	6 14	6 3
Tonk	7 10	8 —	9 7	10 2	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 4	8 1	6 8		
Jaipur	8 8	9 4	10 12	12 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	9 4	10 8
Keroli	7 13	8 7	9 6	10 5	5 10	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 14	7 8	7 13	8 7
Dholpur	9 3	9 10	11 13	11 13	5 5	5 5	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 13	9 13	8 11
Bhartpur	10 6	10 8	13 2	13 4	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14
Alwar	9 13	10 8	12 14	13 5	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 4	8 11	10 1	10 —
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	11 4	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 12	9 4			5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Balmer	8 2	8 2			5 —	5 6	7 8	7 8			12 3	12 3
Anadra	9 7	9 14			5 —	5 4	6 4	6 8				
Shahpura	10 15	11 7	12 —	12 4	6 —	5 11	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13	8 12	10 —	11 4	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	9 4
Jaisalmer	8 2	9 4	11 12	11 12	6 —	5 9	6 6	6 12	9 6	9 —	8 3	8 4
Bikaner	8 3	7 9	10 —	11 —	3 12	4 —	5 —	6 —			8 —	10 —
Central India—												
Indore		7 —		10 12		6 —		6 8		7 12		
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	8 4			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 4	8 4	8 4
Gwalior		8 8		10 13		4 8		5 5		8 8		8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 8	10 2	12 —	12 —			6 5	6 6	10 8	11 —	9 4	9 4
Ferozpur	9 4	10 —	12 —	12 4			5 12	5 12	10 4	10 12	7 8	8 4
Central—												
Lahore	10 2	10 —	12 10	13 12			6 8	6 10	10 14	11 8	8 4	8 4
Cujranwala	9 12	10 12	13 —	14 8			7 4	7 4	10 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —			8 8	8 8	10 —	11 —	7 —	7 —
Jhelam	10 —	11 —	13 8	15 —			8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OP THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus tauricus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
				9 4	9 4			8 8	8 12	11 4	11 4	N-W Provinces—contd
9 12	9 —	8 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	8 12	7 4	7 13	7 7	10 8	10 2	Submontane, west—
	..	11 4	6 9	9 2	9 12		11 11	8 7	8 12		11 —	Shahjahanpur
	...	7 6	7 4	8 2	9 1	9 11	9 11	7 10	7 6	10 9	10 9	Budaun
				9 —	9 12			7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
				8 11½	9 4½	9 —		7 9	7 5	11 —	10 3	Bareilly
10 12	10 12	16 2	17 3	9 3	10 —	11 13	10 12	6 9	7 11	11 4	11 4	Moradabad
8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	8 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Bynori
								7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarnagar
12 8	12 —		7 8	7 4	7 4			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Saharanpur
				8 —	7 —			6 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	Dehra Dun
				7 —	7 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Hills—
												Naini Tal
												Almora
												Garhwal
												Oudh—
												Southern—
5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —			7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh
				9 8	9 8			11 —	11 —	11 —	10 12	Sultanpur
				9 2	9 4	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly
11 4	11 8	8 4	8 6	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 12	7 —	8 4	11 —	11 4	Unao
								10 10	11 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
								8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
				10 8	10 12			8 8	8 12	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
				9 12	9 12			8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
				9 6	9 6	10 12	10 8	10 4	11 14	10 8	10 —	Gonda
				9 8	9 8			11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
				10 —	10 —			8 12	9 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
				9 12	10 —			10 10	11 4	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
				11 11	11 13	13 1	13 —			13 —	13 —	Partabgarh.
				16 4	16 4	20 —	21 4			8 12	9 6	Banswara
				8 15½	10 8½	11 5½	12 8	6 10½	6 4	10 11½	10 11½	Meywar (Udaipur).
				12 —	13 —	15 —	18 —			11 8	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
				10 8	11 —	13 —	12 8			12 8	12 —	Sirohi
				10 9	10 9					12 —	12 —	Erinpura
				8 12	9 3	9 8	10 3			12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
								{ 6 —	6 — & }	11 —	11 —	Abu
				9 4	9 9	11 4	11 8	{ 6 2	6 1 }	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh
				8 12	9 —	10 —	10 —			9 12	10 —	Bundi
				9 8	9 10			5 8	5 8	10 —	10 4	Kotah
				10 4	10 8					9 14	9 12½	Jhallowar
				8 13	8 12½					10 2	10 —	Tonk
				7 6	8 —	8 4	8 —					
				{ 7 8 & }	{ 8 — & }	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
				8 4	9 4			8 12	10 —	9 11	10 —	Kerauli
				6 9	7 8			10 6½	10 7	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
				8 4½	9 4½	11 4	11 10	10 8	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
				8 12	9 9½	10 10½	11 —	11 2½	11 8	12 8	12 8	Alwar
				9 2	9 11½					11 8	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
				8 11	8 13			7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment
				6 8	6 8					13 —	13 —	Balmer
												Anadra
				9 4	9 10	11 6	12 4	6 8	6 12	12 —	12 —	Shahpura.
				8 8	12 4	10 —	11 8			11 10	11 4	
												Western—
				7 8	8 10	10 —	10 5		6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur
				8 —	8 12					21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
				8 4	9 —			6 8	6 12	11 8	11 12	Bikaner.
												Central India—
												Indore
				9 —	8 3		8 8	7 8	8 8	12 4	10 4	Nimach Cantonment.
					8 10				7 8		12 4	Gwalior
					6 6		10 1½		5 10½		10 1½	
												Panjab —
												Southern—
				9 4	10 2	9 —	10 —	8 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Hissar
				9 4	10 4	9 12	10 —			12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
				9 —	9 14	8 4	9 4	7 —	7 —	12 14	13 13	Lahore.
				9 8	10 8	6 8	8 —			13 12	13 12	Gurranwala
				9 8	11 —	7 —	7 —			14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
				9 10	11 —	10 8	10 —			14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked, † Husked, ‡ Not sold, § Not produced, ¶ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE.				JAWAR OR GHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common.		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Panjab—continued.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 —	10 4	13 2	13 2	.	..	6 8	6 8	11 —	9 —	10 —	9 —
Delhi	9 14	10 —	12 —	12 8	.	..	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	9 4	9 —
Rohtak	9 4	9 8	11 —	11 —	.	..	7 4	7 12	10 —	8 —	8 —	7 4
Karnal	9 8	10 —	12 —	13 —	.	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	5 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	10 —	14 —	12 —	.	..	6 —	7 8	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Ludhiana	10 —	11 8	11 4	13 4	.	..	7 —	7 —	11 4	10 8	6 12	6 4
Jalandhar	10 4	11 —	12 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 8	11 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	10 10	11 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	9 —	9 —
Gurdaspur	10 8	10 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	9 12	10 —	12 —	13 —	.	..	6 4	6 8	8 12	9 12	7 8	8 4
Sialkot	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	8 —	7 4	7 4
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	6 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —
Kangra	11 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 4	8 —	7 4
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	9 12	11 4	14 12	16 12	..	.	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	8 4	8 4
Hazara	10 4	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	.	5 14	5 14	10 4	10 4	9 —	9 —
Peshawar	10 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	...	.	6 11	6 11	10 —	7 11	9 —	6 11
Kohat	10 14	11 —	15 6	15 10	..	...	6 14	7 14	7 4	7 4	10 1	10 7
Bannu	10 6	10 12	15 8	14 8	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 8	7 8	7 13	6 9
Western—												
Shahpur	11 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	.	.	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Jhang	10 12	11 4	13 5	14 —	.	..	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	7 12	7 12
Multan	9 12	11 —	12 8	13 4	.	..	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 12	7 12
Montgomery	10 6	11 2	11 12	12 8	.	.	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	7 12	7 12
Dera Ismael Khan	10 —	10 2	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	9 1	6 9
Muzaffargarh	11 4	12 8	13 —	14 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	.	...	6 6	6 6	9 6	9 6	10 —	9 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 8	8 8	9 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	9 —	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 4	...	...	11 8	11 —	14 8	15 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —
Shikarpur	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 8	10 —	10 8
Quetta	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 12	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 11	9 4	9 4	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	6 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	10 8	7 2	5 15	6 10
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	8 9	9 7	9 —	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	7 15	7 15	7 5	7 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 1	6 7	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	8 5
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	9 15	9 15	8 14	8 6
Belgaum	6 1	6 5	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 15	8 6	9 14	9 5	7 5	7 13
Satara	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	10 14	7 9	5 14	6 9
Sholapur	7 —	7 7	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 13	7 13	7 10	8 1	7 2	7 2
Bijapur	5 5	5 12	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 9	7 10	7 10	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	7 10	8 4	7 8	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 12	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 14	6 —	6 13	6 14	7 9	6 9	6 9
Nasik	6 13	7 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	6 14	8 6	7 1	7 12
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	6 9	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 6	8 5	6 15	7 14
Broach	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 8	8 —	8 4
Kaira	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 9	8 —	...	...	8 9	9 —
Disa Cantonment	9 12	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 8	10 8	11 8	10 8	12 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 9	9 1	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 13	8 13	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 9	7 9	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	7 8	8 4	...	...
Khandwa	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 2	9 —	8 12	...	...
Betul	7 —	7 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	6 14	8 —	8 —	...	...
Chhindwara	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 7	8 2	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 8	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OF RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLE* (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAV OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUK, CADJAN OR PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
Panyab—continued												
South-eastern—												
†	†	†	†	9 4	9 10	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgaon
†	†	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 12	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi
†	†	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 12	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
10 —	10 —	7 —	8 —	8 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnal
Submontane—												
†	†	†	†	9 12	9 14	10 8	11 —	†	†	12 12	12 12	Ambala
†	†	12 8	12 8	9 6	10 4	11 8	12 —	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	Ludhiana
†	†	13 —	13 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
†	†	8 —	10 —	10 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiarpur
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	11 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur
†	†	11 —	12 —	9 4	9 12	7 12	7 12	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
†	†	†	†	9 12	10 —	†	†	†	†	13 12	13 12	Sialkot.
Hills—												
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 12	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 —	Simla
†	†	†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kangra
Northern—												
†	†	10 12	9 12	9 —	10 6	11 12	11 12	14 4	14 —	13 12	13 12	Rawalpindi
†	†	†	†	5 10	9 2	10 —	8 11	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazara
†	†	13 —	14 —	9 3	9 3	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	Peshawar
†	†	†	†	9 9	9 9	12 12	13 10	†	†	17 14	16 9	Kohat
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 12	13 —	10 10	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Bannu
Western—												
14 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
5 —	12 —	6 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	Jhang
†	†	10 —	12 —	9 8	11 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan
†	†	†	†	9 4	10 12	†	†	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	Montgomery
†	†	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 10	8 4	8 2	5 —	5 —	16 —	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan
†	†	†	†	10 —	11 —	†	†	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
†	†	†	†	9 11	10 —	†	†	†	†	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
Sind and Baluchistan—												
†	†	†	†	8 —	9 —	†	†	6 4	6 8	14 —	14 —	Karachi
†	†	†	†	9 —	8 8	†	†	6 —	5 4	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
†	†	†	†	6 —	6 —	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Ihar and Parkar (Umarkot).
†	†	†	†	9 —	10 —	†	†	6 4	6 4	12 —	10 —	Shikarpur
†	†	†	†	9 —	10 8	†	†	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
†	†	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 12	5 12	5 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
11 2	12 —	†	†	6 12	6 12	†	†	5 6	5 6	10 8	10 8	Karwar
9 6	9 6	†	†	7 9	7 9	†	†	5 11	5 11	11 11	11 11	Ratnagiri
†	†	†	†	6 13	6 13	†	†	0 0	6 6	10 3	10 3	Alibag
7 14	7 14	†	†	7 8	8 2	†	†	7 5	7 5	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
†	†	†	†	8 —	8 —	†	†	†	†	12 4	12 4	Tanna
Deccan—												
14 8	14 8	†	†	7 4	7 4	†	†	6 15	6 15	10 14	10 14	Dharwar
†	†	†	†	6 5	6 12	†	†	6 5	6 2	9 1	9 1	Belgaum.
†	†	†	†	5 13	5 13	†	†	†	5 12	10 2	10 11	Satara
†	†	†	†	7 3	7 3	†	†	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
†	†	†	†	7 2	7 2	†	†	0 4	6 11	10 9	10 9	Bijapur
10 14	10 14	†	†	7 8	7 8	†	†	6 —	6 —	10 3	10 12	Poona
Khendesh—												
8 10	9 3	†	†	6 3	6 15	†	†	6 4	7 —	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
†	†	†	†	7 13	7 13	†	†	7 2	7 2	12 1	12 11	Nasik.
†	†	†	†	7 —	7 —	†	†	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 5	Dhule.
Gujarat—												
†	†	†	†	7 6	7 6	†	†	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
†	†	†	†	7 12	8 —	†	†	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
8 8	9 8	†	†	8 8	8 8	†	†	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira
8 8	†	†	†	7 —	7 8	†	†	6 8	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment
†	†	†	†	9 —	9 8	†	†	7 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
10 14	12 —	†	†	9 13	10 8	†	†	7 6	7 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra
†	†	†	†	9 4	9 8	†	†	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
Kathawar—												
†	†	†	†	8 1	8 5	†	†	6 4	6 8	70 —	70 —	Rajkor
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
†	†	†	†	8 —	8 —	†	†	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar
†	†	†	†	7 —	7 —	†	†	†	†	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
†	†	†	†	7 9	7 7	†	†	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad
†	†	†	†	7 9	8 —	†	†	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Betul.
†	†	†	†	7 10	7 10	†	†	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
†	†	†	†	8 7	8 7	†	†	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
†	†	†	†	7 4	7 4	†	†	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold.

† Not p.duced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*concl idea* (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>)	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces— <i>contd</i>												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	8 —	7 9					7 6	7 9				
Saugor	8 4	8 4			5 13	5 13	6 1	6 —				
Damoh	7 4	7 1			5 12	5 5	6 2	6 2				
Jubbulpore	9 —	8 12			6 —	6 —	8 —	7 1				
Mandla	8 8	8 8			6 8	6 —	7 8	7 5				
Seoni	9 —	8 13			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —				
Balaghat	6 4	7 —			5 4	5 —	6 4	7 —				
Bhandara	7 8	7 8					7 8	7 8	8 2	7 10		
Chanda	7 5	7 5					7 7	7 7				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	8 —	7 2			7 2	6 6	8 —	7 2				
Raipur	8 —	8 8			6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8				
Sambalpur	7 4	7 8			7 8	7 8	8 8	8 12				
Berar—												
Buldana	6 2	6 6			5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 4	7 8	6 —	6 14
Basim	5 12	6 12			5 12	5 12	6 4	6 4	7 12	8 —		
Akola	6 14	7 2			4 13	4 13	6 —	6 6	7 —	7 15		
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8			5 —	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8			5 —	5 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Wun	6 4	6 4			4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —		
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	4 14	5 —	*		4 8	4 9	5 1	5 1	5 2	5 1	9 —	9 7
Bolaram	5 5	5 10	*		4 13	5 2	5 10	6 10	8 2	8 14		
Chadarghat	6 2	5 10	*		5 10	5 —	6 0	7 8	8 6	8 6	9 2	10 —
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar							7 11	7 11				
Canara							7 6	8 11				
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore							8 10	9 8	12 3	12 3	14 5	17 8
Nilgiris							7 10	7 10				
Salem							9 6	10 5	13 6	14 10	18 —	19 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary							7 10	7 10	8 13	8 13		
Anantapur							7 10	8 2	10 5	10 13		
Cuddapah							8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	8 11	9 6
Karnul							7 8	7 14	8 14	10 2		
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam							6 8	7 —				
Vizagapatam							7 —	6 14			13 10	15 11
Godavari							8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8		
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna							8 5	8 13	10 8	*	*	*
Nellore							11 2	11 11	11 13	12		11 5
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras							9 2	9 2	11 8	11 8		
Chingleput							8 11	8 5				
N. Arcot							9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14	*	*
S. Arcot							10 14	10 14			14 10	15 6
Tanjore							10 —	10 6			17 6	18 11
Trichinopoly							9 6	9 6	15 6	15 6	15 3	15 3
<i>Southern—</i>												
Trinnevelly							9 2	9 6	*	*	*	*
Madura							10 10	11 —	13 —	16 3	11 13	11 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 12	6 —			6 12	6 12	7 8	7 12	10 12	10 12		
Bangalore	5 3	6 12	4 13	6 12	6 1	6 8	6 8	6 12	9 12	10 —		
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 4	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —		
Hassan			6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	10 —		
Kadur	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —		
Shimoga	5 4	6 5	5 12	7 6	8 3	7 10	9 7	10 —	13 2	12 10		
Chitaldrug	6 —	8 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	5 —	3 8	5 —	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 8				
Aden												
	6 4	6 4			4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee,

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elesine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR FAKUN, ITALIAN MILLER (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Central Provinces—2011
												Central—
				8 —	7 9			7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	Narsinghpur
				8 4	8 4			6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor
				7 8	7 4			5 12	6 —	8 —	8 —	Damoh
				9 —	8 12			7 —	7 —	10 —	9 12	Jubbulpore
				8 8	8 4			6 8	6 —	8 8	8 8	Mandla
				8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	8 12	8 12	Seoni
				6 4	7 —			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Balaghat
				8 —	8 12			6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Bhandara
				6 7	6 7			6 8	6 10	9 —	9 —	Chanda
												Eastern—
				7 2	7 2			6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur
				8 —	7 12			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur
				8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur
												Berar—
				6 6	6 10			6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	Buldana
				6 12	7 —			6 10	7 —	9 —	9 —	Basim
				7 6	7 6			6 —	6 6	11 —	11 8	Akola
				7 —	6 8			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
				7 —	6 8			6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Amraoti
				6 12	6 12			7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
9 4	9 10	*		6 1	6 14	9 —		5 10	6 5	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad
		*		6 —	7 8					8 12	8 12	Boliam
				7 8	7 4					9 10	9 4	Chadaghat
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
										11 3	11 3	Malabar
										11 3	11 14	S Canara
												South, central—
14 13	16 6									10 5	10 5	Coimbatore
18 —	18 6									9 11	9 11	Nigiris
										10 6	10 6	Salem
										10 13 & 122	10 5 & 11 5	Central—
13 10	14 10									11 8	11 8	Bellary
14 2	13 13									12 3	12 3	Anantapur.
15 —	14 5									10 2	10 2	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3											Karnul
												East Coast, north—
9 8	9 8									11 —	11 —	Ganjam
11 6	10 8									12 —	13 6	Vizagapatam
10 14	10 14									12 2	12 2	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
11 4	12 14									13 3	13 3	Kistna
15 6	15 13									12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
14 —	14 6									12 8	12 9	Madras
13 —	13 —									13 5	13 5	Chingleput
13 11	13 11									11 8	11 8	N Arcot
15 2	15 14									12 13	12 13	S Arcot
18 2	17 6									12 14	12 14	Tanjore
17 —	17 —									11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
										13 13	13 8	Tinnevely.
15 8	15 8									12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
14 12	17 —			7 —	7 —			10 —	12 —	9 12	10 —	Mysore
14 8	15 2			6 —	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 6	11 8	10 —	10 8	Bangalore
18 —	19 4	9 4	9 4	7 —	7 —			12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
17 —	18 —			6 —	6 —			11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Lumkur.
21 —	20 —			6 8	6 8			11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	Hasan
18 —	18 —			6 8	6 8			9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
18 10	17 5			8 6	8 6					9 7	10 8	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
17 8	19 —			11 8	11 8					8 8	8 8	Coorg
				5 10	5 10			6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +],

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	1st November 1896 to 25th September 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . . .	84,931	11,550,685
	Exports . . .	44,026 + 40,905	4,869,918 + 6,680,767
RANGOON	Imports . . .	3,135	368,296
	Exports . . .	336,071 —332,936	28,878,623 —28,510,327
MADRAS	Imports . . .	55,400	1,413,300
	Exports . . .	15,600 + 39,800	396,700 + 1,016,600
BOMBAY	Imports . . .	304,700	10,750,900
	Exports . . .	171,800 + 132,900	4,768,400 + 5,982,500
KARÁCHI	Imports . . .	43,600	1,681,771
	Exports . . .	49,800 —6,200	4,461,576 —2,779,805
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 25th September 1897.
PATNA	Imports . . .	43,500	1,220,600
	Exports . . .	12,200 + 31,300	822,600 + 398,000
GAYA	Imports . . .	17,000	299,200
	Exports . . .	... + 17,000	95,700 + 203,500
SHAHABAD	Imports . . .	12,400	352,400
	Exports . . .	1,400 + 11,000	346,400 + 6,000
SÁRAN	Imports . . .	21,400	1,374,100
	Exports . . .	300 + 21,100	172,500 + 1,201,600
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . . .	...	476,400
	Exports . . .	3,900 —3,900	57,500 + 418,900
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	10,322	974,765
	Exports . . .	6,000 + 4,322	80,151 + 894,614
DARBHANGA	Imports . . .	19,700	1,345,600
	Exports . . .	10,600 + 9,100	134,900 + 1,210,700
Bhágampur Division—			
MONGHAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	3,500	298,100
	Exports . . .	20,900 —17,400	1,143,500 —845,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 25th September 1897	30th January to 25th September 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	2,125 54,490 -52,365	328,034 1,078,121 -750,087
PURNEA	Imports Exports	1,000 4,800 -3,800	122,335 177,081 -55,546
MALDA	Imports Exports	... ...	2,200 2,000 +200
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	1,000 8,900 -7,900	217,294 465,385 -218,091
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	1,400 200 +1,200	382,500 58,098 +324,402
DINAJPUR (")	Imports Exports	1,400 4,000 -2,600	66,100 415,284 -349,184
JALPAIGURI	Imports Exports	12,500 801 +11,699	361,003 15,318 +345,685
DARJEELING	Imports Exports	5,900 600 +5,300	168,000 6,600 +161,400
RANGPUR	Imports Exports	3,300 200 +3,100	57,000 80,500 -23,500
BOGRA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	3,900 100 +3,800	65,100 297,900 -232,800
PABNA (")	Imports Exports	4,100 ... +4,100	279,800 22,300 +257,500
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports Exports	3,100 2,100 +1,000	31,900 27,100 +4,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports Exports	... ... ...	33,800 163,000 -129,200
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	1,417 1 +1,416	84,919 9,716 +75,203
FARIDPUR	Imports Exports	4,300 ... +4,300	206,500 126,500 +80,000
BACKSARGANJ	Imports Exports	100 ... +100	2,000 47,400 -45,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	200	47,904
	Exports	100	40,063
		+ 100	+ 7,841
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . . .	...	700
	Exports . . . . .	...	6,900
			- 6,200
CHITTAGONG	Imports	8,400	607,942
	Exports	100	135,120
		+ 8,300	+ 472,822
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	4,900	184,300
	Exports	57,400	1,843,700
		- 52,500	- 1,659,400
BIRBHUM	Imports	500	36,700
	Exports	17,700	1,651,200
		- 17,200	- 1,614,500
HOOGHLY	Imports	6,500	117,600
	Exports	1,800	84,200
		+ 4,700	+ 33,400
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	...	361,054
	Exports . . . . .	...	1,436,408
		...	- 1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	300	33,900
	Exports	100	26,000
		+ 200	+ 7,900
NADIA	Imports	9,500	822,800
	Exports	10,700	868,700
		- 1,200	- 45,900
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,000	66,400
	Exports	6,000	302,900
		- 5,000	- 236,500
JESSORE	Imports	600	272,300
	Exports	1,400	71,700
		- 800	+ 200,600
KHULNA	Imports		16,200
	Exports		34,200
		..	- 18,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	800	204,300
	Exports	200	2,800
		+ 600	+ 201,500
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		.	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,400	213,500
	Exports	200	8,200
		+ 2,200	+ 205,300
SINGHBHUM (")	Imports . . . . .	...	8,933
	Exports	100	48,700
		- 100	- 39,767
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	..	13,004
	Exports . . . . .	..	15,978
		...	- 2,974

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 25th September 1897	30th January to 25th September 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports	138 —138	337,402 —335,272
BALASORE	Imports	1,500	24,000
	Exports	32,100 —30,600	1,200,800 —1,176,800
PURI	Imports	2	2,315
	Exports	2,570 —2,568	55,283 —52,968
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	1,590	270,625
	Exports	8,232 —6,642	219,030 +51,595
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	1,100	218,100
	Exports	3,600 —2,500	484,000 —265,900
MEERUT	Imports	2,500	327,040
	Exports	15,500 —13,000	639,659 —312,619
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,600	46,600
	Exports	16,000 —14,400	809,300 —762,700
ALIGARH	Imports	2,900	160,400
	Exports	31,300 —28,400	881,300 —720,900
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	3,600	86,847
	Exports	6,469 —2,869	163,927 —77,080
AGRA	Imports	6,700	550,200
	Exports	11,500 —4,800	527,400 +22,800
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,300	117,200
	Exports	1,100 +200	27,200 +90,000
MAINPURI	Imports . . . . .	..	17,700
	Exports	400 —400	30,100 —12,400
ETAWAH	Imports	200	66,900
	Exports	3,500 —3,300	49,500 +17,400
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	100	19,500
	Exports	6,100 —6,000	216,100 —196,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 25th September 1897	30th January to 25th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports . .	1,700	235,000
	Exports . .	100	11,100
		+ 1,600	+ 223,900
MORADABAD	Imports . .	3,100	212,500
	Exports . .	4,700	426,400
		— 1,600	— 213,900
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports . .	1,800	95,864
	Exports . .	3,900	316,942
		— 2,100	— 221,078
BUDAUN	Imports . .	100	4,600
	Exports . .	500	22,600
		— 400	— 18,000
PILIBÍT	Imports . .	400	54,275
	Exports . .	100	79,850
		+ 300	— 25,575
BARELI	Imports . .	3,900	185,200
	Exports . .	1,100	211,400
		+ 2,800	— 26,200
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports . .	14,700	1,915,600
	Exports . .	12,100	691,400
		+ 2,600	+ 1,224,200
FATEHPUR	Imports . .	5,800	225,300
	Exports . .	...	3,466
		+ 5,800	+ 221,834
BÁNDA	Imports . .	3,400	650,500
	Exports . .	1,800	8,800
		+ 1,600	+ 641,700
HAMÍRPUR	Imports . .	300	152,700
	Exports . .	...	4,500
		+ 300	+ 148,200
ALLAHABAD	Imports . .	9,200	1,257,300
	Exports . .	600	17,900
		+ 8,600	+ 1,239,400
JHÁNSI	Imports . .	16,400	486,300
	Exports . .	1,000	20,200
		+ 15,400	+ 466,100
JALAUN	Imports . .	6,700	279,000
	Exports . .	600	15,900
		+ 6,100	+ 263,100
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports . .	18,500	663,500
	Exports . .	1,100	48,100
		+ 17,400	+ 615,400
MIRZAPUR	Imports . .	7,400	246,915
	Exports . .	1,000	14,363
		+ 6,400	+ 232,552
JAUNPUR	Imports . .	4,200	223,700
	Exports . .	...	43,300
		+ 4,200	+ 180,400
GHAZIPUR	Imports . .	15,800	160,600
	Exports . .	100	84,700
		+ 15,700	+ 75,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—concl</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	...	26,800
	Exports . . .	4,900	360,900
		—4,900	—334,100
BALLIA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	285	80,986
	Exports . . .	900	64,582
		—615	+16,404
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	900	136,100
	Exports . . .	700	528,600
		+200	—392,500
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . .	...	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .	900	28,000
	Exports . . .	...	84,200
		+900	—56,200
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	18,100	525,000
	Exports . . .	1,200	89,100
		+16,900	+435,900
UNAO	Imports . . .	...	62,200
	Exports . . .	...	600
			+61,600
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . .	2,500	273,100
	Exports . . .	600	10,500
		+1,900	+262,600
SITAPUR	Imports . . .		22,795
	Exports . . .	7,800	413,500
		—7,800	—390,705
KHERI	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	4,000	171,800
		—4,000	—159,100
HARDOI	Imports . . .	600	166,500
	Exports . . .	1,400	50,900
		—800	+115,600
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	2,200	245,600
	Exports . . .	1,700	341,800
		+500	—96,200
GONDA	Imports . . .	4,900	204,832
	Exports . . .	3,600	202,800
		+1,300	+2,032
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .		8,810
	Exports . . .	1,600	212,100
		—1,600	—203,290
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	...	70,200
	Exports . . .	9,900	324,800
		—9,900	—254,600
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	2,312	46,310
	Exports . . .	2,159	135,832
		+153	—89,522
BIKANER	Imports . . .	3,632	210,843
	Exports . . .		5
		+3,632	+210,838

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

				Week ending 25th September 1897	30th January to 25th September 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA				Imports 13,100	334,400
				Exports 3,300	100,455
				+ 9,800	+ 233,945
PANJAB—					
Delhi Division—					
HISSAR				Imports 5,200	1,080,800
				Exports 2,300	101,200
				+ 2,900	+ 979,600
ROHTAK				Imports 900	7,100
				Exports 600	4,800
				+ 300	+ 2,300
GURGAON				Imports 1,900	111,600
				Exports 11,600	223,000
				— 9,700	— 111,400
DELHI				Imports 15,300	880,700
				Exports 15,200	452,900
				+ 100	+ 427,800
KARNAL				Imports 1,100	56,522
				Exports 1,200	55,400
				— 100	+ 1,122
AMBALA				Imports 10,800	429,100
				Exports 2,700	71,200
				+ 8,100	+ 357,900
SIMLA				Imports 800	74,000
				Exports	200
				+ 800	+ 73,800
Jalandhar Division—					
JALANDHAR				Imports 2,900	104,500
				Exports 18,400	924,900
				— 15,500	— 820,400
LUDHIANA				Imports 3,000	125,700
				Exports 25,800	785,000
				— 22,800	— 659,300
FEROZPUR				Imports 8,100	356,100
				Exports 36,000	841,100
				— 27,900	— 485,000
Lahore Division—					
MULTAN				Imports 7,600	199,900
				Exports 3,700	210,400
				+ 3,900	— 10,500
JHANG				Imports	28,300
				Exports 3,400	178,100
				— 3,400	— 149,800
MONTGOMERY				Imports 2,400	113,500
				Exports 800	27,200
				+ 1,600	+ 86,300
LAHORE				Imports 19,400	509,802
				Exports 15,200	433,401
				+ 4,200	+ 76,401
AMRITSAR				Imports 7,600	312,600
				Exports 12,000	599,400
				— 4,400	— 286,800
GURDASPUR				Imports 100	61,600
				Exports 4,300	426,718
				— 4,200	— 365,118

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	2,500	140,400
	Exports	1,000	62,800
		+ 1,500	+ 77,600
GUJRÁT	Imports	1,100	151,200
	Exports	1,200	36,000
		— 100	+ 115,200
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	900	122,300
	Exports	3,800	540,200
		— 2,900	— 417,900
SHAHPUR	Imports	500	76,700
	Exports	1,900	81,900
		— 1,400	— 5,200
JHELAM	Imports	2,366	219,544
	Exports	955	31,059
		+ 1,411	+ 188,485
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	21,200	1,059,751
	Exports	3,700	113,200
		+ 17,500	+ 946,551
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	5,900	296,600
	Exports	10,300	346,600
		— 4,400	— 50,000
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	200	7,470
	Exports	3,900	124,057
		— 3,700	— 116,587
DERA ISMAIL KHAN (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	700	21,500
	Exports	3,600	229,300
		— 2,900	— 207,800
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	8,101
	Exports	2,300	163,500
		— 2,200	— 155,399
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	5,900	604,900
	Exports	23,800	375,600
		— 17,900	+ 229,300
KAIRA	Imports	4,600	219,000
	Exports	2,000	204,800
		+ 2,600	+ 14,200
PANCH MAHÁLS (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	...	17,553
	Exports	3,782	654,523
		— 3,782	— 636,970

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd			
BROACH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,200 1,300 —100	382,931 279,366 +103,565
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	15,000 6,200 +8,800	665,700 221,600 +444,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	70,874 761 +70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,292 457 +1,835	193,775 5,166 +188,609
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,900 100 +7,800	1,042,900 14,400 +1,028,500
NÁSÍK	Imports . . . Exports . . .	6,700 600 +6,100	685,200 87,300 +597,900
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,900 3,300 +600	325,900 77,000 +248,900
POONA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	13,400 2,000 +11,400	1,100,721 48,000 +1,052,721
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	13,500 8,800 +4,700	486,200 213,000 +273,200
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	9,229 7,074 +2,155	622,494 25,210 +597,284
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	12,700 400 +12,300	549,600 181,100 +368,500
BIJAPUR (")	Imports . . . Exports . . .	25,800 800 +25,000	709,600 15,100 +694,500
DHARWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	5,500 18,800 —13,300	246,933 607,321 —360,388
TANNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,900 700 +1,200	213,700 347,100 —133,400
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,800 2,000 —200	127,967 139,320 —11,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	6,069 2,639 +3,430	827,100 85,195 +741,905
KANARA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	27,100 126,300 —99,200
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,800 1,000 +6,800	698,100 23,300 +674,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 25th September 1897	30th January to 25th September 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports . . .	4,482	153,002
	Exports . . .	39,044	2,178,665
		—34,562	—2,025,663
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports . . .	9,900	387,800
	Exports . . .	8,500	368,400
		+1,400	+19,400
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	900	28,100
	Exports . . .	4,200	316,000
		—3,300	—287,900
HYDERABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	3,200	172,100
	Exports . . .	10,000	273,700
		—6,800	—101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	15,600	350,600
	Exports . . .		22,160
		+15,600	+328,440
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	3,500	448,900
	Exports . . .	4,300	272,700
		—800	+176,200
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	3,000	206,500
	Exports . . .	2,300	95,200
		+700	+111,300
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	7,300	263,200
	Exports . . .	100	44,900
		+7,200	+218,300
NIMAR	Imports . . .	5,200	270,300
	Exports . . .	1,000	33,900
		+4,200	+242,400
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports . . .	3,200	114,800
	Exports . . .	300	21,100
		+2,900	+93,700
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	8,300	600,900
	Exports . . .	1,300	128,200
		+7,000	+472,700
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	...	16,500
	Exports . . .	...	71,600
		...	—55,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports . . .	1,200	391,500
	Exports . . .	1,500	99,600
		—300	+291,900
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	1,600	121,800
	Exports . . .	2,100	512,100
		—500	—390,300
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	5,200	208,959
	Exports . . .	400	59,698
		+4,800	+149,261
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	...	13,500
	Exports . . .	12,100	628,700
		—12,100	—615,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . .	9,700	362,600
	Exports . .	700	25,000
		+ 9,000	+ 337,600
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . .	3,400	263,700
	Exports . .	1,400	134,000
		+ 2,000	+ 129,700
BULDÁNA	Imports . .		52,156
	Exports . .	100	5,100
		+ 822	+ 47,056
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . .	6,800	189,700
	Exports . .	100	135,900
		+ 6,700	+ 53,800
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . .	22,700	614,900
	Exports . .	600	41,500
		+ 22,100	+ 573,400
GODÁVARI	Imports . .	3,400	218,500
	Exports . .	38,800	1,660,600
		—35,400	—1,442,100
KISTNA	Imports . .	800	50,474
	Exports . .	16,000	1,228,807
		—15,200	—1,178,333
NELLORE (incomplete)	Imports . .	100	27,058
	Exports . .	1,900	91,804
		—1,800	—64,746
KARNÚL (. .)	Imports . .	...	132,200
	Exports . .	800	39,600
		—800	+ 92,600
BELLARY	Imports . .	10,600	622,300
	Exports . .	5,900	160,900
		+ 4,700	+ 461,400
ANANTAPUR (incomplete)	Imports . .	2,900	142,600
	Exports . .	1,300	181,800
		+ 1,600	—39,800
CUDDAPAH	Imports . .	3,000	142,600
	Exports . .	5,200	123,100
		—2,200	+ 19,500
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . .	33,400	347,100
	Exports . .	9,800	691,400
		+ 23,600	—344,300
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . .	1,800	31,800
	Exports . .	18,500	316,300
		—16,700	—284,500
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . .	1,000	100,500
	Exports . .	41,200	1,074,500
		—40,200	—974,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 25th September 1897	30th January to 25th September 1897
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>			
SALEM	Imports . .	800	43,100
	Exports . .	11,500 —10,700	499,000 —455,900
COIMBATORE	Imports . .	15,600	388,600
	Exports . .	8,500 +7,100	1,005,700 —617,100
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . .	945	50,659
	Exports . .	15,116 —14,171	325,711 —275,052
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	5,700	175,000
	Exports . .	80,500 —74,800	4,081,400 —3,906,400
MADURA	Imports . .	5,700	103,900
	Exports . .	11,800 —6,100	659,900 —556,000
TINNEVELLY	Imports . .	43,300	935,000
	Exports . .	14,000 +29,300	800,500 +134,500
MALABAR	Imports . .	23,000	1,845,600
	Exports . .	4,100 +18,900	415,500 +1,430,100
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . .	400	112,820
	Exports . .	900 —500	628,490 —515,670

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR
THE YEAR 1896-97.

No 103, dated Calcutta, the 16th July 1897.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the year 1896-97.

Arrangement of Subjects.

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- „ VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
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- „ IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1883

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. A. F. Cox officiated as Head Commissioner during the whole year.

The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Bombay—Mr. O. T Barrow was Commissioner from the 31st May to 27th November 1896, Mr. W Harvey officiated from the 1st April to the 30th May and Mr. E. Lawrence during the remainder of the year.

Madras.—Mr. F. C. Harrison was Commissioner during the whole year, except from the 22nd to the 31st March 1897 when Mr. W. H. Michael officiated.

Rangoon.—Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac was Commissioner during the whole year.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of the Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi Offices.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the gross and net circulation* at the beginning and end of the year.—

	Gross circulation.	Retired by other offices	Net circulation
	₹	₹	₹
1st April 1896 . . .	26,70,72,050	76,65,060	25,94,06,990
31st March 1897 . . .	24,36,09,585	60,76,515	23,75,33,070

The year closed with a net circulation more than 2 crores lower than that with which it opened. As in the previous year, however, the falling off did not begin until after July, from which month it rapidly declined and the average net circulation for the whole year shows a decrease of more than 10 per cent. as compared with the average of 1895-96. The averages of the last six years have been as follows.—

	₹
1891-92	25,43,62,371
1892-93	27,09,95,630
1893-94	28,29,15,237
1894-95	31,11,11,406
1895-96	29,28,10,291
1896-97	25,98,10,128

5. As explained in previous reports the net circulation is not a true indication of the use which is made of notes by the public, as it includes the value of notes held by Government in the Reserve and other treasuries. It does not follow that when the net circulation is high a corresponding rise takes place in the active circulation of notes among the people and this has been strikingly illustrated by the experience of the past few years when owing to the large accumulation of Government balances caused by the results which immediately followed the Currency legislation, the net circulation including the notes in Reserve Treasuries increased to an unprecedentedly high figure while the circulation excluding the amounts in Reserve Treasuries varied in the opposite direction being less in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, than it had been in the immediately preceding year, 1892-93. In fact, the tendency of late years has been for the active circulation to decrease, as the net circulation increased and *vice versa*. These results, however, seem to have been abnormal due to the violent disturbance of ordinary conditions caused by the non-distribution of Government balances through their usual channel (*viz.*, payment of Council Bills) in 1893-94 followed by a more rapid distribution than usual in the two following years. In paragraph 11 of last year's report it was shown that prior to this abnormal period it had, as a rule, been customary for the net and active circulation to move on average in the same direction though not to the same extent and in the year now under review these normal features

* A note is in "gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue, but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "gross circulation."

are once more presented as will be seen from the following table which is a reproduction of that published last year with the year 1896-97 added.

YEAR	Circulation, including Reserve Treasury	Circulation, excluding Reserve Treasury.	
1884 85	14,62	13,05	Increased together
1885 86	14 71	13,95	Ditto.
1886 87	14,20	13,33	Decreased together.
1887-88	16,16	15,54	Increased together
1888 89 .	16,43	15,27	Slight movement in opposite direction
1889-90 .	16,15	15,15	Decreased together.
1890 91	22,88	21,15	Increased together.
1891-92 .	25,43	23,30	Ditto.
1892-93 .	27,09	24,83	Ditto
1893-94 .	28,29	22,21	Wide movement in opposite directions.
1894-95 .	31,11	23,95	Increased together.
1895-96 .	29,28	25,86	With movement in opposite directions
1896 97 .	25,98	24,13	Decreased together

It does not now seem probable that there will in the immediate future be wide fluctuations in this respect in opposite directions, the Reserve Treasury balances having now fallen to their ordinary level.

6. The following table shows the true active circulation of notes with the public after excluding not only the notes in the Reserve Treasuries but also those in the other Treasuries and the Presidency Banks :—

LAST DAY OF MONTH	Net circulation in lakhs on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries			Amounts held in other Treasuries			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance being notes in circulation with the public			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices			Active circulation among the people		
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
April	30.64	30.76	25.92	10.50	6.81	2.11	1.80	2.20	1.88	12.30	9.01	3.99	18.44	2.175	21.93	1.50	2.22	1.85	16.84	19.53	20.08
May	31.13	30.17	26.89	9.44	6.98	2.72	1.71	2.08	1.80	11.15	9.06	4.52	19.98	21.11	22.37	2.69	1.98	2.64	17.20	19.13	19.73
June	31.40	30.86	27.78	9.70	7.32	1.74	1.86	1.92	1.79	11.56	9.24	3.53	19.84	21.62	24.25	2.51	2.85	4.13	17.23	18.77	19.82
July	31.20	32.43	29.59	8.51	5.95	3.62	1.54	1.70	1.57	10.95	7.65	5.19	21.15	24.78	24.40	3.59	5.06	4.61	17.56	19.72	19.79
August	31.57	31.54	28.23	8.32	4.22	2.85	1.34	1.38	1.41	9.66	5.80	4.26	21.91	25.74	23.97	3.76	5.75	3.62	18.15	19.99	20.35
September	31.23	30.37	26.89	6.59	1.91	2.30	1.22	1.59	1.37	7.81	3.50	3.67	23.42	26.87	23.22	5.09	6.10	3.08	18.33	20.77	20.14
October	31.81	29.98	25.08	5.84	7.6	82	1.20	1.42	1.30	7.94	2.24	2.12	24.77	27.74	22.96	5.85	6.18	1.88	18.92	21.55	21.08
November	32.36	28.39	24.53	4.88	1.10	1.01	1.35	1.61	1.10	6.23	2.71	2.11	26.13	25.68	22.42	6.83	4.44	1.92	19.30	21.24	20.50
December	31.45	27.82	25.25	4.17	83	1.87	1.62	1.87	1.10	5.79	2.70	2.97	25.66	25.12	22.29	5.16	3.97	2.40	20.20	21.15	19.89
January	29.50	27.12	24.27	4.72	1.38	1.53	2.44	2.03	1.46	7.16	3.41	2.98	22.34	23.71	21.29	2.63	3.21	1.95	19.71	20.50	19.34
February	30.35	25.99	23.55	6.46	1.82	83	2.21	1.88	1.57	8.67	3.70	2.40	21.68	22.69	21.18	2.24	1.78	2.18	19.44	20.51	19.00
March	30.70	25.94	23.75	6.78	2.04	89	2.25	2.93	2.00	9.03	4.07	2.89	21.67	21.87	20.86	2.61	1.77	2.10	19.06	20.10	18.76
AVERAGE	31.11	29.28	25.98	7.16	3.42	1.85	1.71	1.83	1.53	8.87	5.25	3.38	22.24	24.02	22.59	3.74	3.77	2.72	18.50	20.24	19.87

7. It will be observed from this table that the rise in the active circulation noticed last year which had been continuous for about three years and reached the highest recorded point in 1895-96 has received a check. This is, no doubt to some extent connected with the famine and a still further fall may be anticipated in the earlier months in the current year as the resources of the people are more and more tapped to provide for the present emergency, the natural tendency during a period of scarcity being, for notes to be exchanged for coin to a greater extent than usual.

8. It will also be seen from the table that the active circulation as in the previous year rose to a maximum about October. It then fell, continuously to a minimum in March. As in the previous year also the Presidency Banks note balances were increased by the cessation of the trade demands in June and July. The increase was rather earlier than usual, but its more marked features were that it was both much smaller and less sustained than usual. This result was no doubt, due to the effect of the Government Loan, and a corresponding temporary increase may be observed in the Reserve Treasuries' note balances in the months of July and August. When once the Presidency Banks' balances had fallen owing to the loan they did not recover again as a tighter money market set in and continued to the close of the year. The result has been that the average balance in the Presidency Banks has been particularly low for the year taken as a whole.

9. The active circulation, even excluding the Presidency Bank figures, was lower than that of the previous year for all months from September to March. This was no doubt in some measure due to the famine, but further remarks are made on this point in paragraph 12 below.

10. For the reasons given in previous reports it is difficult to explain in any detail the variations in individual Circles, but it is usual to give the figures for each Circle, and the net circulation is accordingly distributed over the various circles in the following table —

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta	Allahabad	Lahore	Bombay.	Karachi	Madras.	Calcut	Rangoon	TOTAL.
(1 thousands of Rupees)									
March 1896 . . .	10,93,93	1,02,61	1,59,36	7,39,71	71,96	3,57,65	19,88	48,97	25,94,07
April " . . .	10,84,37	96,48	1,75,35	7,20,61	85,20	3,50,71	19,28	59,36	25,91,80
May " . . .	11,99,06	98,11	1,88,91	7,08,78	83,78	3,47,35	19,86	42,83	26,88,68
June " . . .	11,55,19	1,25,39	1,92,69	7,93,24	82,29	3,48,12	27,74	53,75	27,78,41
July " . . .	12,60,16	1,27,54	2,10,99	8,80,87	82,12	3,18,69	26,25	52,37	29,58,99
August " . . .	11,26,80	1,24,52	2,16,95	8,71,51	94,21	3,07,92	26,65	54,59	28,23,17
September " . . .	10,33,52	1,14,20	1,71,32	9,05,74	91,92	2,76,71	26,68	69,11	26,89,23
October " . . .	10,87,15	1,09,28	1,64,11	7,03,17	91,12	2,17,52	19,83	62,94	25,08,12
November " . . .	10,87,40	1,06,67	1,52,57	6,70,26	90,62	2,76,19	15,95	53,34	24,53,30
December " . . .	11,27,84	1,13,31	1,58,86	6,77,62	85,10	3,02,39	15,33	45,14	25,25,59
January 1897 . . .	10,43,37	1,26,42	1,85,76	6,24,41	83,08	2,99,92	13,22	50,50	24,26,63
February " . . .	10,11,43	1,34,03	1,76,79	5,92,69	86,39	2,80,95	13,44	62,08	23,57,85
March " . . .	10,11,57	1,56,00	1,80,19	5,92,98	94,07	2,73,60	13,63	53,29	23,75,33
Average of last twelve figures.	11,02,32	1,19,33	1,81,25	7,28,49	87,49	3,04,45	19,82	54,95	25,98,10
Average of 1895-96 .	12,16,10	1,15,80	1,67,67	9,23,14	67,15	3,54,40	18,85	64,99	29,28,10
" 1894-95 .	13,17,43	1,31,76	1,67,15	10,12,75	68,06	3,52,54	12,76	48,66	31,11,11

From this it will be seen that the chief decreases have been in the Calcutta and Bombay Circles. Madras shows a small falling off, and other Circles have slightly increased.

11. It is not possible to bring out for each Circle the active circulation by the method employed above in respect of the total circulation, because both Treasuries and Presidency Banks hold notes of Circles other than their own. The Reserve Treasuries, however, hold practically the whole of their balances in notes of their own Circles, and in the following table the circulation of the three larger Circles is accordingly reduced by the note balances of the Reserve Treasury, and is compared with the corresponding results for the preceding two years —

LAST DAY OF	CALCUTTA			BOMBAY			MADRAS			OTHER CIRCLES			TOTAL		
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
(In lakhs of Rupees)															
April 1896	7.94	9.97	10.00	5.90	6.81	6.70	2.46	3.03	2.75	3.84	4.14	4.36	20.14	23.95	23.81
May "	8.18	9.55	10.22	6.08	6.96	6.96	2.49	2.76	2.65	4.03	3.93	4.33	21.68	23.20	24.16
June "	7.88	9.94	10.44	7.14	6.99	7.88	2.49	2.55	2.90	4.19	4.06	4.82	21.75	23.54	26.04
July "	8.16	10.98	10.08	7.57	8.29	8.07	2.81	2.65	2.83	4.15	4.56	4.90	22.60	26.48	25.97
August "	7.94	10.34	9.20	7.95	9.67	8.37	3.04	2.79	2.64	4.31	4.51	5.17	23.20	27.31	25.38
September "	8.31	10.28	9.93	9.02	10.96	7.46	3.04	2.80	2.47	4.27	4.43	4.73	24.64	28.47	24.59
October "	8.76	10.29	10.40	9.49	11.20	6.82	3.15	3.00	2.56	4.57	4.73	4.18	25.97	29.22	24.26
November "	9.46	10.42	9.98	10.02	9.05	6.69	3.19	3.14	2.67	4.81	4.68	4.18	27.43	27.29	23.52
December "	9.83	11.15	10.17	9.48	8.24	6.42	3.15	2.95	2.62	4.82	4.65	4.17	27.28	26.99	23.38
January 1897	9.61	11.05	9.57	7.63	7.53	6.08	3.16	2.86	2.51	1.38	4.29	4.59	24.73	25.73	22.75
February "	10.03	10.31	9.63	6.58	6.87	5.91	3.17	2.86	2.48	4.11	4.14	1.73	23.89	24.18	22.75
March "	10.18	10.55	9.70	6.68	6.47	5.64	3.14	2.85	2.54	3.92	4.03	4.98	23.92	23.90	22.80
AVERAGE	8.86	10.40	9.94	7.87	8.25	6.92	2.94	2.85	2.63	4.28	4.34	4.63	23.95	25.86	24.13

12. It may be noticed that in Bombay while there has of late years been a marked increase in the active circulation in the months of September and October, in the year 1896-97 there has been a total absence of such increase. This was, no doubt, due in the first place to the tightness of the money market. A Bank rate ranging from 4 to 8 per cent. prevailing from the months of September to November 1896, while in the previous year the rate did not rise above 3 per cent. until late in November. The balance of notes held by the Presidency Banks and included in the above figures was consequently very low, as will be seen from the following table:—

Average balance of Currency Notes held by the Bank of Bombay.

	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
September	312	453	165
October	338	431	95
November	387	244	101
December	299	172	88
Average	334	325	112

The effect of a tight market was no doubt aggravated later in the year by the plague and famine, and the same can as regards the famine, be said with respect to the Calcutta circulation of the last three months of the year.

13. The details of the net circulation of 31st March 1897 for each denomination of notes are as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL	
	5	10	20.	50.	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces	Value
										₹
Calcutta .	79,018	3,071,609	67,644	55,972	226,281	20,024	24,104	915	3,545,567	10,11,56,760
Allahabad .	15,546	59,383	27,045	19,704	29,512	5,081	3,191	472	159,934	1,56,00,360
Lahore . . .	31,615	83,365	53,656	30,398	44,572	7,420	4,097	217	255,340	1,80,18,945
Bombay . . .	375,850	1,109,949	133,296	81,892	108,356	8,839	18,954	535	1,837,671	5,92,98,360
Karachi . . .	3,278	114,077	22,908	9,635	10,845	1,026	2,252	346	164,367	94,06,570
Madras . . .	76,131	200,110	41,086	22,765	157,572	4,365	2,068	301	504,398	2,73,59,425
Calicut . . .	18,547	9,801	3,406	2,545	7,391	96	40	15	41,841	13,63,215
Rangoon . . .	9,627	51,384	13,658	7,702	20,677	753	905	76	104,782	53,29,435
TOTAL	609,612	4,699,678	362,699	230,613	605,206	47,604	55,611	2,877	6,613,900	23,75,33,070
Total for 31st March 1896 .	625,552	4,600,900	368,089	247,639	622,785	49,214	66,491	3,715	6,584,385	25,94,06,990
Total for 31st March 1895 .	563,015	4,328,358	364,900	240,275	617,192	47,865	61,168	9,477	6,232,250	30,70,00,105

14. There has been a decrease in notes of all denominations except that of ₹10, and the decrease in the higher denomination which are largely held by the Reserve Treasury and Presidency Banks is most marked.

15. The percentage of increase or decrease in each denomination as compared with 1895-96 is given below .—

	Increase (+) Decrease (—)							
Five Rupee	—2'5
Ten „	+ 2 1
Twenty „	—1'4
Fifty „	—6 8
One hundred Rupee	—2'8
Five „ „	—3'3
One thousand „	—16 4
Ten „ „	—22'5

The cause of the increase in ₹10 notes is obscure. It has occurred in most circles except Bombay, where the decrease in the circulation of all the lower value notes is very noticeable and can no doubt be traced to the effects of the plague. The details of these for two years are as follows :—

	BOMBAY CIRCULATION Number of Notes for Rupees			
	5.	10.	20.	50.
1895-96	407,063	1,141,120	132,283	92,054
1896-97	375,850	1,109,949	133,296*	81,892

16. Dividing the net circulation between notes of ₹500 and upwards and notes below ₹500, the values at the end of each of the last three years have been—

		(Thousands of Rupees)				TOTAL
		Notes of ₹100 and under, value	Percentage of total	Notes of ₹500 and upward, value	Percentage of total	
		₹		₹		₹
1894-95	. .	12,71,30	41	17,98,70	59	30,70,00
1895-96	. .	13,11,59	50	12,82,48	50	25,94,07
1896-97	. .	12,93,50	54	10,81,83	46	23,75,33

The lower value notes are again in excess, and in greater excess than last year. This is due to the causes mentioned above (paragraph 14), *viz*, the low balances of the Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasury.

17. The varying proportions in which notes of each denomination have circulated in the whole of India and in the principal Circles during the last two years, are exhibited below.—

YEARS,			CALCUTTA		ALLAHABAD		LAHORE		BOMBAY		MADRAS		TOTAL OF ALL CIRCLES	
			1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
Rupees	5	.	23	22	95	97	126	124	211	2045	135	151	95	92
"	10	.	858	866	376	371	321	326	592	614	381	397	699	71
"	20	.	21	19	181	169	212	21	71	72	82	81	56	55
"	50	.	167	16	126	123	135	119	48	45	5	45	38	35
"	100	.	655	638	175	185	163	175	59	59	336	312	945	92
"	500	.	7	6	24	32	255	29	5	5	9	9	7	7
"	1,000	.	85	7	23	2	17	16	13	103	5	4	1	86
"	10,000	.	03	02	..	3	05	1	1	02	2	1	05	04
TOTAL			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

18. The distribution of the circulation in each Circle between the various denominations of notes has varied but slightly, and each Province still maintains its habitual preference for particular values. For the first time for some years, however, the percentage of ₹5 notes used in Bombay has fallen, there having been at the same time an increase in the use of ₹10 notes. Madras has again taken rather a larger share of ₹10 notes and a smaller one of those of ₹100. The circulation of ₹10,000 notes has decreased on the whole for reasons already indicated. The percentage of ₹10 notes used in all India has again risen at the expense of other values, there being so far no check in the increasing popularity of this value.

19. The average value during the last four years of the notes in circulation in each circle on the last day of the year is given below, notes of ₹10,000 being

excluded, as their high value and irregular consumption only tend to create mistaken impressions.—

	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta Circle	26	28	28	26
Allahabad „	68	66	68	68
Lahore „	62	60	60	59
Bombay „	29	31	31	34
Karachi „	36	34	35	38
Madras „	48	51	56	57
Calicut „	29	38	29	27
Rangoon „	43	42	47	45
All India	31	33	34	34

20 Except in Calicut, where the average value has decreased to its former level, the changes are slight, the total result being a small decrease in values.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

21. There is nothing new to report on the subject of the analysis of circulation. As stated in previous reports, all differences have been ascertained, even where they have not been reconciled, and current work can now, therefore, be proved, allowing for the known differences.

RESERVE.

22. The Currency Reserve upon 31st March 1897 stood as follows.—

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Silver Coin—						
At Calcutta	2,88,80,811	6	0			
„ Allahabad	1,35,82,955	0	0			
„ Lahore	2,68,23,280	0	0			
„ Bombay	1,51,06,763	0	0			
„ Karachi	37,14,355	0	0			
„ Madras	3,56,91,540	0	0			
„ Calicut	13,85,480	0	0			
„ Rangoon	1,23,47,940	0	0			
				13,75,33,124	6	0
Invested in Government securities	9,99,99,945	10	0			
				9,99,99,945	10	0
Total agreeing with net circulation				23,75,33,070	0	0
(<i>vide</i> paragraph 4).						

23. The proportion of the Currency Reserve held in coin is now about 56 per cent. against 69 and 74 per cent. in each of the two preceding years. This fall is due to the investment of a further sum of two crores in Government Securities made under the legislation of December last.

24. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances on the 30th September, 1896, and 31st March, 1897, were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles, the balances being verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject by a gazetted officer unconnected with the Currency Department

INVESTMENTS.

25. The nominal value of the investment is R10,20,81,500 which is held at a book-value of R9,99,99,245-10-0. Of the nominal value, R8,15,95,000 consist of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and R2,04,86,500 of 3 per cent. securities.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

26 The interest realised and credited under the head "Profits on Note circulation" during the year is ₹28,55,825, being the interest on the nominal amount invested at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No interest was realised during the year on the amount invested at 3 per cent.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

27 The following are the gross issues and receipts of the year, the detail by Cycles being shown in Statement VI :—

					R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1896	.	.	.	.	.	26,70,72,050
ISSUES—						
Over the counter	.	.	.	.	90,10,15,515	
At Agencies	.	.	.	.	1,27,20,500	
In remittance	{	Between Head Offices and	.	.	.	
transactions		Agencies	.	.	.	12,33,84,025
		Between Circles	.	.	.	16,92,91,000
In purchase of securities	.	.	.	.	1,99,90,000	
					<hr/>	1,22,64,01,040
						<hr/>
						1,49,34,73,090
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter	.	.	.	.	82,16,52,935	
At Agencies	.	.	.	.	22,17,000	
From other Currency Circles	.	.	.	.	11,74,62,130	
In remittance	{	Between Head Offices and	.	.	.	
transactions.		Agencies	.	.	.	11,87,35,555
		Between Circles	.	.	.	18,97,95,885
					<hr/>	1,24,98,63,505
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1897						<hr/>
(vide paragraph 4)	.	.	.	.	.	24,36,09,585

28. The transactions between Head Offices and Agencies show a large increase as the use of this means of preventing actual remittances is being more largely resorted to everywhere. The receipts from other Currency Circles represent the receipts in each Circle of its own notes cashed in other Circles; the amounts so received again increased this year exceeding those of last year by 88 lakhs and being larger than any year since 1893-94.

29. The remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one Currency Office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another. The total remittance transactions were exceptionally heavy due to low Government balances and a straitened money market rendering numerous remittances necessary both on Government and trade account.

30. The total issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows —

	Issues ₹	Receipts ₹
1894-95	1,00,57,23,145	1,00,23,36,925
1895-96	1,17,17,93,445	1,21,74,23,785
1896-97	1,22,64,01,040	1,24,98,63,505

31. The issues have increased by about 546 lakhs, and the receipts by 324 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the difference being made up as follows —

	Issues	Receipts
Over the counter	—3,56	—6,85
Remittance transactions	+7,56	+9,15
From other Currency Circles	—	+88
Other heads	+1,46	+6
	<u>+5,46</u>	<u>+3,24</u>

32. The Issues and Receipts in the various Circles bears no fixed proportion to the circulation. This is brought out in the following table which gives for each of the larger circles, the value of the gross circulation, the mean value of the receipts and issues, and the percentage of the former on the latter —

NAME OF CIRCLE	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES		Percentage of amount in column 2 on that in column 3
	Average circulation on last day of month.	Mean value of Receipts and Issues.	
1	2	3	4
Calcutta	11,02	54,40	20
Allahabad	1,19	5,27	23
Lahore	1,81	9,09	20
Bombay	7,28	25,05	29
Madras	3,04	17,33	17
Rangoon	55	10,17	5

33. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows —

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number	Value.
Issues . .	1,068,746	6,059,452	645,477	443,419	1,434,953	160,070	291,072	60,628	10,172,517	122,64,01,040
Receipts	1,083,621	5,973,074	652,933	462,948	1,455,756	170,530	301,958	61,571	10,162,391	121,98,63,505
More Issues	—	86,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,126	—
„ Receipts	14,875	—	7,456	19,529	20,803	1,460	10,886	943	—	2,34,62,465

The receipts exceeded the issues in every case except in that of notes of ₹10, following the decrease in the circulation which has already been referred to.

34. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations are given in the following table :—

	NOTES CASHED			NOTES ISSUED			NOTES CANCELLED		
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
At Calcutta . .	12,880	14,520	14,800	15,437	16,251	16,093	10,053	11,691	13,000
„ Bombay . .	7,720	8,636	8,499	8,878	9,651	8,761	5,032	4,829	5,077
„ Madras . .	3,275	4,872	5,146	3,527	4,931	5,039	3,161	4,329	5,289
„ Rangoon . .	1,050	1,361	1,587	1,184	1,445	1,694	1,007	1,339	1,581

35. The proportion of cancellations continues high, especially in the Madras and Rangoon Circles, the withdrawals of notes which have been at all soiled being regarded as an important safeguard against forgery. The difference in procedure in this respect, at the time when the Department was first organised and at the present time, is made evident by the following table, which shows the percentages of cancellations in the Calcutta Circle in the first, second and third years of the notes issued in 1862 and 1892. Five Rupee notes were first issued in 1872.

DENOMINATION.	PERCENTAGE OF CANCELLATIONS IN					
	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		THIRD YEAR.	
	Issue of 1862	Issue of 1892-93	Issue of 1862	Issue of 1892-93	Issue of 1862-63.	Issue of 1892-93
Rupees 10	88	31 19	6 53	46 87	35 2	12 15
„ 20	2	60 01	5 59	32 54	32 37	4 20
„ 50	99	70 87	9 52	23 59	43 15	2 9
„ 100	6	61 61	13 3	32 13	34 51	3 33
„ 500	Nil	57 51	46 9	38 12	33 27	2 49
„ 1,000	4 09	86 74	67 35	9 76	18 76	1 37

36. The following table shows in continuation of that given last year what proportion of the first issues still remain in circulation. This information is given for all India (except Burmah). The first issues were made in 1862 in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, in 1864 in Allahabad and Lahore; and not until 1883 in Burmah. There were a few errors in last year's table, which have now been corrected and which account for some small differences which may be observed.

DENOMINATION				FIRST YEAR		Second Year	
				Issued.	Outstanding	Issued.	Outstanding
				<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Rupees	10	.	.	25,50,000	22,530	14,75,000	10,530
"	20	.	.	24,32,000	16,040	15,12,000	7,760
"	50	.	.	46,30,000	19,100	24,92,800	9,350
"	100	.	.	57,48,500	36,600	51,45,000	10,000
"	500	.	.	64,50,000	17,500	55,47,000	3,000
"	1,000	.	.	1,66,50,000	43,000	2,87,98,000	12,000
TOTAL				4 24,60 500	1,54,770	4,49,69,800	52,640

37. The outstandings in the issues of the first year are proportionately nearly three times as large as those of the second year's issues, possibly because Paper Currency when quite a novelty was not preserved so carefully as when its value became better known. It appears not unlikely that not less than a lakh of the first year's issue will never be presented for payment. These old notes are still coming in, though slowly. Taking the Calcutta Circle alone, the cancellations of the issues of the first year, 1862, during the last ten years are shown below —

DENOMINATION				Originally issued in 1862	Cancelled since 1885	Still out- standing
Rupees	10	.	.	102,000 pieces	23 pieces.	1,117 pieces.
"	20	.	.	50,000 "	5 "	506 "
"	50	.	.	45 600 "	15 "	259 "
"	100	.	.	41,585 "	25 "	253 "
"	500	.	.	5,900 "	8 "	29 "
"	1,000	.	.	13,450 "	51 "	39 "

38 It seems evident, therefore, that many of these notes must have been lost and will never be presented. The Bank of England makes extraordinary investments of the value of all notes outstanding for more than forty years.

39. Some difficulty was occasioned during the year by the Bank of England stopping the issue of certain series which had hitherto been confined to a particular circle and issuing new series to certain circles, the letter denoting which had previously been used in other circles. This necessitated in some cases a second serial letter (A) being stamped on the notes in India after the original serial letter, in order to distinguish them from notes bearing the same serial letter previously issued. It has since been arranged with the Bank of England to stop the issue to circles of serial letters belonging to another circle and to issue for each circle only the serial letter previously used for it adding a second serial letter (A) in cases where the old letter has been exhausted.

The stock of R 10 notes in Madras ran short during the year, and it had to be supplied temporarily with Rangoon Notes with the word Madras over-printed on them.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

40. The following is the Foreign Note account of the Circles in aggregate —

	R	R
Balance held on 1st April 1896		76,65,060
Received over the counter	11,49,64,335	
From other Circles	1,05,970	
Received at Agencies (net)	8,09,260	
		<u>11,74,79,555</u>
TOTAL		<u>12,51,44,615</u>
Remitted to Circles concerned		11,90,68,100
Balance on 31st March 1897		60,76,515
TOTAL		<u>12,51,44,615</u>

41. The details by Circles of the amount received over the counter in the above statement are as follows. —

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed.

CIRCLE	CASHED BY								TOTAL			
	Calcutta	Allahabad	Lahore	Bombay	Karachi	Madras	Calicut	Rangoon	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94
Calcutta	R (c) 71,89,845	R 40,31,780	R 69,71,150	R 4,51,520	R 2,58,410	R 16,815	R 16,015	R 2,11,94,575	R 2,59,68,710	R 2,24,06,190	R 2,36,07,140	
Allahabad	1,84,90,950	(c) 7,11,100	19,63,840	98,165	58,450	3,045	2,060	2,13,27,900	1,62,28,990	2,47,98,125	3,26,42,553	
Lahore	2,09,28,625	9,28,595	55,53,965	12,87,575	48,745	3,360	1,980	2,87,52,865	1,94,43,160	1,88,12,600	2,78,47,930	
Bombay	74,27,405	5,11,980	4,94,645	5,92,595	40,67,695	21,09,940	6,150	1,52,10,320	2,41,68,200	2,14,32,155	1,70,25,445	
Akola	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Nagpur	"	60	5	"	50	"	"	"	10	10	10	
Karachi	2,40,400	42,355	4,51,900	58,88,090	77,960	4,260	290	67,05,255	44,47,370	36,74,110	28,84,360	
Madras	21,31,480	3,65,155	5,12,835	1,13,38,150	2,41,145	12,62,085	4,845	1,58,55,095	1,63,19,515	1,16,15,170	1,40,80,280	
Calicut	27,870	4,980	5,030	7,37,175	2,835	44,90,055	"	50	52,67,095	2,17,78,000	14,04,630	29,52,160
Colonada	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	5	15	85	220
Rangoon	3,63,595	4,780	14,920	1,71,505	5,455	88,360	915	"	6,49,590	12,05,110	4,97,045	17,04,000
TOTAL 1896-97	4,96,10,325	90,47,750	62,25,515	3,25,76,940	26,82,200	1,13,89,765	34,00,440	31,390	11,49,64,335			
" 1895-96	4,57,06,300	1,43,15,420	70,44,430	3,17,00,675	26,46,225	59,77,940	24,767	52,095		11,02,79,255		
" 1894-95	4,94,44,290	86,37,380	1,26,04,910	2,41,92,240	23,92,430	77,97,440	17,43,625	23,375				
" 1893-94	6,55,72,530	13,903	84,75,250	2,40,170,785	20,79,400	63,39,225	23,81,005	13,710			10,45,40,690	12,28,35,265

The letter (c) indicates the value of Foreign Notes which were legally encashable, i.e., the amount of Sub-Circle notes encashed by their respective head circles.

42. The gross amount of Foreign Circle encashments by all circles for 1896-97 exceeds that of the previous year by about 47 lakhs. The chief variations have been net decreases of 53 and 12 lakhs in Allahabad and Lahore and net increases of 39, 54 and 34 lakhs at Calcutta, Madras and Calicut. Calcutta has cashed fewer notes of Bombay and Rangoon, but more notes of other Circles. Bombay has cashed fewer notes of Calcutta and Allahabad but more notes of other circles. In Allahabad the decrease has been chiefly in Calcutta notes.

43. The encashment of Foreign Circle Notes represents the transfer of funds by the public from one Circle to another, and the following statement compares, in lakhs of rupees, the net transfer thus made between each of the Circles during the last two years. The plus figures indicate that transfers *to* the Circle exceeded those *from* it, and the minus figures represent an opposite movement —

	1895-96	1896-97	Difference
Calcutta	+199	+284	+85
Allahabad	—19	—123	—104
Lahore	—124	—225	—101
Bombay	+78	+174	+96
Karachi	—18	—40	—22
Madras	—80	—45	+35
Calicut	—25	—19	+6
Rangoon	—11	—6	+5

44. The most important transfers were those from Madras and Lahore to Bombay, and from Allahabad and Lahore to Calcutta and Calcutta to Allahabad.

45. As noticed in previous reports the closing of the Mints has caused a very considerable difference in the encashment of Bombay notes by other Circles. Before the Mints were closed the transfers from that Circle always exceeded the transfers to it, but since that event the transfers to it have been in excess. The net figures for Bombay for the last seven years are :—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.
—186	—68	—161	+70	+6	+78	+174

The difference occurs largely in the encashment of Bombay notes at Calcutta, the amounts so encashed having been in the last seven years 266, 184, 258, 112, 132, 178 and 74 lakhs respectively. When the Mints were open, silver was chiefly imported at Bombay and tendered to the Currency Department, and the notes received in payment were to a large extent remitted to Calcutta and paid in as revenue; but this has ceased with the closing of the Mints.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

46. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by Circles see statement VII).—

	Coin	
	R	a. p.
Balance, 1st April 1896 . . .	17,96,81,990	
RECEIPTS—		
Over the counter . . .	16,66 88,987	0 0
At Agencies . . .	1,19,80,500	0 0
<i>In Remittance transactions—</i>		
{ Between Head Office and Agencies R16,57,16,415-4		
{ Between Circles R10,31,82,760	26,88,99,175	4 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . .	44,75,68,662	4 0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS . . .	62,72,50,652	4 0
ISSUES—		
Over the counter . . .	20,22,90,732	0 0
At Agencies . . .	15,27,000	0 0
In purchase of securities . . .	9,945	10 0
<i>In Remittance transactions—</i>		
{ Between Head Office and Agencies R16,18,82,205-4		
{ Between Circles R12,40,07,645	28,58,89,850	4 0
TOTAL ISSUES . . .	48,97,17,527	14 0
BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1897 (see paragraph 22) . . .	13,75,33,124	6 0

47. The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below :—

	Receipts.		Issues	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1894-95	33,07,83,210	0 0	32,78,99,415	0 0
1895-96	37,41,10,350	0 0	42,14,28,465	0 0
1896-97	44,75,68,662	4 0	48,97,17,527	14 0

48. The net result was a decrease in the coin reserve of 421 lakhs. This decrease after deducting 2 crores on account of the fresh investment in December 1896 and R2,75,000 paid at Allahabad last year (but received in 1895-96) exactly corresponds with the decrease in the net circulation as shown in para. 4.

49. The receipts and issues exceeded those of the previous year by 7,35 lakhs and 6,83 lakhs respectively, the differences being made up as follows :—

	Lakhs of Rupees.	
	Receipts.	Issues.
Over the counter	+3,20	+38
Remittance transactions	+4,73	+6,42
Other Items	-58	+3
	+7,35	+6,83

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

50. The following table shows the withdrawal of shroff-marked, uncurrent coin and coin of 1835 from circulation during the year and the remittance of such coin to the Mint and other Provinces —

In thousands of Rupees

PROVINCES	SHR/FF MARKED COIN							UN CURRENT COIN							COINS OF 1835							Closing Balance
	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS FROM		TOTAL	REMITTED TO		Closing Balance	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS FROM		TOTAL	REMITTED TO		Closing Balance	RECEIPTS FROM		TOTAL	REMITTED TO				
		Other Provinces	Public		Other Provinces	Mints			Other Provinces	Public		Other Provinces	Mints		Other Provinces	Public		Other Provinces	Mints			
India	25	1	69	95	75	2	18	6	2	20	28	25		3	8,3	12,81	13,64	1,00	10,88	1,76		
Central Provinces	5		7	12			12	1		3	4			4		1,30	1,30	5		1,75		
Burma			4	4		1	3			2	2			2		5,50	5,50	9	1,6-	3,70		
Assam	3		2	5			5			2	2			2		1,14	1,14		3	1,71		
Bengal	3		2	5	1		4	1		3	4	2		2		8,59	8,59	74	5,43	2,72		
N W P. and Oudh	1,34	56	2,76	4,68		3,23	1,45	10	16	26	52		40	12	77	22,36	23,13		16,30	6,83		
Punjab	2,95	17	9,64	12,76		7,95	1,80	14	9	98	1,21		84	37	21	10,85	11,06		10,31	72		
Madras	17		30	47		41	6	25		67	92		86	6	2	7,90	7,92	35	5,99	1,53		
Bombay	10		83	93		90	3	15		75	90		83	7	40	1,24	4,64		3,00	1,64		
Hyderabad																26	26			26		
TOTAL	4,92	76	14,37	20,05	76	12,53	6,76	72	27	2,96	3,95	27	2,93	75	2,23	71,95	77,18	22,37	53,29	21,66		

* Transactions for 14 months from February 1896 to March 1897.

51. The total amounts of shroff-marked rupees withdrawn from circulation in the last eight years are shown below.—

	R
1889-90	23,44
1890-91	20,68
1891-92	20,43
1892-93	13,06
1893-94	11,87
1894-95	9,79
1895-96	13,34
1896-97	15,13

There has again been an increase in the amount withdrawn.

52. The total amount of 1835 coin withdrawn since it was first recalled is about 75 lakhs, a large portion of this has been provisionally utilised in the coinage of small coin at the Mint.

K

53 The following statement shows the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the calendar year 1895 —

NAME OF PROVINCE	Number of treasuries in which coins were cut	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent in weight				Believed to be counterfeit				Believed to have been reduced in weight either will or than by reasonable wear				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or other cause			
		R	½R	¼R	¼A	R	½R	¼R	¼A	R	½R	¼R	¼A	R	½R	¼R	¼A
India	9	15,373	1,811			1,377	5	9	1	16,806	1,230	580	5				
Central Provinces	19	3,427	464	596	1,424	261	4	4		350	18						
Burma	12					2,370	6	12	7	211							
Assam	8	802	412			162	1	1		3							
Bengal	44	3,446	159			970	10	8	1	1,955	1	6					
North Western Provinces	47	11,008	750			2,557	19	59	2	7,147	659	561	12				
Punjab	23	35				1,847	6	1	2	11,617	65						
Madras	55	53,808	17,390			1,041	119	131	58	210	2						
Bombay	25	41,589	969			804	110	143	198	1,779	3	4	1				
Hyderabad	4					12				6							
		129,521	21,935	596	1,424	11,431	310	338	292	40,406	2,001	1,157	130				

The amount of coin believed to have been reduced by fraudulent means is still largest in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and India Treasuries. There is some reason to think that a portion of that believed to have lost more than 2 per cent. by reasonable wear has really been reduced by other means, but its detection at the treasuries is a matter of great difficulty.

54. There was no coinage of whole rupees during the year. The usual statements of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893, and of the rupee census or proportion of each of those annual issues found on examination in each District Treasury of a certain number of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in each district, are shown below:—

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined
	R	R	R	R
William IV	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840, 2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875	1,16,31,951	.	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878	3,26,57,837	..	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
Carried over	1,08,34,88,525	10,76,07,305	1,19,36,10,305	2,38,47,06,135

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893—continued.

	Coined in Calcutta	Coined in Madras	Coined in Bombay	Total coined
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward	1,08,34,88,525	10,76,07,305	1,19,36,10,305	2,38,47,06,135
Victoria 1880 . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881 . . .	24,35,719		31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882 . . .	1,50,90,289		5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883 . . .	51,23,372		1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884 . . .	1,16,41,757	..	3 68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885 . . .	3,41,52,203		6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886 . . .	1,08,75,075		4,11,16,457	5,20,24 523
„ 1887 . . .	4,02,00,148		4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
„ 1888 . . .	75,68,000		6,32,00,000	7,07,68 000
„ 1889 . . .	93,68,310		6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
„ 1890 . . .	2,47,41,865	..	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
„ 1891 . . .	1,46,69,903		4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
„ 1892 . . .	3,24,55,120	..	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
„ 1893 . . .	91,40,310	.	(a)6,95,90,000	7,87,30,310
TOTAL	1,31,93,53,490	10,70,07,305	1,92,89,38,881	3,35,58,99,676

(a) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined in 1892 for the Bikanir State.

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years from 1880 to 1897, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896.	1897
William IV	3 2	3 25	3 1	3 05	2 75	2 65	2 2	2 15	1 95	1 8	1 65	1 6	1 55	1 35	1 4	1 45	1	* 5
1840, 1st issue	7 55	7 45	7 15	7 8	7 05	6 8	5 7	5 35	5 15	5 05	4 9	4 5	4 6	3 95	3 95	4 25	4 *	4 *1
1840, 2nd „	22 45	21 5	20 7	19 4	18 75	18 6	15 85	15 4	15 1	13 45	12 55	12 5	11 85	10 9	11	11 2	11 7	11 7
1862 . . .	36	34 25	33 9	33 1	30 5	29 4	27 85	26 7	25 5	23 65	22 75	22 15	21 4	19 75	19 65	20 05	20	20
1874 . . .	1 55	1 45	1 4	1 3	1 15	1 15	1	9	9	85	8	8	7	75	75	85	7	* 7
1875 . . .	2 6	2 2	2 2	2	1 8	1 7	1 65	1 45	1 45	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 2	1 15	1 15	1 25	1 1	1 1
1876 . . .	3 85	2 65	2 6	2 4	2 35	2 2	2	1 95	1 8	1 7	1 6	1 55	1 45	1 35	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 4
1877 . . .	10 4	9 95	9 45	9 1	8 2	7 75	6 75	6 2	5 9	5 55	5 15	5 1	4 7	4 2	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
1878 . . .	6 85	6 55	6 45	6 1	5 65	5 35	4 5	4 25	3 95	3 7	3 45	3 4	3 15	3	2 9	3	3 1	3
1879 . . .	4 55	5 15	5 6	5 1	5 7	5 1	4 15	3 75	3 5	3 35	3 15	3	2 85	2 7	2 65	2 7	2 6	2 7
1880 . . .	2	5 55	5 75	5 3	5 35	4 75	4 5	3 95	3 9	3 5	3 3	3 2	2 8	2 7	2 75	2 7	2 6	2 7
1881 . . .	...	* 05	75	9	85	6	5	4	5	35	55	4	4	4	35	4	4	4
1882 . . .	...	...	* 95	4 15	7 2	6 05	6 *	5 4	4 9	4 35	4 *	4	3 45	3 2	3 1	3 1	3 *	3 *
1883 . . .	...	...	...	1 3	1 95	4 * 65	1 55	1 4	1 3	1 15	1 1	1 *	1 * 05	1 *	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 *
1884 . . .	...	...	...	1 35	3 9	4 *	4 05	3 95	3 4	3 *	2 7	2 40	2 3	2 2	2 25	2 2	2 1	2 1
1885 . . .	...	...	...	...	1 45	9 4	8 55	7 85	6 6	6 35	5 6	5 05	4 8	4 45	4 35	4 2	4 2	4 2
1886 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2 3	6	4 9	4 5	3 55	3 4	3 05	2 9	2 65	2 6	2 4	2 6	2 6
1887 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1 95	5 1	6 45	6 75	6 3	5 55	5 25	4 9	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 4	4 4
1888 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	6 95	6 25	5 65	5	4 5	4 *	3 85	3 6	3 7	3 7
1889 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	5 3	4 6	4 4	4 5	4 25	3 95	4 3	4 1	4 1
1890 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3	4 45	6 3	6 65	6 3	5 95	7 3	7 4	7 4
1891 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6	6	4 75	4 3	3 1	3 7	3 7	3 7
1892 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 05	5 85	6 55	6 2	6 *	6	6
1893 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 85	3 95	4 3	4 4	5 1	5 1
Portuguese „	...	...	...	05	* 05	...	...	* 05	05	05	05	* 05	* 05	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

55. The statement does not exhibit any marked feature. The proportion of the issues of 1840 and 1862 is still larger than in 1893, and very slightly larger than last year, the figures for five years being 34 6, 34 6, 35 5, 35 7, and 35 8, per cent. As there ought naturally to be a decrease in the amount of earlier issues in circulation, this appears to show that hoarded rupees continue to some small extent to be exchanged for bar silver. I append a short note by Mr. Harrison on the present circulation.

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing Rs.2,000 in every Government Treasury

In what year examined

	1875	1880	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
ASSAM															
William IV	8 2	5 4	4	3 75	3 8	3 2	3 1	2 2	2 1	2 3	1 9	1 65	1 65	1 1	6
1840, 1st issue	12 7	11 15	8 2	6 05	6 4	6 3	6 7	6 9	4 9	5 6	3 6	4 2	4 55	4 1	5 5
1840, 2nd "	32 3	21 55	18 7	18 4	19 3	18 4	15 6	12 5	13 8	13 2	11 9	10 3	10 45	12 3	10 6
1862	46 2	37 15	28 5	25 5	25 4	29 1	25 9	22 7	22 1	22 4	20 8	19 95	19 55	19 5	19 5
1874	6	1 55	1 2	1 25	1 1	1 4	1	1	9	9	2 6	85	8	9	7
1875	.	1 6	1 4	1 55	1 3	1 4	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 2	1 1	95	1 05	1 1	1
1876	.	1 4	1 5	1 35	1 6	1 4	1 5	1 3	1 2	1 2	1 4	1 1	1 25	1 4	1
1877	.	13 5	10 9	10 1	9 4	9 6	8 7	7 2	7 5	6 8	5 2	6 5	6	6 4	6
1878	.	5 6	5 6	5 9	5 8	5 1	5	3 9	4 1	4 2	3 9	3 45	3 8	3 4	3 45
1879	.	1 1	3 1	3	3 2	3	2 9	2 5	2 4	2 3	2 4	2 15	2 25	2 2	2 1
1880	.	.	2 4	2 45	2 2	2 4	2 2	2 1	1 5	1 9	2	1 95	1 75	1 8	1 8
1881	.	.	7	05	6	7	5	3	4	3	6	4	55	5	3
1882	.	.	6 7	6 5	5 7	5 2	5 1	4 2	3 9	3 6	3 5	3 6	3 35	3	3
1883	.	.	4 6	3 95	3	2 4	1 9	1 5	1 9	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 3
1884	.	.	2	3	4 2	2 9	2 6	2 2	2	2 2	1 8	1 85	1 85	1 8	1 7
1885	.	.	5	2 5	3 2	3 6	4 2	5 2	5	5 2	5 2	4 75	4 6	4 3	4
1886	.	.	.	3	8	9	1 8	2 9	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 25	2 45	2 2	2
1887	.	.	.	.	.	2 7	6 9	11 9	11	10	9 7	9 05	8 1	7 5	7
1888	.	.	.	.	.	4	2 9	4 9	4 7	4 2	4 8	3 85	3 5	3 5	3 4
1889	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3 2	5 0	4 9	5 3	5	4 75	4 4	4 25
1890	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	2 5	4 1	4 85	5 05	5 1	5 9
1891	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1 2	1 7	2 1	2 2	2 4	2 5
1892	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2 2	5 05	5 8	5 5	6 9
1893	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 6	3 2	4 1	5 4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

BENGAL.

	1875	1880	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
William IV	6 65	4 35	3 4	3 35	3 25	2 9	2 65	2 2	2 4	2 15	1 55	1 7	1 95	1 2	7
1840, 1st issue	11 15	7 3	7 6	6 65	7 6	6 6	6 4	4 6	4 9	4 55	3 95	4 05	4 55	3 95	3 9
1840, 2nd "	32 75	21 75	18 9	17 9	16 9	15 8	13 6	12 4	12 8	12 65	10 35	10 15	10 9	11 4	12 2
1862	47 7	31 85	27 95	27	27 6	25 5	22 7	21 2	20 1	19 8	17 2	17 2	18 1	18 7	19 5
1874	.	1 15	2 05	1 4	1 25	1 1	1 1	1 05	1 3	1	8	9	95	9	9
1875	.	6	2 7	1 85	1 55	1 5	1 45	1 4	1 4	1 1	1 15	1 05	1 15	1 1	1 3
1876	.	.	2 8	2 05	1 7	1 85	1 0	1 45	1 6	1 5	1 3	1 15	1 2	1 3	1 4
1877	.	.	15 1	10 2	9 05	9 15	8 4	7 2	6 8	6 6	5 3	5	5 05	5 3	5 2
1878	.	.	9 6	6 05	5 65	5 5	4 7	4 4	4 2	4 2	3 6	3 25	3 1	3 2	3 3
1879	.	.	1 7	3 5	3 2	3 2	2 9	2 65	2 5	2 4	2 15	1 9	1 95	2 1	2 4
1880	.	.	8	3 15	2 75	2 6	2 9	2 45	2 4	2 1	1 9	1 75	1 8	1 85	1 9
1881	.	.	.	45	4	4	4	4	1 2	6	35	35	3	5	4
1882	.	.	.	5 95	5 35	5 3	4 6	3 8	3 2	3 5	2 95	2 95	2 85	2 7	2 9
1883	.	.	.	2 65	2 3	2 2	1 7	1 55	1 5	1 3	1 05	1 2	1 3	1 15	1 3
1884	.	.	.	2 95	2 75	2 75	2 7	2 2	2	1 9	1 7	1 6	1 75	1 6	1 8
1885	.	.	.	1 8	7 4	7	6 4	5 5	5 6	5 5	4 9	4 3	3 9	4 05	3 9
1886	1 7	1 9	3 1	3 65	2 7	2 7	2 6	2 2	2 15	2 2	2 2
1887	2	0 3	8	11 2	10 5	8 15	7 2	6 4	5 9	5 5
1888	5 15	5	4 3	3 9	3 15	3 1	3 05	3 1	3 1
1889	55	6 8	6 3	5 9	5 15	4 55	4 1	4 2	4 1
1890	9	3 1	7 8	7 95	6 8	6 25	6 35	6 4
1891	1 8	3	3 45	3 1	3 05	3	2 9
1892	1 7	10 45	10 05	8 8	8 1	7 1
1893	1 5	5 8	5 35	6 3	6
1894	1*	.	.	.
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

	1875	1880	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
William IV	9 2	5 05	4 7	4	4 1	4	4	3 4	3 85	3 3	3 35	3 05	2 9	2 95	1
1840, 1st issue	16 6	11 1	10 2	9 9	9 4	8 3	9 1	7 8	7 3	8 5	7 05	7 2	7 7	7 2	7 1
1840, 2nd "	38 05	27 9	22 75	21 05	21 7	22 5	19 85	19 6	20 2	18	17 6	17	16 9	17 2	16 8
1862	35 8	31 4	30 3	29 1	28 8	27 7	26 6	27 1	26 2	25 4	24 3	23 75	23 35	23 3	23 4
1874	.	1 15	1	9	9	9	8 5	9	9	8	9	1	85	9	8
1875	.	05	1 4	1 45	1 4	1 4	1 35	1 3	1 35	1 3	1 3	1 35	1 4	1 3	1 2
1876	.	.	2 4	2 05	2 1	2 1	1 75	1 6	1 85	1 7	1 65	1 8	1 75	1 7	1 6
1877	.	.	8 6	7 75	7 4	7 5	7 1	6 9	6 5	6 6	6 1	6	5 9	5 8	5 6
1878	.	.	6 4	5 7	5 25	5 5	5 2	4 8	4 5	4 4	4 35	4 2	4 1	4 1	4
1879	.	.	3 4	5 1	4 8	4 6	4 25	4 1	4 15	3 8	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 7	3 9
1880	.	.	2	2 85	2 65	2 7	2 8	2 6	2 8	2 7	2 7	2 75	2 5	2 6	2 7
1881	2	2	2	3	2 5	3	35	45	35	35	35
1882	.	.	.	2 75	2 75	2 6	2 8	3	2 75	2 7	2 6	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 6
1883	.	.	.	1 05	1 3	1	1 1	1 05	1	1 05	1	1 35	1 2	1 1	1 1
1884	.	.	.	1 3	1 8	1 8	1 9	2 05	2	1 9	2 1	2	1 9	2	1 9
1885	.	.	.	2 9	3 7	3 9	4 4	4 5	4 4	4 5	4 25	4 05	4 2	4 2	4 2
1886	.	.	.	2 35	1 8	2 6	2 5	2 6	2 5	2 5	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 3	2 3
1887	2	9	1 75	2 4	2 5	2 9	3 05	3 05	3 1	3 3	3
1888	1	1 05	2 2	2 45	2 6	2 7	2 55	2 55	2 7	2 8
1889	55	1 5	1 45	2	2 15	2 25	2 4	2 5	2 6
1890	2	1 85	1 5	2 15	2 45	2 65	3 1	3 3
1891	3	9	1 3	1 7	1 75	2	2 3
1892	5	1 65	2 25	2 55	3 2	3 1
1893	2 5	95	1 35	1 8	2
1894
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*So shown in the returns, which must, however, be erroneous, as no rupees of 1894 were coined. The error was confined to a single treasury.

In what year examined

PUNJAB

MADRAS.

BOMBAY

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing Rs.2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
HYDERABAD (BERAR).												
William IV	2	35	4	3	5	4	4	3	6	45	4	
1840, 1st issue	2 1	1 6	1 45	1 75	2 9	2 5	1 3	1 4	2	1 8	3 2	1 7
1840, 2nd "	9 1	7 55	9 45	7 25	7 4	7 1	7 85	6 1	8 15	8 3	7 8	8 6
1862	30 7	24 8	25	19 05	20 3	19 8	20 7	16 2	18 7	19 4	17 6	19 1
1874	1 05	75	8	5	7	5	6	5	65	65	5	6
1875	2 15	1 6	1 6	1	1 4	1 2	1 25	1 1	1 05	1 1	1	1 1
1876	2 55	1 95	1 95	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 7	1 4	1 5	1 65	1 2	1 5
1877	4 9	4 15	4 5	2 9	3 4	3 1	3 3	2 7	3	3 15	2 7	3
1878	3 9	2 95	3 05	1 95	2 2	2 2	2 3	1 9	1 95	2 1	1 7	2 1
1879	3 8	2 9	2 75	1 9	2 2	1 9	2 1	1 8	1 8	1 95	1 6	2
1880	7 35	5 3	5 1	3 65	3 9	3 7	3 5	3	3 2	2 9	2 7	3 1
1881	6	35	9	2	3	2	2	2	2	25	2	2
1882	6 9	4 9	4 65	3 55	3 4	3 4	3 4	2 7	2 8	3	2 3	2 6
1883	1 4	1 2	85	65	7	6	6	7	75	75	5	7
1884	4 6	3 3	3 45	2 75	2 9	2 7	2 4	2 1	1 95	2 1	1 7	2
1885	11 45	13	7 5	4 65	4 8	4 4	4 4	3 6	3 5	3 65	2 7	3 2
1886	7 25	16 65	10 2	5 45	5	4 5	3 9	3 5	3 05	3 1	2 3	3
1887		6 65	11 35	7 85	6	5 2	4 9	3 8	3 7	4	3 6	3 7
1888			5 05	22 2	14 9	11 6	9 5	7	6 15	6 2	4 3	5 1
1889				10 95	8 4	7 7	6 1	4 8	4 7	4 7	7 3	5 6
1890					7 1	10 3	10	10 4	7 05	7 2	16 2	12 6
1891						5 6	8	8 5	6 7	6 15	4 4	5 1
1892							1 6	12 8	10 05	9	7 1	7 3
1893								3 5	6 8	6 45	7	6 1
Surat, Arcot and Portuguese		05										
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

56. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were as follows —

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Half Rupees	8,11,877 0 0	18,16,751 8 0	10,04,874 8 0
Quarter Rupees	13,87,524 0 0	25,15,445 4 0	11,27,921 4 0
One-eighth Rupees	8,55,879 14 0	15,55,183 14 0	6,99,304 0 0
TOTAL	30,55,280 14 0	58,87,380 10 0	28,32,099 12 0
TOTAL, 1895-96	28,32,726 0 0	54,38,527 12 0	26,05,801 12 0

There have been larger receipts and much larger issues of small silver compared with the previous year. The chief increase in the net issues occurs in half rupees and quarter rupees at Calcutta and Allahabad and eighth rupees at Calcutta.

AGENCIES.

57. The only Province in which the Currency Agency system, properly so called, is at all thoroughly worked, is the Punjab. The issue of notes from the Agencies in that Province at Simla, Rawal Pindi, Umballa, and Peshawar shows a very large increase, the total issues amounting to 2,32 lakhs against 1,69 lakhs in 1895-96 and 158 lakhs in 1894-95. The issues from Agencies form a very large proportion (25 per cent.) of the total issues in this Circle.

58. The other so-called Agencies are really Currency chests, established with the object of more conveniently and rapidly effecting the resource operations of Government. This system is being developed every year.

59. At the end of the year, the total number of Currency chests was 148 against 161 in 1895-96, but the total balance of coin deposited in them was upwards of 6,70 lakhs of rupees against 6,25 in 1895-96 distributed as follows.—

	1895-96	1896-97
	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹ a p</i>
Calcutta Circle	2,01,37,617	1,89,13,171-4-0
Allahabad ,	37,00,000	96,00,000
Lahore „	1,40,74,794	1,44,58,577
Bombay „	81,55,000	54,25,000
Madras „	1,35,05,000	1,41,47,500
Rangoon „	29,56,180	44,92,680
	<u>6,25,28,591</u>	<u>6,70,36,928-4-0</u>

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

60. The following is a statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity:—

Nature of loss	Number of notes for Rupees								TOTAL	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number	Value.
Whole notes, lost or destroyed	..	..	..	3	8	4	..	..	15	2,950
Half notes { lost by post	17	163	46	54	196	7	3	...	486	31,437
{ lost accidentally	18	105	38	47	262	20	2	...	492	42,450
Mutilated notes	7	203	4	20	19	3	7	...	263	13,995
1896-97	42	471	88	121	485	34	12	..	1,256	90,830
1895-96	39	365	137	101	412	24	22	..	1,100	86,835
1894-95	53	311	92	133	490	30	13	..	1,122	88,865

Both the number and the value of these claims increased during the past year, but are very small when compared with the value of the notes in circulation. Notes lost by theft are not included in the above statement, as no claim lies on their account against the Department. The names and addresses of presenters of stolen notes are ascertained and communicated to the Police, but these proceedings seldom lead to the recovery of the value of the notes by the rightful owners. Thus in Calcutta 98 cases were referred to the Police during the year, in three of which only were convictions secured,—two were on account of notes of ₹100 and one was on account of a ₹500 note.

FRAUD AND FORGERY

61. The forged notes presented during the year have been the following :—

Circle in which presented	R5	R10	R20	R50	R100	R500	R1,000	TOTAL
Calcutta	1	34	...	...		3	3	41
Bombay	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	6
Madras . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Allahabad		1	...	3	...	3	...	7
Lahore		4	.	...	.	...	...	4
Rangoon	3			...	...	...		3
TOTAL	6	40	1	3	1	8	3	62

The total number falls short of that of the previous year by 32, the chief decreases being in Bombay and Madras, but nearly all the large numbers in those provinces in the previous year were seized in two cases.

62. Of the Calcutta forgeries the R5 note was one of the $\frac{R}{70}$ series of which specimens had previously come to light in 1888 and 1890. The forgers and utterers of these have not been detected. Of the 10-rupee notes, 8 belonged to the well-known Mahendra forgery, one to the $\frac{U}{22}$ and one to the $\frac{U}{24}$ forgery, both of which are described in paragraph 54 of the report for 1892-93, and one belonged to the $\frac{V}{2}$ forgery of the same year. Nothing fresh was discovered regarding those forgeries. The other 23 notes were new forgeries, of which 13 were of the $\frac{V}{17}$ series and were brought down in a batch by the Police, having been discovered in Buxar. Another rather large batch of the same forgery has since been discovered in Calcutta. Two men have been sent up for trial in connection with the Buxar notes, and the matter is still under investigation by the Police who are endeavouring to trace the original source of the forgery. This forgery is an extremely good one, and might be passed even by Banks in the course of business. The other forgeries are crude and only likely to deceive the most ignorant. Of the R500 notes, two belong to the old Etawah forgery of 1889-90. Thakur Das, the leader of the gang then convicted, is still in jail for another seven years, but some of his accomplices have been released and are apparently putting these notes into circulation again. In one of these cases the utterer was arrested but has absconded. In the third case the note has not been yet received for inspection, but the utterer has been sentenced at Moradabad to 10 years' imprisonment. Of the R1,000 notes, two were of the Cawnpur forgery of 1894-95. In one of these the utterer has been sentenced at Benares to 10 years' imprisonment. The other case is still under investigation by the police. The third case is apparently a new forgery; the utterer was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. Of the Bombay notes, all were old forgeries (in which the utterers have all been convicted in previous years), except one for R500, Bombay series $\frac{R}{23}$, and one for R100, Bombay series $\frac{W}{33}$. In the former case the utterer was convicted in Bombay and

sentenced to four years' imprisonment. In the latter case no clue has been obtained.

63. The Madras forgery was a new one of inferior execution. The utterer was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Bangalore. The Allahabad cases were all old forgeries. Those of ₹50 were of the $\frac{1}{50}$ Calcutta series, and the utterer was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at Budaon. The ₹10 note was of the $\frac{R}{85}$ series, and the ₹500 notes of the $\frac{V}{75}$ series. The utterer in one of the latter cases was convicted at Moradabad. In the other cases the accused have not been apprehended. In the Lahore cases the notes were all Calcutta notes of old forgeries. The utterer has not been detected. The three notes presented at Rangoon were sent to the Assay Office by the Bank of Bengal, Moultmein, they were of the old Rangoon forgery mentioned in the report for 1891-92. Apparently, there has been no conviction in respect of the present case.

64. There have been a few cases of fraud in connection with claims on half and mutilated notes of the usual description. In one case in Calcutta one Koylash Nath Sanyal deposited the right half of a currency note for ₹10 and claimed value on the ground that he had received the entire note in 1895 on account of pay, and not half of it, whereas, as a matter of fact, the other half had been sent to the Currency Office in May 1880 by the Post Master General, Bengal, as an unclaimed note. No prosecution has so far been undertaken in this case. In a somewhat similar case, however, at Sehere, where a claim was made to the Bombay office for value of a note, half of which was produced and half stated to have been lost in a previous year in which the half note was known to have been in the Currency Office, a conviction was obtained and one Oomrajan was sentenced to a fine of ₹55 or 3 months' imprisonment in default. The punishment appears to have been inadequate. In another case in Calcutta, on which a similar claim was made by one Rama Nath Mahapatra in December 1896, a prosecution has been instituted, but the accused has not yet been placed on his trial.

A similar case also occurred in Madras, in which one Samanna Chetty claimed value on two half notes of ₹100 each, stating that the other halves had been lost. It was proved, however, that they had been deposited by a *bona fide* claimant as a mismatched note in 1892, and Samanna was convicted of attempting to cheat and fined ₹1,000 or 3 months' imprisonment in default.

Another case of similar nature also occurred in Madras, in which one Narayan, Patel of Belgaum, was convicted of attempting to cheat by representing that he had a half note in his possession in August 1895 and lost it, while it was proved that the note was in the Currency Office at the time under investigation of a *bona fide* claim. The accused was sentenced to fine or imprisonment, but was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The Legal Remembrancer has, however, advised an appeal against the acquittal. Still one more case of this sort in Bangalore is now under enquiry. In another case one Debi Das reported in February 1896 that a note for ₹100 was stolen from him on the 14th of that month. The note was subsequently cashed at Calcutta, and, report having been made, the receiver of the note as stolen property was detected and convicted. One case of attempted fraud occurred, at Allahabad,

where a note for ₹10 was altered to ₹10,000. The alteration was very clumsy, and the two persons implicated were convicted and sentenced at Lucknow to seven years' imprisonment.

65. A somewhat peculiar case occurred in Bombay in which one Jamsedji Framji claimed from Government the value of certain half notes, the other halves of which he alleged had been obtained from him by cheating by one Chutterbhuj. As however he had taken no action against Chutterbhuj in either a Civil or Criminal Court to prove that the transaction was a fraudulent one and as he admitted that he had given the half notes to Chutterbhuj voluntarily, payment of his claim was refused. He then brought an action against Government in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Karachi, for the value of the half notes which was defended under the advice of the Hon'ble Advocate General, Bombay. The case has since been decided against the claimant.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

66. The following is the detail of silver remittances :—

Through Circle Offices—

	₹
Allahabad to Calcutta . . .	59,37,000 (₹9,37,000—uncurrent coin).
Madras to do . . .	100,00,000
Bombay to do. . .	25,00,000
Lahore to Allahabad . . .	25,00,000
Madras to Bombay . . .	25,00,000
Karachi to do. . .	12,000
Bombay to Karachi . . .	1,20,000
Lahore to do . . .	30,00,000
Bombay to Rangoon . . .	25,00,000
Calicut to do. . .	25,00,000

Through Agencies—

Allahabad to Calcutta . . .	67,55,300 (₹8,21,300—uncurrent coin).
Lahore to do. . .	30,65,320 (₹5,65,320—uncurrent coin).
Madras to do. . .	40,00,000
Calcutta to Allahabad . . .	2,00,000
Lahore to do. . .	16,00,000
Calcutta to Lahore . . .	62,000
Lahore to Bombay . . .	13,49,140 (shroff marked and uncurrent coin).
Madras to Calicut . . .	5,00,000

Treasury Remittances—

	To + From—
India . . . -7 lakhs	N.W. P. . . +30 lakhs.
C. P. . . +36 „	Punjab . . . -1 „
Burma . . . Nil.	Madras . . . -11 „
Assam . . . +15 „	Bombay . . . -20 „
Bengal . . . -42 „	

As the earnings of three important railways, *viz*, the Oudh and Rohilkhund, the Bengal North Western, and the Indian Midland Railways, are paid into the North-Western Provinces treasuries, and as the revenue collected in those provinces ordinarily exceeds the expenditure disbursed within them, there has been for some years past a large accumulation of silver coin there. As mentioned in paragraph 66 of last year's report, silver coin has also been gravitating to the Madras Presidency for sometime past. During the first half of the year under review remittances of silver were therefore regulated mainly with the object of dispersing these accumulations of silver in the North-Western Provinces and the Madras Presidency. Thus Rs 127 lakhs and 175 lakhs, of which 25 lakhs were sent through Bombay were remitted from the two Provinces respectively to Calcutta where the financing of the excellent jute crop of Bengal created an exceptionally heavy demand for coin.

The ordinary course of silver remittances was, however, entirely changed during the second half of the year in consequence of the famine. Owing to the serious falling off in Land Revenue and the large famine expenditure on famine relief in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, it became necessary to send heavy remittances to them, 43 lakhs having been remitted through the Currency Department and 30 lakhs through the treasury to the North-Western Provinces and 36 lakhs to the Central Provinces through the treasury. The exports of rice from Burma were exceptionally heavy during the year and it became necessary to remit 50 lakhs in coin to Rangoon of which 25 were sent from Bombay and 25 lakhs from Calicut

DISTRIBUTION AND ABSORPTION OF SILVER

67 The absorption of whole rupees during the year, as compared with the previous year, is shown below —

In lakhs of Rupees.

	1895-96					1896-97.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	22,70	22,85	22,37	19,85	22,70	17,97	19,78	18,93	15,29	17,07
Treasury	8,80	7,87	6,58	4,75	8,80	7,87	7,10	5,14	3,43	7,87
TOTAL	31,50	30,72	28,95	24,60	31,50	25,84	26,88	24,07	18,72	25,84
Closing Balance—										
Currency	22,85	22,37	19,85	17,97	17,97	19,78	18,93	15,29	13,75	13,75
Treasury	7,87	6,58	4,75	7,87	7,87	7,10	5,14	3,43	5,64	5,64
TOTAL	30,72	28,95	24,60	25,84	25,84	26,88	24,07	18,72	19,39	19,39
Net Difference + or —	+78	+1,77	+4,35	—1,24	+5,66	—1,04	+2,81	+5,35	—67	+6,45
Deduct—Remittances to Mint for recoinage .		—1	—2	—23	—26	—1	—9	—45	—9	—64
Net absorption +, or return from circulation	+78	+1,76	+4,33	—1,47	+5,40	—1,05	+2,72	+4,90	—76	+5,81
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (—) treasuries	—1,33	—7,45	—3,08	+5,83	—6,03	—1,96	—1,97	—4,91	+6,21	—2,63

68. The following statement shows the distribution of the absorption shewn above by circles and provinces —

In lakhs of Rupees.

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1895-96					1896-97				
	April to June	July to Sep	Oct to Dec	January to March	TOTAL	April to June	July to Sept	Oct to Dec	January to March	TOTAL
Calcutta	—69	+2,15	+1,98	—1,67	+1,77	—1,07	+3,65	+1,92	—83	+3,67
Allahabad	—68	+31	—25	—12	—74	—16	—14	+79	—40	+37
Lahore	+1,61	—20	+59	—42	+1,58	..	—62	+43	—1,06	—1,20
Bombay	+69	+2	+1,99	+85	+3,55	+23	—3	+98	+40	+1,58
Madras	+60	+3	—26	—1,63	—1,26	+41	+37	+2	—1,25	—45
Burma	—62	—51	—18	+1,69	+38	—30	—85	+28	+2,04	+47
Assam	+8	+10	+2	—6	+14	+9	+11	+8	—10	+18
Central Provinces	—21	—14	+44	—11	—2	—25	—5	+35	+44	+49
TOTAL	+78	+1,76	+4,33	—1,47	+5,40	—1,05	+2,72	+4,90	—76	+5,81

Owing to a general failure of crops and the plague in Bombay, the net exports during the year fell short of those of the previous year by more than 12 crores. There was however a small increase in the net absorption of rupees in consequence of the famine as it involved a large outlay on the part of the State and also because the general rise in prices necessitated an increase in the circulating medium of exchange.

During the first quarter of the year, there appears to have been a large decrease in the demand for coin as 105 lakhs worth of coin came back from circulation while in the corresponding period of the previous year 78 lakhs passed into circulation. This was apparently due partly to the large falling off in the net exports and partly to the issues in the previous year having been exceptionally heavy in the Punjab in consequence of the Chitral Expedition.

During the second quarter, there was a heavy demand for coin in Bengal in consequence of the excellent jute crops. The famine commenced in the third quarter and created a demand for coin in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces which was partly counterbalanced by a falling off in the demand in Bombay and the Central Provinces in consequence of smaller exports of cotton. The most notable feature of the fourth quarter was a large demand for coin in Burma created by the heavy exports of rice from there.

69. The following statement compares the distribution of silver at the end of 1896-97 with that at the end of the two previous years.—

In lakhs of Rupees.

	1ST APRIL 1895.			1ST APRIL 1896			1ST APRIL 1897.			PERCENTAGE.		
	Currency	Treasury	TOTAL	Currency	Treasury	TOTAL	Currency	Treasury	TOTAL	1895	1896	1897.
India Treasuries	22	34	56	11	48	59	19	31	50	1'78	2'29	2 58
Central Provinces	53	38	91	19	34	53	..	39	39	2 89	2 05	2 01
Burma	1,15	98	2,13	1,52	1,03	2,55	1,23	63	1,86	6 76	9 87	9 59
Assam	23	33	56	22	26	48	27	19	46	8'78	1 82	2'37
Bengal (including Reserve Treasury and Calcutta).	4,04	1,55	5,59	3,54	1,25	4,79	2,43	1,17	3,60	17 75	18 54	18 57
North Western Provinces	4,04	1,54	5,58	2,12	1,25	3,37	1,36	1,12	2,48	17'71	13 05	12 79
Punjab	2,99	82	3,81	2,72	74	3,46	2,68	63	3,31	12 10	13 40	17'07
Madras	3,70	1,37	5,07	4,22	1,27	5,49	3,71	14	3,85	16 09	21 25	19'86
Bombay	5,80	1,49	7,29	3,33	1,25	4,58	1,88	1,06	2,94	23'14	17'73	15'16
TOTAL	22,70	8,80	31,50	17,97	7,87	25,84	13,75	5,64	19,39	100 00	100'00	100'00

The statement shows that there is an accumulation in Madras and the Punjab; the surplus in the Punjab has already been removed to Kurrachee

and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Several remittances have also been sent from Madras, but there is still an accumulation there, a portion of which is likely to be dispersed by the outlay on Famine Relief works, but remittances will still have to be made to other provinces to reduce the circulation in the province to its proper level.

TREASURY STATISTICS

70. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 have been as follows —

	1894-95	1895-96.	1896-97
	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	14,69,48,715	17,28,96,790	15,67,67,880
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver	3,37,97,101	3,47,69,697	2,89,27,880
Receipts from the Public for other notes .	28,65,120	35,48,830	35,22,150
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	18,36,10,936	21,12,15,317	18,92,17,910
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	6,34,63,665	6,62,54,559	7,22,62,065
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver .	3,83,79,781	4,60,39,443	4,73,62,045
Issues to the Public for other notes . .	28,65,120	35,48,830	35,22,150
TOTAL ISSUES .	10,47,08,566	11,58,42,832	12,31,46,260

There has been a decrease in the receipts and an increase in the issues of notes at treasuries. That in receipts under the head Payment of Government dues, was a consequence no doubt of the smaller active circulation. The decrease in the issues of coin in exchange for notes, is probably due to the lower treasury coin balances prevalent during the year and the consequent restriction of encashment of notes for the public.

71. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees) —

	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-
Government of India	361	434	301
Central Provinces	59	78	66
Burma	66	61	65
Assam	78	87	190
Bengal	562	620	654
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	278	334	284
Punjab	479	520	533
Madras	510	544	532
Bombay	482	582	586
Hyderabad	7	10	11
TOTAL .	2,882	3,270	3,122

There was, on the whole, a decrease, but the figures of the various provinces show fluctuations which cannot be explained.

72. The following statement gives details regarding the encashment of notes by Treasuries —

	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	188	187	186
Where notes were ordinary but not always cashed	38	40	41
Where notes were not usually cashed	18	17	16
TOTAL	244	244	243

This return, as at present prepared, is hardly a trustworthy guide to the general condition of affairs in regard to the encashment of notes. From the statement in para. 70 above it will be seen that this encashment was undoubtedly restricted which means that, in consequence of their low balances, treasuries were obliged to be stricter than usual in the encashment of notes during, at all events, a portion of the year, and the table here given should bring out the same result. Steps will be taken to ensure this return containing more accurate information in future.

73. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances which in each Province were held in the form of Currency Notes.

Including Reserve Treasuries the percentage of balances held in notes was .—

	1895.	1896.
Calcutta Circle	34 per cent.	56 per cent.
Bombay „	28 „	45 „
Madras „	29 „	43 „

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be:—

	1895 Balance in		1896 Balance in		Percentage of Notes	
	Notes.	Cash	Notes	Cash	1895	1896
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent	Per cent.
Calcutta Circle	50,82	1,78,64	35,22	1,11,67	22	31
Bombay „	17,47	78,41	14,96	62,46	18	23
Madras „	22,22	1,12,96	14,20	79,28	16	17

This result, an increase in the balance of notes held as compared with coin, might have been expected from the low coin balances which are known to have existed during the year and which were remarked upon above.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

74. The figures of receipts and expenditure given in Statement III are only approximate as the accounts for 1896-97 are not yet closed. There was no difference between the actual receipts in 1895-96 and the approximate figures given in last year's report, but the expenditure was more by Rs 407-12-8 than the approximate figures. Details of the differences are given in the foot-note to Statement III. The charges for 1896-97 were more than in the previous year by Rs 1,66,000 due almost entirely to an increase in the charges for note forms and the cost of remittances.

No

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE		CALCUTTA		ALLAHABAD	
		Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—
		₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1896		10,93,93,005		1,02,61,260	
April "		10,84,36,865	—9,56,140	96,47,870†	—6,13,390
May "		11,99,06,410	+1,14,69,545	98,10,660	+1,62,790
June "		11,55,18,680	—43,87,730	1,25,39,520	+27,28,860
July "		12,60,16,550*	+1,04,97,870	1,27,54,000	+2,14,480
August "		11,26,80,255	—1,33,36,295	1,24,52,270	—3,01,730
September "		10,33,52,485	—93,27,770	1,14,19,545	—10,32,725
October "		10,87,14,770	+53,62,285	1,09,28,255	—4,91,290
November "		10,87,40,515	+25,745	1,06,66,620	—2,61,035
December "		11,27,84,145	+40,43,630	1,13,31,110	+6,64,490
January 1897		10,43,36,890	—84,47,255	1,20,42,460	+13,11,350
February "		10,11,42,640†	—31,94,250	1,34,07,895	+13,65,435
March "		10,11,56,760	+14,120	1,50,09,360*	+21,92,465
TOTAL		1,32,27,86,965		14,32,00,505	
					Average for each
1862-63		2,42,30,000			
1863-64		2,40,50,000			
1864-65		2,80,55,141		11,39,468	
1865-66		2,90,43,282		25,01,730	
1866-67		2,83,91,438		25,93,184	
1867-68		2,93,11,382		32,46,513	
1868-69		3,60,45,643		33,74,150	
1869-70		4,14,57,428		39,97,881	
1870-71		3,50,93,392		41,34,122	
1871-72		4,30,33,409		30,60,371	
1872-73		4,78,04,052		52,16,260	
1873-74		4,70,29,742		73,86,899	
1874-75		4,81,38,619		62,57,064	
1875-76		4,93,06,846		69,07,957	
1876-77		4,99,71,204		72,07,170	
1877-78		6,13,25,010		54,05,639	
1878-79		6,43,65,560		63,73,557	
1879-80		6,20,55,975		47,91,777	
1880-81		6,54,07,717		53,13,144	
1881-82		6,42,82,870		72,19,658	
1882-83		7,15,04,195		54,15,813	
1883-84		6,12,93,062		69,21,020	
1884-85		6,57,43,221		75,09,010	
1885-86		6,06,13,013		60,15,056	
1886-87		5,72,39,275		77,51,407	
1887-88		6,21,17,981		88,36,321	
1888-89		6,60,77,552		84,06,225	
1889-90		6,50,53,434		79,20,001	
1890-91		8,72,18,599		92,37,520	
1891-92		9,71,75,907		1,22,50,720	
1892-93		10,42,48,589		1,25,78,051	
1893-94		11,54,99,901		1,26,79,402	
1894-95		13,17,42,626		1,31,70,290	
1895-96		12,10,10,160		1,15,60,252	
1896-97		11,02,32,217		1,19,33,380	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96		—1,17,77,013		+3,53,128	
Percentage on average circulation, 1895-96		—9.356		+3.040	
		MADRAS.		CALICUT	
		Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—
		₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1896		3,57,64,745		19,88,420	
April "		3,50,71,000*	—6,93,745	19,27,995	—60,425
May "		3,47,34,800	—3,36,200	19,85,060	+57,065
June "		3,48,11,655	+76,855	27,74,105	+7,88,445
July "		3,18,68,830	—29,42,825	26,25,060	—49,025
August "		3,07,92,190	—10,76,640	26,64,710	+39,630
September "		2,70,70,890	—31,21,300	26,07,075*	+2,965
October "		2,70,52,325†	—6,18,565	19,82,580	—6,85,095
November "		2,76,48,580	+5,96,255	15,95,365	—3,87,215
December "		3,02,38,895	+25,90,315	15,31,590	—63,775
January 1897		2,99,91,705	—2,47,190	13,22,220†	—2,09,370
February "		2,80,94,880	—18,96,825	13,43,600	+21,380
March "		2,73,59,425	—7,35,455	13,03,215	+19,615
TOTAL		36,53,35,175		2,37,83,795	
					Average for each
1862-63		41,35,714			
1863-64		66,50,000			
1864-65		61,81,761		61,755	
1865-66		63,07,003		4,21,100	
1866-67		67,97,750		5,54,549	
1867-68		62,19,398		5,56,109	
1868-69		71,21,806		8,10,466	
1869-70		73,46,017		7,70,240	
1870-71		87,56,321		8,63,419	
1871-72		1,10,63,042		11,06,533	
1872-73		1,07,03,116		18,10,467	
1873-74		1,22,14,342		22,08,618	
1874-75		99,92,176		21,48,859	
1875-76		1,28,83,331		25,38,768	
1876-77		1,36,59,999		20,86,198	
1877-78		1,67,54,482		21,89,267	
1878-79		1,52,45,085		17,06,917	
1879-80		1,29,92,638		18,00,536	
1880-81		1,35,26,580		14,78,377	
1881-82		1,34,77,339		15,35,584	
1882-83		1,34,72,861		13,69,536	
1883-84		1,39,21,985		10,43,825	
1884-85		1,33,48,674		12,59,258	
1885-86		1,40,74,261		12,12,091	
1886-87		1,60,49,242		13,28,140	
1887-88		1,80,20,491		11,40,155	
1888-89		1,82,82,918		11,23,509	
1889-90		1,96,74,433		13,46,789	
1890-91		2,49,90,137		20,30,467	
1891-92		2,76,79,245		22,75,300	
1892-93		2,83,90,304		11,60,680	
1893-94		2,63,55,615		15,51,026	
1894-95		3,52,54,269		12,76,495	
1895-96		3,54,39,810		15,84,690	
1896-97		3,04,44,598		19,81,983	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96		—49,95,212		+97,293	
Percentage on average circulation, 1895-96		—14.094		+5.762	

* Highest.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1896-97 and previous years.

LAHORE		BOMBAY		KARACHI	
Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1,59,36,335		7,39,70,875		71,95,730	
1,75,85,230	+ 16,48,805	7,20,61,300	- 19,09,575	85,20,125	+ 13,24,395
1,88,91,410	+ 13,06,180	7,08,78,475	- 11,82,825	83,78,480	- 1,41,645
1,92,68,595	+ 3,77,485	7,93,23,920	+ 8,45,445	82,29,520	- 1,48,960
2,10,98,835	+ 18,29,940	8,80,86,730	+ 87,62,810	82,12,065†	- 17,455
2,16,94,830*	+ 5,95,995	8,71,50,530	- 9,36,200	94,23,400*	+ 12,11,335
1,71,32,390	- 45,62,440	9,05,73,825*	+ 34,23,295	91,92,450	- 2,30,950
1,64,10,650	- 7,21,740	7,03,17,090	- 2,02,56,735	91,11,475	- 80,975
1,52,56,630†	- 11,54,020	6,70,25,905	- 32,91,185	90,62,120	- 49,355
1,58,86,715	+ 6,30,085	6,77,62,495	+ 7,36,590	85,09,960	- 5,52,160
1,85,75,755	+ 26,89,040	6,24,40,610	- 53,21,885	83,08,450	- 2,01,510
1,76,79,135	- 8,96,620	5,02,60,545†	- 31,71,065	86,39,185	+ 3,30,735
1,80,18,945	+ 3,39,810	5,92,98,360	+ 28,815	94,06,570	+ 7,67,385
21,74,99,420		87,41,88,785		10,49,93,800	
year from 1862-63.					
7,81,033		1,58,28,571		9,08,721	
29,51,182		2,07,25,000		10,13,765	
25,00,558		3,26,00,958		15,90,835	
24,05,652		3,50,64,995		19,67,010	
25,81,546		4,80,41,935		24,73,060	
22,52,897	.....	4,95,18,959		22,59,591	
26,74,301	...	4,59,48,670		22,33,014	
52,34,625		4,92,93,254		20,30,310	
47,59,828		4,43,51,094		21,97,823	
47,77,161		4,77,36,435		17,28,919	
53,43,460		5,63,13,434		17,87,612	
66,21,276		3,56,37,322		18,40,533	
62,40,332		3,27,94,374		21,98,696	
54,70,648		3,33,00,831		25,13,695	
48,60,418		3,54,10,793		20,72,268	
65,49,450		3,90,98,730		34,01,504	
92,64,536		3,07,78,984		33,30,384	
81,52,364		3,65,20,379		32,37,773	
76,45,178		3,81,54,498		20,98,733	
76,69,764	...	2,09,68,543		30,89,570	
78,99,231		4,59,01,757		46,00,707	
77,28,230		3,90,17,564		49,99,546	
83,09,917		4,44,12,529		47,59,004	
91,59,344		4,99,05,960		40,15,679	
85,39,256		4,20,10,249		41,25,155	
85,13,522		5,17,61,125		49,44,846	
1,20,46,149		5,41,97,663		67,60,748	
1,34,17,439		5,21,51,834		82,27,352	
1,56,39,106		8,34,53,293		68,76,080	
1,46,94,051		8,90,04,133		68,05,610	
1,67,13,300		9,09,49,803		67,15,256	
1,67,67,316		9,98,02,185		87,49,483	
1,81,24,951		10,12,75,028		+ 20,34,227	
+ 13,57,635		9,23,14,096		+ 30,292	
+ 8,090		7,28,49,065			
		- 1,94,65,031			
		- 21,085			
RANGOON.		TOTAL			
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease—		
48,96,620		25,94,05,990			
59,35,775	+ 10,39,155	25,91,86,160	- 2,20,830		
42,82,605†	- 16,33,170	26,88,68,500	+ 96,82,340		
53,74,835	+ 10,92,230	27,78,41,130	+ 89,72,630		
52,37,350	- 1,37,485	29,58,99,440*	+ 1,80,58,310		
54,59,295	+ 2,21,945	28,23,17,480	- 1,35,81,960		
69,13,825*	+ 14,54,530	26,89,23,085	- 1,33,94,395		
62,94,425	- 6,19,400	25,08,11,570	- 1,81,11,515		
53,33,820	- 9,60,605	24,53,29,555	- 54,82,015		
45,14,155	- 8,19,665	25,25,59,065	+ 72,29,510		
50,49,570	+ 5,35,415	24,26,57,660	- 98,91,405		
62,07,950	+ 11,58,380	23,57,84,830†	- 68,82,830		
53,29,435	- 8,78,515	23,75,33,070	+ 17,48,240		
6,59,33,040		3,11,77,21,545			
year from 1862-63.					
...	...	4,41,94,385			
...	...	5,23,25,000			
...	...	6,88,20,116			
...	...	7,72,57,983			
...	...	8,98,93,179			
...	...	9,28,50,848			
...	...	10,14,55,327			
...	...	10,66,90,777			
...	...	9,81,32,240			
...	...	11,41,57,442			
...	...	12,86,40,267			
...	...	11,14,52,907			
...	...	10,67,04,071			
...	...	11,35,26,621			
...	...	11,64,16,538			
...	...	13,24,02,472			
...	...	13,19,05,084			
...	...	12,79,83,033			
...	...	13,66,29,354			
...	...	13,50,49,242			
...	...	15,18,07,113			
...	...	13,38,69,257			
10,03,295		14,54,07,275			
20,55,743		14,71,02,032			
29,31,184	...	14,20,10,950			
33,98,174	...	16,16,23,290			
58,22,860	...	16,43,16,288			
36,73,487	...	16,15,14,963			
27,23,737	...	22,88,94,275			
49,62,264	...	25,43,62,371			
58,01,818	...	27,09,95,630			
95,51,741	...	28,29,15,237			
54,56,977	...	31,11,11,406			
48,65,788	...	29,28,10,291			
64,99,711	...	25,98,10,128			
54,94,420	...	- 3,30,00,163			
- 10,04,291	...	- 11,27			
- 15,453	...				

† Lowest.

M 2

No.

Statement of Notes issued, received,

CIRCLE	NATURE OF WORK	5 Rupees		10 Rupees		20 Rupees		50
		No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No
Calcutta	Notes issued	118,383	5,91,915	3,411,121	3,41,11,210	146,772	29,35,410	117,373
Allahabad	"	13,130	65,050	81,274	8,12,740	30,829	7,36,580	27,318
Lahore	"	48,510	2,42,550	133,721	13,37,210	97,809	19,56,180	57,925
Bombay	"	6,39,322	31,96,610	1,422,099	1,42,29,990	163,474	32,69,180	105,151
Karachi	"	2,709	13,545	118,441	11,84,410	28,532	5,70,640	13,328
Madras	"	106,361	9,81,805	634,031	63,40,310	112,835	22,56,700	61,963
Calcut	"	21,868	1,09,340	13,103	1,31,030	4,280	85,770	4,223
Rangoon	"	28,463	1,42,315	244,757	24,47,570	54,940	10,96,500	20,708
TOTAL	...	1,068,746	53,43,730	6,059,452	6,05,94,520	645,477	1,29,09,540	443,419
Percentage on Total Issues	{	10.51	..	59.6	..	6.35	..	4.4
Notes received		118,961	5,94,805	3,311,884	3,31,18,840	151,407	30,28,140	149,136
Allahabad	"	12,004	60,020	79,734	7,97,340	37,087	7,41,740	26,805
Lahore	"	47,011	2,35,055	127,992	12,79,920	93,075	19,12,599	60,840
Bombay	"	670,438	33,52,190	1,454,916	1,45,49,260	107,475	33,49,500	115,309
Karachi	"	2,484	12,420	107,886	10,78,860	26,562	5,31,400	15,817
Madras	"	192,029	9,60,145	637,600	63,76,000	115,783	23,15,000	65,796
Calcut	"	12,561	62,845	12,034	1,20,340	4,312	86,040	4,388
Rangoon	"	28,125	1,40,625	241,018	24,10,180	54,912	10,92,240	24,856
TOTAL		1,083,621	54,18,105	5,973,074	5,97,30,740	652,900	1,30,56,600	462,948
Percentage on Total Receipts	{	10.67	..	58.77	..	6.5	..	4.5
Notes cancelled		94,583	4,72,915	2,612,669	2,61,26,690	112,342	22,46,840	115,433
Allahabad	"	11,220	56,130	74,326	7,43,260	35,720	7,14,520	26,105
Lahore	"	34,423	1,72,115	108,508	10,85,080	72,402	14,49,240	53,536
Bombay	"	334,028	16,70,140	693,833	69,38,330	90,126	19,09,360	115,035
Karachi	"	2,390	11,950	105,932	10,59,320	21,235	4,24,700	13,796
Madras	"	196,907	9,81,535	649,089	64,90,890	122,785	24,55,700	69,703
Calcut	"	12,644	63,220	11,558	1,15,580	4,361	87,220	4,411
Rangoon	"	27,841	1,39,205	239,320	23,93,200	54,743	10,94,800	21,964
TOTAL		714,047	35,70,210	4,498,144	4,49,81,440	522,062	1,01,41,640	422,985
Percentage on Total Cancellations	{	8.9	..	56.05	..	6.51	..	5.27
Percentage of Total Cancellations of Receipts		..	4.2	..	5.35	..	1.24	..
		65.8	..	75.3	..	79.96	..	91.32

Abstract of all Circles

YEAR.	NOTES ISSUED.	
	No	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	236,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	900,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,188	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	38,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,950	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,43,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,02,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,440	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,45,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,794	99,53,50,980
1878-79	5,853,567	80,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920
1884-85	6,014,915	73,99,22,615
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,105
1887-88	7,314,682	83,20,40,665
1888-89	7,413,524	90,39,02,285
1889-90	7,413,571	93,41,95,080
1890-91	8,103,359	1,03,24,77,850
1891-92	8,610,623	97,47,43,040
1892-93	8,886,670	1,14,81,33,500
1893-94	8,544,109	1,03,97,64,180
1894-95	9,337,690	1,00,57,23,145
1895-96	10,201,419	1,17,17,93,445
1896-97	10,172,617	1,22,64,01,040

II.

and cancelled during 1896-97.

Rupees	100 Rupees		500 Rupees		1,000 Rupees		10,000 Rupees		TOTAL	
	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value
73,68,650	591,196	5,91,19,600	76,246	3,81,23,000	154,667	15,46,67,000	24,270	24,27,00,000	4,670,028	53,96,16,815
13,67,400	59 115	59,11,500	14,342	71,71,000	9,859	98,59,000	2,984	2,98,10,000	244,881	5 57,03,870
26,96,250	93,227	93,22,700	20,451	1,02,25,500	14,597	1,45,97,000	5,135	5,13,50,000	471,375	9,19,27,390
52,57,550	153,338	1,53,33,800	13,058	65,29,000	49,177	4,91,77,000	14,546	14,54,00,000	2,561,055	24,24,53,450
6,66,400	17,071	17,07,100	3,060	15,30,000	9,914	99,14,000	379	37,90,000	193,434	1,93,76,095
30,98,150	390,591	3,90,59,100	34,120	1,70,06,000	29,530	2,95,30,000	7,066	7,06,60,000	1,466,407	16,89,77,065
2,11,150	18,758	18,75,800	838	4,19,000	598	5,98,000	289	28,90,000	63,968	63,20,039
13,05,400	111,747	1,11,74,700	6,955	34,77,500	22,730	2,27,30,000	5,950	5,95,90,000	501,659	10,19,66,285
2,21,70,950	1,434,953	14,34,95,300	169,070	8,45,35,000	291,072	29,10,72,000	60,625	60,62,80,000	10,172,817	1,22,64,01,040
...	14*11	.	1 57	.	2*86	.	6	.	100	.
1*81	.	11*7	.	6 9	.	23 73	.	49 44	.	100
74,56,800	592,687	5,92,68,700	79,541	3,97,70,500	160,413	16,04,13,000	24,476	24,47,60,000	4,588,505	54,84,10,785
13,40,250	55,674	55,67,400	12,467	62,33,500	9,931	99,31,000	2,506	2,50,60,000	236,208	4,07,31,250
30,42,000	88,444	88,44,100	19,366	96,83,000	14,594	1,45,94,000	5,032	5,03,20,000	458,925	8,98,81,925
57,65,450	158,891	1,58,89,100	13,451	67,25,500	54,999	5,49,99,000	15,384	15,38,40,000	2,650,873	25,54,70,000
7,90,250	18,629	18,62,900	3,063	15,31,500	8,779	87,79,000	268	26,80,000	183,488	1,72,66,770
32,89,800	413,810	4,13,81,000	34,859	1,74,29,500	29,946	2,99,46,000	7,595	7,59,50,000	1,497,418	17,76,48,105
2,19,400	18,736	18,73,600	866	4,33,000	632	6,32,000	349	34,90,000	53,906	69,17,825
12,42,800	108,885	1,08,88,500	6,917	34,58,500	22,694	2,26,94,000	5,961	5,96,10,000	493,068	10,15,37,355
2,31,47,400	1,455,756	14,55,75,600	170,530	8,52,65,000	301,958	30,19,58,000	61,571	61,57,10,000	1,01,62,391	1,24,98,63,505
...	14 32	..	1*67	.	2 97	.	6	.	100	.
1*85	..	11*65	...	6 82	...	24*2	.	49 2	.	100
57,71,650	529,446	5,29,44,600	71,539	3,57,69,500	140,133	14,01,33,000	3,087	3,08,70,000	3,679,232	29,43,35,195
13,05,250	55,274	55,27,400	12,287	61,43,500	9,140	91,40,000	815	81,50,000	224,905	3,17,86,060
26,70,900	84,419	84,41,900	18,857	94,28,500	14,057	1,40,57,000	1,402	1,40,57,000	387,726	5,19,30,735
57,51,750	156,932	1,56,93,200	13,203	66,31,500	55,108	5,51,08,000	8,933	8,93,30,000	1,477,560	18,31,11,480
6,89,800	17,509	17,50,900	3,081	15,40,500	7,699	76,99,000	268	26,80,000	171,910	1,58,56,170
34,85,150	425,341	4,25,34,100	37,920	1,89,60,000	31,913	3,19,43,000	4,951	4,95,10,000	1,539,239	15,03,69,375
2,20,550	17,622	17,62,200	826	4,13,000	637	6,37,000	350	35,00,000	52,709	68,01,770
12,42,200	108,941	1,08,94,100	6,933	34,66,500	22,739	2,27,39,000	5,850	5,85,00,000	491,340	10,04,75,155
2,11,40,250	1,395,484	13,95,48,400	164,706	8,23,53,000	281,462	28,14,62,000	25,716	25,71,60,000	8,024,621	84,06,65,940
...	17 39	...	2 05	.	3*51	...	32	.	100	.
2*52	..	16 59	.	9 29	.	33 49	.	30 6	.	100
...	95*85	...	96*58	..	93*21	...	41*76	...	78*96	.

from 1861-62 to 1896-97.

NOTES RECEIVED		NOTES CANCELLED	
No	Value	No	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	52,520	1,10,05,500
82,820	1,49,55,500	240,478	3,74,51,000
248,582	4,17,01,000	214,290	3,15,66,660
253,708	3,37,69,900	386,174	3,90,71,620
854,111	9,98,39,180	831,631	7,50,95,040
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	998,079	10,85,26,500
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,353,591	48,70,24,310	2,005,842	24,79,56,650
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	2,150,039	25,00,27,500
4,194,129	50,96,88,825	2,505,830	26,20,42,890
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	3,094,993	28,66,65,125
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
5,260,541	62,17,81,655	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,120,202	96,25,97 735	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
5,904,017	71,09,97,175	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
6,709,757	68,93,02,090	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,692,313	72,12,80,855	4,736,480	42,79,23,405
6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,856,426	42,80,60,590
6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,892,405	46,06,32,630
6,873,377	80,55,70,115	5,121,223	48,37,09,505
7,365,395	91,17,66,030	5,203,114	48,16,61,600
7,330,692	93,37,97,425	5,460,509	51,83,12,975
8,360,406	93,35,27,600	5,714,482	61,02,38,340
8,314,479	99,00,37,240	6,646,673	75,62,22,125
8,427,058	1,12,38,71,850	6,856,184	74,68,32,490
8,768,876	99,92,60,205	6,523,336	77,19,87,250
8,501,854	1,00,23,36,925	7,363,750	80,83,01,490
9,928,635	1,21,74,23,785	8,024,621	84,06,65,940
10,162,391	1,24,98,63,505		

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Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1896-97

	Calcutta		Allahabad		Lahore		Bombay		Karachi		Madras		Calcutt		Rangoon		Total		
	R	a p.	R	a p.	R	a p.	R	a p.	R	a p.	R	a p.	R	a p.	R	a p.			
1896-97—Interest realized on Government Securities	12,77,028	0 0	1,21,814	0 0	1,92,690	0 0	7,48,338	0 0	1,93,686	0 0	3,41,563	0 0	16,694	0 0	54,072	0 0	28,55,825	0 0	
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS																			
Miscellaneous	1,400	6 9	96	4 6	133	12 0	230	12 4	241	14 2	785	4 0			235	0 0	2,888	5 9	
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	3,280	0 0	295	0 0	1,087	8 0	1,105	0 0	30	0 0	5,865	0 0	295	0 0			12,132	8 0	
	12 81,708	6 0	1,22,205	4 6	1,93,851	4 0	7,49,673	12 4	1,93,957	14 2	3,48,153	4 0	16,989	0 0	54,307	0 0	28,70,845	13 9	
DISBURSEMENTS																			
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation Allowance)	18,301	9 5	4,700	11 4	9,843	6 1	15,803	15 7	1,200	0 0	20,300	9 7	1,200	0 0	25,048	11 6	41,356	4 4	
Establishment	77,600	10 0	10,183	10 3	9,843	6 1	58,084	15 2	5,649	0 0			3,276	14 8			2,10,597	13 0	
Compensation for dearness of Provision	538	4 5	12	0 0	42	0 0											612	4 5	
Temporary Establishment	5,756	7 4	83	4 6			720	0 0			1,041	0 7			1,646	2 7	9,240	15 0	
Charges for Remittance											40,669	9 3					41,065	8 2	
Stationery																			
Printing Charges	2,380	15 8	0	7 0	466	0 1	811	13 2	31	7 7			859	8 11			4,835	3 10	
Service Telegrams	1,816	15 0	751	13 6			1,118	4 3	91	5 3							4,535	12 1	
Purchases of Service Stamps	153	5 6	11	15 0	28	12 0	107	10 0			122	2 0							
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	1,167	3 0	430	0 0	456	6 0	972	10 0			400	15 0			146	3 0	677	3 6	
One-third freight on Europe Stores	3,822	15 6			64	8 0	1,112	12 6							154	11 6	4,047	10 0	
Cost of Note Forms	1,34,443	15 4					1,04,485	12 5					1,356	10 0			5,000	4 0	
Cost of Note Forms	566	12 8					110	5 11			25,130	11 10					2,91,484	12 3	
Pensons and Gratuities	5,870	15 1	1,894	0 0	100	0 0	656	8 6									736	7 10	
Cost of Repairs, etc., to Currency Buildings	2,460	0 0			789	10 3	857	0 5	1,410	0 0			750	0 0			11,710	10 7	
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks	45	15 0	258	2 0	258	2 0	472	4 3			3,239	6 11					7,202	1 7	
Contingencies	8,023	1 7	1,122	8 3	1,225	3 7	5,288	11 6	199	4 9			62	6 6	1,197	7 0	1,900	8 1	
Travelling Allowances	647	14 0					16	10 0			1,055	8 1			1,478	14 9	18,155	11 0	
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	662	9 3	88	12 6			16	10 0	45	14 0	1,103	9 0			46	0 0	2,253	11 10	
											106	0 6					965	14 3	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1896 97	2,64,285	9 9	14,578	7 0	18,564	11 10	1,91,686	13 0	34,350	13 5	95,976	10 9	7,704	8 5	29,418	2 4	6,56	364	12 6
PROFIT	10,17,422	13 0	1,97,620	13 6	1,75,786	8 2	5,57,686	15 4	69,607	0 9	2,52,170	9 3	9,285	7 7	24,888	13 8	22,14,481	1 3	

ABSTRACTS.

[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS	TOTAL										TOTAL																
	11,12,313	12	0	1,01,087	11	0	1,45,189	8	6	7,88,374		2	7	83,818	13	4	2,35,030	5	9	15,802	0	0	25,245	0	0	25,03,861	5	2
1861-62	10,77,399	13	0	1,22,840	5	3	1,51,106	9	3	7,65,888	0	0	76,816	0	0	2,65,096	2	3	19,177	0	0	52,623	0	0	25,02,437	73	9
1862-63	10,54,140	8	1	1,05,649	3	0	1,51,760	15	0	7,57,626	6	0	71,000	7	0	3,02,055	2	0	14,628	0	0	52,623	0	0	25,10,083	7	9
1863-64	10,74,410	5	3	1,18,567	12	0	1,40,232	4	8	7,10,889	13	6	59,982	10	11	2,98,189	4	9	48,579	0	0	33,405	0	0	24,07,114	11	1
1864-65	10,59,260	6	1	1,06,083	1	6	1,38,089	5	8	7,88,909	0	3	62,953	6	8	3,00,029	7	0	17,330	0	0	33,405	0	0	25,07,259	11	1
1865-66	10,73,544	3	10	96,003	11	0	1,45,503	13	0	8,42,827	7	7	62,179	8	4	2,74,387	14	9	22,604	0	0	32,081	0	0	25,49,191	10	6
1866-67	12,11,166	12	3	1,23,652	4	0	1,55,554	4	0	9,00,031	9	0	81,932	15	4	3,33,984	1	6	11,058	0	0	34,051	0	0	28,58,330	14	10
1867-68	13,35,145	1	6	1,25,710	11	0	1,88,124	9	0	10,61,797	10	6	1,05,981	4	0	3,60,728	0	7	13,207	0	0	75,401	0	0	32,74,995	5	1
1868-69	14,22,973	0	9	1,52,559	13	0	1,73,828	9	6	10,06,092	5	0	86,990	10	2	3,16,248	14	8	13,615	0	0	48,868	8	0	32,77,536	12	2
1869-70	14,90,190	12	0	1,32,803	6	0	1,68,216	7	3	11,37,090	1	1	71,904	2	0	4,04,037	10	9	13,905	0	0	41,578	0	0	34,02,585	7	10
1870-71	12,40,301	14	10	1,18,429	0	11	1,63,822	2	10	8,53,938	8	2	68,883	8	2	3,61,405	12	5	18,840	0	8	54,704	10	11	28,86,481	10	9
1871-72	12,81,708	6	9	1,22,205	4	6	1,93,851	4	0	7,49,673	12	4	1,02,957	14	2	3,45,153	4	0	16,986	0	0	54,307	0	0	28,70,845	13	9
1872-73	3,32,62,326	5	0	31,40,511	1	0	38,45,738	13	11	2,52,60,178	7	8	17,33,558	14	4	81,18,971	5	5	6,83,679	8	5	5,60,783	2	11	7,86,12,647	10	8
1873-74	2,639	2	7	..	..	..	1,73,905	6	6	2,404	10	0	751	9	3	50,610	10	1	5,885	5	10	..	..	..	5,885	5	10
1874-75	3,06,205	8	3	..	..	..	1,66,720	11	8	1,73,905	6	6	58,638	9	6	50,610	10	1	3,30,812	8	10	..	..	..	3,30,812	8	10
1875-76	1,40,049	4	11	..	..	..	2,01,955	7	8	1,66,720	11	8	58,638	9	6	50,610	10	1	3,30,812	8	10	..	..	..	3,30,812	8	10
1876-77	34,145	6	2	..	..	..	3,05,064	4	8	2,01,955	7	8	9,596	11	8	78,872	13	10	9,094,303	2	9	..	..	..	9,094,3		

(c) Includes cost of note forms not shown in the Annual Report of that year

(a) Includes cost of note for sale not shown in the statement.

	Difference, Increase + Decrease -		Disbursements		Difference, Increase + Decrease -	
	₹	a p	₹	a p	₹	a p
Lahore, Approximate	.	.	24,351	11 9		
" Final	.	.	24,732	2 9		
Madras Approximate	.	.	85,912	2 10		
" Final	.	.	85,914	1 10		
Rangoon, Approximate	.	.	24,758	5 1		
" Final	.	.	24,783	11 9		
Final increase or decrease as compared with approximate					+380	7 0
					+115	0
					+25	6 8
					+407	12 8

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A			B			C			A	B.	C.
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them			Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation			Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given					
			India.								
Ajmere Bhopal	Quetta	Sambhar.	Nowgong (Bundelkhand)			Coorg	Indore.		4	1	2
			Central Provinces.								
Balaghat Betul Bhandara Bilaspur Chanda	Chhindwara Damoh Jubbulpur. Manula.	Nagpur Narsingpur Saugor Wardha	Hoshanga- bad Nimar	Raipur Sambulpur	Seoni				13	5	0
			Burma.								
Bassein Henzadah Kyoukphyoo Kyoukse Mandalay Myaungmya	Maubin Mergui Pegu Promé	Sandoway Tavoy Tharawady Thonghoo Thaton	Bhamo. Katha Kindat. Lashio Magwe. Meiktila.	Minbu. Mogok Monywa Mingyan Myittha. Pokkoku Sagaing.	Shwebo. Taunggyi. Thayetmyo. Yemethin				15	17	0
			Assam.								
Garo Hills Goalpara Kamrup	Khasi Hills	Nowgong	Cachar	Lakhimpur Mamrup	Naga Hills Sibsagar.	Darrang	Sylhet.		5	5	2
			Bengal.								
Backergunge Balasur Bankoora Beerbhoom. Bhagalpur. Bogia Burdwan. Chittagong Champaran Cuttack Dacca Dinagepur Durbhunga Furreedpur Gya.	Hazaribagh Hooghly Howrah Jessore Julpauri. Khoolna Lohardugga. Manbhoom Malda Midnapur. Monghyr. Mozufferpur Mursheda- bad Mymensing.	Noakhali. Nuddea Nya Doomka Palamow Patna Pubna Puri Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur Saran Shahabad Singbhoom. Tippurah 24 Pargan- nahs				Darjeeling			44	0	5
			N.-W. P. and Oudh.								
Agra Aligarh. Azamgarh. Ballia. Bahraich. Banda Bara-Banki. Bareilly Basti. Benares. Bijnor Budaun Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Fateh Meerut.	Faizabad Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur Gonda Gorakhpur. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jalaun Jaunpur. Jhansi Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut	Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra Muzaffarna- gar. Partabgarh Pilibhit Rae-Bareh. Rurki Saharanpur Shahjahan- pur. Sitapur Sultanpur. Unao.				Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal		44	0	2
			Punjab.								
Amritsar Bannu. Dera Ghazi Khan Dera Ismail Khan Ferozepur Gujranwala.	Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon Hazara. Hissar Hoshiarpur Jhang Jhelum Jullunder. Kangra. Kurram.	Kohat. Montgomery Multan Muzaffargarh. Rawalpindi. Shahpur. Sialkot Simla Umballa.	(Karnal.	Ludhiana Peshawar. Rohtak.					26	4	0
			Madras.								
Anantapur. Chingleput Coimbatore. Cuddapah Kistna. Kurnool. Madura.	Nellore. North Arcot. Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore.	Travancore Trichinopoly Vizagapatam.	Bellary.	Ganjam. Godavari.	Malabar. South Canara Tinnevely.	Bangalore.	Nilgiris.		15	6	3
			Bombay.								
Aden. Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Bijapur Broach. Dharwar.	Hyderabad (Sind.) Kara. Kanara. Karachi Kathawar. Khandesh.	Nasik Poona Ratanagiri Satara. Sholapur. Surat. Thanna.	Baroda	Kolaba.	Sikarpur.	Cutch (Bhu).			20	3	1
			Hyderabad.								
						Akola Amraoti.	Basina. Buldana.	Ellichpur Wun.	0	0	6
						TOTAL			186	41	16
						TOTAL OF A. B. C.			243		

No. VI.
Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	CIRCLES								TOTAL
	Calcutta.	Allahabad	Lahore	Bombay	Karachi	Madras	Calcut	Rangoon	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Circulation on 1st April 1896	11,07,92,590	1,09,09,025	1,76,16,370	7,55,89,625	86,12,780	3,64,59,335	21,64,610	49,27,715	26,70,72,050
ISSUES.									
Over the counter	39,92,76,455	3,06,93,870	3,71,10,810	20,06,15,430	1,08,51,095	11,47,71,480	63,20,090	10,13,76,285	90,10,15,515
At Agencies	1,49,000	3,00,000	1,10,59,500	6,22,000	...	...	...	5,90,000	1,27,20,500
In Remittance Transactions									
Between Head Offices	2,91,21,360	95,86,000	2,92,07,080	1,13,16,000	...	4,41,53,585			12,33,84,025
and Agencies	9,10,80,000	1,51,84,000	1,45,50,000	2,99,00,000	85,25,000	1,00,52,000			16,92,91,000
Between Circles									
In purchase of securi- ties	1,99,90,000	...				...			1,99,90,000
TOTAL ISSUES	53,96,16,815	5,57,63,870	9,19,27,390	24,24,53,430	1,93,76,095	16,89,77,065	63,20,090	10,19,66,285	1,22,64,01,040
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND ISSUES	65,04,09,405	6,66,72,895	10,95,43,760	31,80,43,055	2,79,88,875	20,54,36,400	84,84,700	10,68,94,000	1,49,34,73,090
RECEIPTS.									
Over the counter	38,46,27,955	2,34,88,455	2,04,00,300	17,82,87,635	1,06,22,040	10,20,09,060	13,26,130	10,08,91,310	82,16,52,935
At Agencies	1,11,000	3,00,000	11,75,000	6,31,000					22,17,000
From other Currency Circles	2,20,78,930	2,06,93,935	2,89,16,010	1,67,28,890	66,44,730	1,61,62,405	55,91,695	6,45,535	11,74,62,130
In Remittance Transactions									
Between Head Offices	3,32,36,400	45,75,000	3,78,17,370	1,15,37,000	..	3,15,74,785		...	11,87,40,555
and Agencies	10,83,50,500	6,73,860	15,73,245	5,12,85,425		2,79,01,855		..	18,97,90,885
Between Circle									
TOTAL RECEIPTS	54,84,10,785	4,97,31,250	8,98,81,925	25,84,70,000	1,72,66,770	17,76,48,105	69,17,825	10,15,36,845	1,24,98,63,505
BALANCE IN CIRCULATION ON 31ST MARCH 1897	10,19,98,620	1,69,41,645	1,96,61,835	5,95,73,055	1,07,22,105	2,77,88,295	15,66,875	53,57,155	24,36,09,585

No. VII.
Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	CIRCLES										Total
	Calcutta	Allahabad	Lahore	Bombay	Karachi	Madras	Calcut	Rangoon			
Balance on 1st April 1896	₹ 3,87,77,347 0	₹ 2,11,67,590	₹ 2,71,66,535	₹ 2,96,44,818	₹ 55,69,500	₹ 3,94,95,385	₹ 26,61,960	₹ 1,51,98,855		₹	17,96,81,990 0
RECEIPTS.											
Over counter	4,34,19,955 0	99,08,452	1,48,14,720	3,41,14,545	12,17,795	81,26,090	22,96,285	5,27,91,145			16,66,88,987 0
At Agencies	1,36,000 0	...	1,06,38,500	6,16,000	.. ..	.	..	5,90,000			1 19,80,500 0
In Remittance transactions	Between Head Office and Agencies	1,60,97,000	2,19,08,209	1,62,36,000	...	5,48,52,925	....	1,48,37,000			16 57,16,415 4
In Remittance transactions	Between Circles	1,35,30,000	5,62,000	1,11,11,140	31,20,000	..	13,39,000	3,89,42,000			10,31 82,760 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,99,28,856 4	3,95,35,452	4,79 23,429	6,20,77,685	43,37,795	6,29,79,015	36,26,285	10,71,60,145			44,75,68,662 4
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	15,87,06,203 4	6,07,03 042	7,50,89,964	9,17,22,503	99,07,205	10,24 74,400	62,88,245	12,23,59,000			62,72,50,652 4
ISSUES											
Over the counter	7,83,81,780 0	1,17,50,787	43,29,725	4,43,63,740	36,70,940	67,53,435	7,02,765	5,23,37,560			20,22,90,732 0
At Agencies	98,000 0	50,000	7,54,000	6,25,000	.	.	..	..			15,27,000 0
In Remittance transactions	Between Head Office and Agencies	1,10,86,000	3,05,18,499	1,64,57,000	..	4,30,29,425	.	1,48,37,000			16,18,82,205 4
In Remittance transactions	Between Circles	2,42,33,300	1,26,64,460	1,51,70 000	25,22,000	1,70,00,000	42,00,000	4,28 36,500			12,40,07,645 0
In purchase of Securities	9,945 10	...			...	..					9,945 10
TOTAL ISSUES	12,98,25,391 14	4,71,20,087	4,82,66,684	7,66,15,740	61,92,940	6,67,82,860	49,02,765	11,00,11,060			48,97,17 527 14
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1897	2,88,80,811 6	1,35,82,955	2,68,23,280	1,51,06,763	37,14,355	3,56,91 540	13,85,480	1,23,47,940			13,75,33,124 6

Remittance transactions with other Circles.				Remittance transactions with Agencies.			
Receipts		Issues		Receipts		Issues	
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
* Home notes (Statement VI)	18,97,70,895	16,92,91,000	11,87,40,555	0	12,33,84,025	0	0
Con (Statement VII)	10,31,82,700	12,46,07,645	16,57,16,415	4	16,18,82,205	4	4
	29,29,73,645	29,39,98,645	28,44,56,970	4	28,52,66,230	4	4
Add—Foreign notes received and issued in Remittance	50,000		8,09,260 0		.		
	29,30,23,645	29,32,98,645	28,52,66,230	4	28,52,66,230	4	4
Deduct—Amount paid at Allahabad but received in previous year		2,75,000	..				
	29,30,23,645	29,30,23,645	28,52,66,230	4	28,52,66,230	4	4

No. VII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.

	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
April	5.13	5.68	7.48	7.02	7.54	8.92	9.80	9.65	10.13	13.34	11.01	9.27	10.75	10.73	11.13	13.30	11.27	12.80	12.86	14.20	13.35	12.34	13.02	13.78	14.02	16.54	15.82	17.42	25.71	23.96	24.22	30.64	30.76	25.92
May	5.01	6.04	7.46	7.87	8.19	10.04	10.38	8.68	10.49	13.49	11.21	9.96	11.06	10.70	11.55	13.09	11.17	13.10	13.01	14.67	13.09	13.24	13.54	14.17	13.90	17.93	15.77	17.65	26.18	25.28	24.99	31.13	30.17	26.89
June	5.09	5.99	8.34	8.60	8.53	10.04	10.80	8.70	10.83	13.51	11.83	10.16	11.29	11.59	12.67	13.87	11.82	13.64	13.72	14.91	13.01	13.83	14.86	13.78	14.08	17.09	16.24	17.94	26.81	26.77	26.49	31.40	30.86	27.78
July	5.11	6.31	8.38	8.67	8.72	10.06	10.53	9.12	10.72	13.47	11.93	10.73	11.18	11.54	12.85	14.07	12.24	13.91	14.04	15.20	13.54	14.56	14.50	14.26	15.48	18.03	16.49	18.19	27.04	28.46	27.05	31.20	32.43	29.59
August	5.16	6.37	8.69	8.48	9.39	10.13	10.21	9.45	11.29	13.22	12.03	10.87	11.10	11.91	12.15	14.27	12.74	13.75	14.22	15.20	13.70	14.97	14.36	14.44	15.66	17.59	16.15	20.50	26.93	29.07	28.30	31.57	31.54	28.23
September	5.26	6.48	8.87	9.28	9.53	10.41	10.18	10.07	11.32	13.35	12.09	10.60	11.77	11.75	12.39	14.06	13.13	13.47	13.55	15.28	14.40	15.01	15.55	14.30	16.78	16.94	16.14	22.97	26.24	28.97	28.98	31.23	30.37	26.89
October	5.63	7.09	7.84	10.16	9.96	10.61	10.76	10.19	11.31	13.00	12.06	10.88	12.04	11.45	13.19	13.70	13.58	13.55	13.39	15.82	14.49	13.61	15.71	14.53	17.78	16.74	16.67	25.66	25.66	28.94	31.81	29.98	25.58	
November	5.16	7.13	7.83	10.10	10.21	10.41	11.33	10.27	11.09	13.30	11.73	11.02	11.69	11.93	14.74	13.46	13.75	14.50	13.07	16.25	14.47	15.76	15.64	14.68	18.61	15.50	16.67	26.54	28.88	39.62	32.35	28.39	24.53	
December	5.11	7.48	7.40	9.96	10.32	10.30	11.31	10.35	10.87	12.88	10.91	11.08	11.22	11.97	15.05	12.69	13.80	14.38	13.15	16.16	13.39	15.08	15.20	14.41	17.69	15.15	15.47	27.04	24.85	30.13	31.45	27.82	25.26	
January	5.15	7.39	6.91	8.68	10.11	10.20	11.42	10.76	13.08	12.16	9.98	11.10	11.77	13.44	15.64	12.15	14.23	14.12	13.39	15.37	12.11	14.97	15.41	14.10	17.08	17.28	16.29	27.66	22.62	26.61	30.52	29.50	24.27	
February	5.08	7.40	6.87	8.87	9.56	10.03	10.82	10.07	12.59	11.52	9.95	11.13	11.28	12.57	14.07	12.20	13.28	13.25	13.74	14.44	12.26	14.53	14.56	14.07	16.45	14.53	16.37	26.42	22.50	25.97	30.20	30.35	25.09	23.58
March	5.35	7.43	6.90	8.99	9.07	9.96	10.47	10.44	13.17	11.14	9.25	11.24	11.00	11.92	13.57	11.42	12.36	12.42	13.41	14.51	15.77	14.58	14.17	13.88	16.42	15.74	15.77	25.60	24.08	26.40	30.41	30.70	25.94	23.75
Average	5.19	6.73	7.76	8.32	9.28	10.15	10.67	9.81	11.42	12.86	11.15	10.67	11.35	11.94	13.25	13.19	12.80	13.22	13.59	15.15	12.21	14.54	14.71	14.20	15.15	15.15	16.15	22.89	25.44	25.44	31.11	29.45	25.44	25.44
Net Imports of Silver	12.80	10.03	18.67	6.96	5.59	8.14	7.32	94	6.52	71	2.47	4.64	1.85	7.12	14.15	3.97	7.87	5.81	7.00	7.00	7.44	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Net Amount Borrowed in India	—34	—2	—99	60	73	—35	213	1.22	—1.10	—1.31	—4	3.47	2.12	—5.00	—5.00	—5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Currency Investment on 31st March	244	3.57	3.98	3.25	3.25	3.14	3.14	3.14	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Profits of Paper Currency Department	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

No IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta	Allahabad	Lahore	Bombay	Karachi	Madras	Calicut	Rangoon	TOTAL
1885									
January	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	31,11	1,46,70	8,81	15,30	14,96,98
February	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	31,67	1,63,30	8,16	11,20	14,53,37
March	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	13,28	14,57,69
April	5,68,06	50,98	75,89	3,97,84	46,74	1,34,75	7,92	19,60	13,01,73
May	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	42,00	1,44,29	8,56	15,11	13,53,79
June	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	5,65,36	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	13,83	14,86,29
July	6,08,14	60,06	76,97	4,99,65	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	14,75	14,50,35
August	6,03,43	51,92	73,07	4,97,73	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	25,49	14,36,40
September	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5,63,05	49,09	1,18,13	17,76	33,16	15,54,80
October	6,43,13	59,32	74,33	5,45,61	48,89	1,30,42	14,73	54,91	15,71,34
November	6,57,90	56,80	80,03	5,34,51	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	57,95	15,63,74
December	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	54,29	15,19,68
1886									
January	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	36,19	15,41,14
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	10,73	14,55,57
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	15,72	14,17,21
April	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	12,01	13,77,94
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	25,05	14,16,37
June	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	27,48	14,26,44
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	20,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	26,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	42,94	14,53,21
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	50,95	14,67,82
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	67,00	14,41,15
1887									
January	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	37,15	14,09,84
February	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	31,99	14,07,44
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	31,86	13,87,68
April	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	33,07	14,01,65
May	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	34,94	13,90,32
June	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,04,99	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	40,39	14,07,72
July	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,34	4,09,21	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	56,59	15,47,58
August	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	5,07,34	47,44	1,72,20	13,19	58,22	15,65,82
September	6,05,53	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	51,72	1,77,89	12,00	71,10	16,78,28
October	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	87,45	17,78,05
November	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	1,08,54	18,61,03
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	94,08	17,69,26
1888.									
January	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,32,36	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	42,05	17,07,63
February	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,43,98	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	28,35	16,45,00
March	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	37,26	16,42,44
April	6,40,53	68,33	87,93	5,50,87	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	28,28	16,54,03
May	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	30,03	17,02,54
June	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	36,15	17,68,91
July	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	32,24	18,05,53
August	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	36,65	1,72,62	15,75	44,20	17,69,17
September	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	39,23	1,68,39	12,21	35,39	16,94,09
October	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,00,33	38,67	1,67,89	10,17	41,66	16,73,63
November	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	34,06	1,91,01	9,77	51,71	15,50,44
December	6,54,69	95,49	81,44	4,01,70	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	44,10	15,15,23
1889									
January	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	41,24	15,27,62
February	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	27,55	14,82,98
March	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	28,26	15,73,78
April	6,68,81	60,11	90,78	5,15,56	46,13	1,71,95	10,22	18,97	15,82,53
May	6,62,54	72,87	85,79	4,90,97	44,28	1,82,88	14,31	23,03	15,76,66
June	6,73,96	90,80	87,46	5,19,56	38,88	1,60,79	14,86	28,99	16,24,30
July	6,67,46	73,45	85,25	5,45,70	40,09	1,85,85	17,78	27,93	16,49,51
August	6,01,31	85,82	88,59	5,76,59	44,11	1,82,00	15,23	21,58	16,15,23
September	6,27,51	87,14	84,01	5,14,03	47,13	2,10,46	15,09	27,84	16,13,81
October	6,44,96	81,03	80,93	5,74,12	38,66	1,90,57	17,13	28,98	16,62,93
November	6,45,67	86,73	81,76	5,83,59	38,24	1,90,91	14,90	24,98	16,66,78
December	6,54,82	84,05	77,70	4,48,19	36,69	1,97,70	10,76	36,74	15,46,65
1890.									
January	6,56,58	74,96	80,77	5,09,37	35,59	2,30,53	10,48	30,66	16,28,94
February	6,28,77	78,99	82,48	5,33,07	39,08	2,36,48	9,85	28,51	16,37,23
March	6,74,04	74,58	90,10	4,46,88	40,13	2,11,80	11,02	28,63	15,77,18
April	7,19,05	64,33	1,09,20	5,73,06	47,76	1,83,93	15,10	29,52	17,41,95
May	7,34,21	68,07	96,61	5,76,01	45,33	1,91,62	16,40	36,44	17,64,69
June	7,59,43	87,91	99,46	5,66,14	41,56	1,97,29	20,21	21,59	17,93,59
July	7,75,50	88,61	1,05,57	6,62,43	40,64	1,99,39	28,60	27,66	19,18,50
August	7,97,00	92,71	1,15,09	7,29,66	44,70	2,04,85	19,27	46,70	20,49,98
September	8,72,64	89,23	1,24,66	8,48,56	51,47	2,33,25	23,66	53,64	22,97,11
October	9,39,61	1,00,73	1,29,74	10,11,93	51,60	2,37,95	24,62	69,41	25,05,59
November	10,38,81	1,03,09	1,20,26	10,12,28	50,88	2,22,43	33,06	83,55	26,54,36
December	9,91,86	1,03,46	1,22,98	10,48,32	48,24	2,80,42	22,80	85,99	27,04,07

proportion of 1835 rupees found as compared with other issues. The result, when calculated according to the system followed in constructing table A, was that 1·05 per cent of the circulation was found to consist of 1835 coin. As the 1896 census took place in May and this issue is under recall, it is clear that the May figure must be higher than 1·05. Again, when separating 1835 rupees, some are no doubt overlooked. For these reasons I substitute 1·2 for the entry '77 representing the 1835 coinage present in 1896 according to tables A and B.

Similarly in 1897 many treasuries sent in returns showing no 1835 coin. As this result was obviously impossible and due to their neglect of our instructions, I had a fresh examination made in nearly all such cases,* and the result comes out that 1835 coin formed 7, not *5, of the circulation of 1897.

Table C shows the result of making these corrections, which both probably are on the safe side.

Table C.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897.	
William IV	1 69	1 44	1 47	1 55	1 2	7	The total in some cases is not quite 100 owing to miscellaneous coin, which is sometimes found being excluded
1840-76	42 74	39 06	38 19	38 90	39 7	39 92	
1877-88	38 75	34 80	33 99	33 54	33 46	33 73	
1888-93	16 74	24 66	26 73	26 01	25 64	25 65	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	

The changes that have taken place during the last few years since the closure of the mints exhibit a considerable divergence from the even tenor of the old returns. This was only to be expected. In 1894 the new rupees of 1892 and 1893 were still entering the circulation, and the consequent increase in the percentage present of the 1888-93 group operated to reduce the percentages of the older groups, the William IV rupee obstinately resisting. This latter fact seems to point to a slight re-appearance on balance of the older mintages from hoards. In 1895 the influx of new rupees had ceased, and the re-appearance of older coin became more marked. The same tendency continued in 1896, although, as was carefully explained in my note of last year, it does not in the least follow that there was an absolute increase in the total circulation. This year the movement in opposite directions of the percentages of the 1840-76 and 1877-88 groups has received a check. The explanation of this change in direction is probably the famine. The people cannot afford to melt rupees for ornaments (the practice may also be languishing) so much as formerly, and they cannot hoard. The result is that there is less to counteract any re-appearance from hoards. The former cause is less operative in the case of the 1840-76 group, for old coin is obviously less melted than heavier coin. The above reasoning perhaps accounts for the relative difference in the increase shown by these two groups. It must not be forgotten that the change is very slight, and in the main is simply due to the shrinkage in the William IV percentage caused by the recall of this issue.

I now pass to an examination of the statistics of the recall of the William IV or "1835 rupee." This recall commenced in February 1896. Strictly speaking, the term 'recall' is inaccurate,—the orders of Government are simply not to re-issue it. The following table shows the withdrawals of this rupee according to provinces for each month.

* A few returns have been omitted, not being reliable.

One treasury in Bombay and four in Burma have neglected to send fresh returns when called upon.

Table D.

Recall of 1835 rupees in decimals of a lakh.

MONTH	BENGAL			BOMBAY			MADRAS			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			PUNJAB			BURMA			CENTRAL PROVINCES			Assam	Comptroller, India Treasuries	Berar	GRAND TOTAL.
	Treasuries.	Head-quarter and Currency Office	Total.	Treasuries	Head Quarter and Currency Office	Total	Treasuries.	Head Quarter and Currency Office	Total	Treasuries.	Head-Quarter and Currency Office	Total.	Treasuries	Head Quarter and Currency Office	Total	Treasuries	Head-Quarter and Currency Office	Total	Treasuries.	Head Quarter and Currency Office	Total	Total	Total Treasuries	Total	
February 1897	295	295	295							320	1011	331	680	645	125				627	607	635	611	621	618	818
March	721	841	1 562	337	166	503	242	1 303	1 545	2 063	207	2 270	764	527	1 292	175	139	315	186	618	205	149	256	607	8 039
April	393	1 202	1 595	238	402	641	683	683	763	1 688	398	2 087	362	636	989	103	442	636	697	622	120	683	675	617	7 606
May	609	852	1 461	210	342	553	474	683	605	2 654	162	2 817	451	128	579	272	263	536	696	601	696	607	168	605	6 857
June	1 288	728	2 016	171	188	360	466	466	592	2 337	663	2 999	1 609	637	1 646	253	269	523	168	601	609	673	157	635	8 131
July	323	627	1 450	194	267	461	395	395	514	1 991	677	2 669	2 137	278	2 416	219	259	478	168	637	672	662	219	634	7 873
August	663	438	1 121	119	317	436	283	283	346	1 217	659	1 876	662	176	838	188	205	394	641	622	664	667	693	637	5 325
September	975	1 314	2 289	123	15	274	252	252	318	716	235	951	328	669	398	134	246	381	644	611	656	645	668	618	4 866
October	421	1 754	2 175	102	452	554	265	265	275	707	128	836	328	669	398	134	246	381	644	611	656	645	668	618	3 867
November	420	527	956	101	240	341	226	226	315	1 058	662	1 721	411	150	561	117	159	270	635	602	637	667	681	609	4 546
December	474	594	1 068	683	158	241	301	301	328	1 520	614	1 661	647	675	722	111	159	270	635	603	638	684	118	615	4 546
January 1897	625	498	1 123	222	691	344	630	630	683	1 665	178	1 844	1 020	305	1 326	145	139	284	691	615	109	681	126	608	5 953
February	459	565	1 044	153	171	324	645	645	669	1 018	192	1 210	871	258	1 122	223	176	399	694	615	682	697	139	613	5 228
March	703	305	1 008	268	675	284	571	571	591	1 448	194	1 642	787	141	1 115	279	110	389	670	619	689	635	687	613	2 649
April	638	224	862	161	105	266	367	367	374	244	645	290	277	141	418	114	691	206	670	619	689	635	687	613	2 649
May	359	365	727	122	265	387	282	282	307	1 339	686	1 426	1 046	653	1 099	696	126	223	665	631	186	661	677	610	4 512
TOTAL	9 586	11 270	20 857	2 549	3 397	5 947	7 15	7 15	8 231	22 211	2 245	24 457	12 731	3 476	16 227	2 723	3 268	5 931	1 324	231	1 555	1 246	1 008	207	86 636

NOTE.—The details will not always work to the totals, for the latter are correct, whilst the former, for economy of space, are given correct to three places only

The receipts of mofussil treasuries and the head-quarter banks and currency offices are shown separately. It will be noticed that the monthly receipts do not exhibit any uniform progression. This is due to the various times at which the main revenue of Government is collected, and also to the fact that these withdrawals necessarily increase when Government, being straitened for funds, orders their movement—each movement, of course, bringing a large number of rupees under examination.

The table shows that up to the end of May 86½ lakhs of these rupees have been withdrawn.

I now propose to attempt to utilise these data to check previous estimates of the circulation. In table E, I show the previous percentages contributed in each province by the 1835 rupee to the circulation.

Table E.

I PROVINCE	II Percentage of the circulation composed of 1835 coin in the year named below						III Difference between II and I f	IV Amount of 1835 coin actually withdrawn up to 31st May 1897 in lakhs	V Circulation of each Province in crores
	a	b	c	d	e	f			
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1897			
Bengal . . .	24	215	155	17	195	93	102	20857	20448
Bombay . . .	4	4	35	5	45	25	2	5047	29735
Madras . . .	11	115	95	9	95	404	516	8231	15075
North-Western Provinces	385	33	335	305	29	12	17	21157	14380
Punjab . . .	31	29	28	26	28	1273	1527	10227	10020
Burma . . .	11	85	95	8	105	388	662	5931	8909
Central Provinces	6	105	5	8	75	4	35	1555	144
Assam . . .	21	23	19	165	165	892	758	1240	1041
The Berars . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	297	...
India Treasuries .	..	..	...	..	...	..	.	1908	..
TOTAL .	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	86656	105315

I omit the details for 1896 on account of their untrustworthiness (already explained in part I of this note). The comparison is, therefore, between the circulations of 1895 and 1897. Column III shows the decrease in the percentage due to the recall. Column IV gives the details of the recall in each province. Column V is deduced from columns III and IV by a simple rule of three. It is clear that, when we can measure a percentage, we can calculate the whole. The total circulation thus arrived at is 105½ crores. The Punjab circulation is, however, probably overstated by about half a crore. Twenty lakhs of hoarded rupees were received from Jhind State, and amongst them were 87,897 William IV rupees. The exclusion of these reduces the Punjab estimate by the amount stated. On the other hand, the total estimate makes no allowance for the circulation of the Berars or of Mysore and other Native States using British rupees more or less. It will be safe to add about 5 crores on this account, thus raising the whole total to 110½ crores. The largest previous estimate of the circulation which I have formed is 130 crores. The question now arises whether either or both these estimates are accurate—in the latter

alternative, it would be necessary to hold that the circulation has substantially decreased since 1893 or 1894. A glance at the detailed provincial figures will at once suggest that the Bengal figure is far too low, whilst the remaining results accord generally, indeed closely,* with previous impressions. I find, too, on looking into the Bengal details, that some of them appear unduly low. It must be remembered that, although allowance has been made (by a recount) for all cases where *no* 1835 rupees have been returned as found, no allowance has been made for cases where very few were found, *i.e.*, it is probable that just as through disobedience or neglect only bags already purged of 1835 were in some cases examined, so also in other cases some of the bags examined were purged bags. The Bengal circulation cannot be less than the Bombay circulation, which is, I think, slightly overestimated at $29\frac{3}{4}$ crores. I propose, therefore, to raise the Bengal estimate by 8 crores and lower that of Bombay by 3 crores, the total will now be $115\frac{1}{3}$ crores. The cause to which I allude as lowering unduly the 1835 coins has to a smaller extent vitiated all the provincial figures, but not, I think, to a very serious extent. Perhaps, it will be right to raise our total to 120 crores. Further than this I am not prepared to go. Whether, therefore, the previous estimate of 130 crores was too high or whether 10 crores have disappeared since then, I cannot tell. My impression is that there has been little change, and that what change there has been is in the direction of a fall. I would add, in conclusion, that if it seem that I juggle too much with these figures, I can always be judged by results, *viz.*, I place the circulation at about 120 crores, of which I hold about .8 to be 1835 coin. In other words, our actual receipts of 1835 coin in the next two years (which should suffice to purge the circulation of this issue) are likely to be very nearly a crore.

* The consilience is remarkable, 7 per cent. is the proportion of 1835 coin present in the circulation of 1897 according to Table C of part I. Now it 7 per cent. be the figure for 1897 and 1.55 for 1895, the difference is .85. But the present withdrawals are $86\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Then if $.85 = 86\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the whole circulation is $\frac{100 \times 86\frac{1}{2}}{85} = 101.7$ crores. If, as above, I add 8 crores for the error in the Bengal estimate and 5 crores on account of Berars and Native States, and deduct crores for the over estimate in the Bombay estimate, I arrive at a total of 111.7 crores, which agrees very closely with the figures given above.

4. The net revenue derived from Major Irrigation Works was Rx. 42,833 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to a falling off of revenue amounting to Rx. 160,203 in the North-Western Provinces where the favourable winter rains of 1894-95 caused a great reduction in the canal irrigated area of the rabi of that year, the collections on account of which come into the accounts of the year under review. This decrease was partly balanced by an increase of revenue in the Punjab and Madras due to the development of irrigation in the former Province and to the enhancement of water-rates in the latter.

The Periyar Project, the Jamrao Canal and the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal were not opened for irrigation during 1895-96. When these projects are completed and when the irrigation from them and from projects, such as the Chenab Canal, recently opened for irrigation, is fully developed, the net profit from Major Works should be considerably increased.

The total net profit on all Major Works up to the end of 1895-96 amounted, after allowing for interest charges, to over $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions of Rx.

5. The following statement shows the area irrigated by, and the gross revenue derived from, the Major and Minor Irrigation Works during the last five years —

YEAR	MAJOR WORKS		MINOR WORKS		TOTAL	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized
	Acres	Rx.	Acres	Rx.	Acres	Rx.
1891-92	7,550,484	2,395,372	2,123,659	*431,279	9,674,143	2,826,651
1892-93	§7,043,286	2,552,415	2,272,091	†607,549	§9,315,377	3,159,964
1893-94	§6,949,381	2,417,757	2,116,964	636,372	§9,066,345	3,054,129
1894-95	§6,259,570	2,602,731	2,194,441	613,861	§8,454,011	3,216,592
1895-96	§7,955,529	2,541,946	2,043,790	589,134	§9,999,319	3,131,080

* Exclusive of figures for certain works in Madras, which were not given in the Revenue Report for 1891-92.

† The increase was due to the inclusion in the Accounts for 1892-93 of irrigation revenue of certain works in Madras pertaining to the year 1891-92, *vide* note * above.

‡ Exclusive of the area irrigated from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

§ Exclusive of the areas irrigated from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal and from the Patiala Section of Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, in the Punjab.

The area irrigated is in excess of that of the previous year and approaches ten million acres, but owing to causes explained in paragraph 4 above, there was a decrease in the gross revenue realised.

The area irrigated in Native States in the Punjab from the channels constructed from funds contributed by the States amounted to 338,813 acres.

6. The estimated value of the crops irrigated from the Major and Minor Works during 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 26,009,137 being an average of Rx. 2'60 per acre.

7. The average rate of revenue assessed per acre irrigated was Rx. 0'36 and Rx. 0'22 for Major and Minor Works respectively, and the figures being the same as in the previous year. For Major Works the rate varies from Rx. 0'73 in Bombay (excluding Sind) to Rx. 0'18 in Bengal and Sind, and for Minor Works from Rx. 0'33 in Baluchistan to Rx. 0'13 in the Punjab.

8 The areas of principal crops irrigated during 1895-96 in the various Provinces by the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are given in the following table —

PROVINCE.	Rice	Wheat	Jowar and chari (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)	Bajra (<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>)	Sugar cane.	Cotton	Barley	Indigo	Maize	Ragi (<i>Fleusine coracana</i>)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bombay (including Sind)	6,056	8,315	18,581	6,869	11,897	122	304	.	1,953	
Sind . . .	391,754	86,358	237,864	200,581	..	60,649	2,107	..	.	
Punjab . . .	157,621	1,129,499	293,709	25,272	74,545	350,590	43,155	72,636	131,069	
Bengal . . .	429,813	31,752			54,427	108	11,032	2,333	.	
Madras . . .	2,564,108		.			...				50,192
North-Western Provinces	150,106	728,163	14,556	394	214,521	45,550	74,091	223,441	21,861	

9. The following are the percentages on gross revenue of the cost of revenue management (including collection charges) and of the up-keep of the works for Major Works in the different Provinces —

PROVINCE.	Revenue management, per cent	Up-keep, per cent	Total, per cent
	R ₅ .	R _x .	R _x .
Madras . . .	8.7	11.8	20.5
Sind . . .	6.4	28.7	35.1
Punjab . . .	13.9	26.1	40.0
Bombay . . .	16.8	26.2	43.0
North-Western Provinces	18.6	21.7	40.3
Bengal . . .	31.1	60.7	91.8

In Sind the rate for collection charges has been reduced from 10 to 6 per cent.

10 The following statement shows the total cost of working per acre irrigated by the Major Works in the different Provinces —

	1895-96.	
	R _x .	
Sind . . .	.07	} Including old maintenance charges.
Madras . . .	.09	
Punjab . . .	.11	
North-Western Provinces	.12	
Bengal . . .	.23	} Excluding maintenance of Tidal canal.
Bombay . . .	.41	

The working expenses as a whole were less by Rx. 15,681 than in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease of Rx. 38,229 was due to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of the large falling off in irrigation revenue.

II. The following statement gives for the principal canals in each Province details of the length of channels, of canal discharge, of area irrigated and of the duty of water —

Province	Canals	Length of completed main and branch canal (Miles)	Length of completed distributaries (Miles)	Maximum discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second)	AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD (CUBIC FEET PER SECOND)		AREA IRRIGATED (ACRES)					AREA IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT PER SECOND OF AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD (ACRES)	
					Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	TOTAL	Flow	Litt	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BOMBAY	1 Nua	96	13	156	195	260	9,953	13,500	23,453	23,408	45	50(273)	5 (102)
	2 Mhasvad Tank	26	66		30	54	1,233	2,248	3,481	3,467	14	42(273)	11 (92)
	3 Mutha	85	67		166	137	7,462	676	8,138	8,078	60	45(273)	5 (92)
	4 Krishna	64		88	43	64	1,719	1,485	3,204	2,770	434	40(273)	23 (9)
PUNJAB	5. Sewat River	22	14	655	449	175	30,680	50,530	81,210	81,065	145	66(165)	106(155)
	6 Western Jumna, including Saisa Branch	401	1,957	4,717	3,411	3,038	24,919	44,260	69,179	64,233	25,376	66(183)	146(183)
	7 Bari Doab	353	1,118	4,668	4,125	2,558	275,385	342,078	617,463	580,255	37,206	67(165)	134(183)
	8 Sukind	319	2,716	7,150	3,553	3,280	144,252	509,231	653,483	650,045	2,538	41(136)	155(183)
	9 Chenab	202	670	2,760	2,403	2,288	154,228	215,707	369,935	367,990	2,945	61(177)	94(147)
	10 Sidhnai	68	112	1,779	1,790	405	65,803	50,624	116,427	114,146	2,481	51(102)	125(115)
	11 Upper Sutlej Inundation	218	137	2,084		2,084	68,314	58,516	126,830	122,591	4,239	61(165)	
	12 Indus Inundation	698		5,025		2,558	118,231	58,906	177,137	161,423	15,714	69(161)	
	13 Muzaffargarh Inundation	816	453		Not recorded		123,053	170,106	294,059	285,319	8,740	Not recorded	
BENGAL	14. Orissa	280	1,092	6,058	1,889	644	111,551	7,009	119,460	119,460		59	12
	15 Sone	367	1,229	5,600	4,376	3,509	261,485	115,343	376,828	370,609	6,219	60	33
MADRAS	16. Godavari	503	1,894	13,176	6,155	4,365	580,202	121,435	701,740	689,807	11,933	94	28
	17 Kistna	329	1,614	...	4,000	...	500,196	261	500,457	496,441	4,016	125	
	18. Penner	22	120	1,547	300	290	64,898	2,236	67,134	66,468	1,666	216	8
	19. Sangam	9	284	4,550	550	400	70,928	3,790	74,718	73,841	877	129	9
N-W PROVINCES	20. Canvery	844	1,250	23,920	13,858	1,076	858,349	97,626	955,975	909,054	46,071	62	91
	21 Upper Ganges	440	2,614	8,072	4,876	4,351	284,452	474,845	759,297	619,366	139,931	58(108)	104(180)
	22. Lower Ganges	557	2,165	4,732	4,979	4,483	206,485	460,394	666,880	399,820	267,060	41(108)	103(180)
	23. Agra	100	574	1,611	1,176	1,365	58,039	126,463	184,502	158,451	26,043	49(93)	93(178)
SIND	24. Eastern Jumna	120	646	1,627	1,246	1,177	103,864	18,612	222,476	185,035	37,441	83(146)	101(163)
	25. Desert	192	...	2,659	1,575	...	89,360	5,772	95,132	86,646	8,686	57	...
	26. Begari	158	...	5,549	3,600	...	156,139	27,254	183,393	147,510	35,883	43	...
	27 Ghar	298	...	4,530	3,794	...	121,418	23,334	144,752	137,946	6,806	34	...
SIND	28. Fuleh	1,021	...	9,800	5,693	...	284,236	48,814	333,050	236,721	96,329	43	...
	TOTAL	8,634	21,087	...	...	...	4,978,035	3,550,358	8,528,423	7,740,773	787,650	...	...

N B — The figures in brackets in columns 13 and 14 denote the number of days on which the irrigation duty is calculated.

(a) Exclusive of 55,712 acres irrigated from the Native States Branches.

(b) 220,556 " " " " " "

(c) 276,268 " " " " " "

12. The following statement shows the return derived from Navigation Works proper for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. Works in which navigation and irrigation are combined are included in the statement in paragraph 3 —

CLASS OF WORKS	Number of works	Direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1895-96	Gross revenue	Working expenses, including indirect charges	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay
		<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	
NAVIGATION.						
I — Major Works—						
(a) Productive .	1	257,779	6,198	6,140	58	0·02
II.—Minor Works	6	1,883,408	65,308	46,253	19,055	1·01
TOTAL .	7	2,141,187	71,506	52,393	19,113	0·89

The gross revenue was greater than in the previous year while the working expenses were slightly less, the net result being a return of 0·89 per cent. on capital outlay as against 0·71 in 1894-95.

13. The following statement gives some details of the Navigation operations of the year. Works on which navigation is combined with irrigation are included —

PROVINCE.	Length of canal open for navigation	Ton-mileage	Estimated value of cargoes	Estimated value of rafts	Number of passengers carried
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	Millions.	Thousands of Rx.	Thousands of Rx.	
Punjab	432	..	..	346	8,370
Bengal	673	44 801	9,119	59	658,427
Nadras	1,252	51·145	6,123	332	465,624
North-Western Provinces	535	8 695	343	32	552
TOTAL .	2,892	104 641	15,585	769	1,132,973

14. The direct outlay on works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept and for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept including those maintained by the Civil Department was Rx. 658,672 as compared with Rx. 671,546. The direct receipts were Rx. 72,936 against Rx. 7,800. These direct receipts comprise only the sums credited in the Public Works Accounts; the revenue derived from this class of works which is assessed and collected as Land Revenue is accounted for under that head in the Civil Accounts.

The figures in the following statement which relates to this class of works are extracted from the Irrigation Revenue Reports of the different Provinces.

The figures are approximate only as certain receipts, *e.g.*, those realized by Civil Officers from irrigation works under their charge do not appear in the Reports

Works classed as "Agricultural" are excluded:—

PROVINCE	WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE NOT KEPT			
	Gross revenue from all sources, direct and indirect, as recorded in Irrigation Revenue Reports	Working expenses, including collection charges	Net revenue	Area irrigated
	<i>R</i> ₹.	<i>R</i> ₹	<i>R</i> ₹	Acres
Bombay excluding Sind	54,873	23,688	31,185	143,805
Sind	193,735	129,380*	64,355	862,546
Punjab	37,935	22,470	15,465	294,059
Bengal	15,617	21,952	—6,335	38,475
Madras	917,114	219,597	697,517	3,392,165
TOTAL	1,219,274	417,087	802,187	4,731,050

* Exclusive of indirect charges

The total area irrigated by these works in 1895-96 amounted to 47·3 per cent. of that irrigated by the Major and Minor Works shown in paragraph 5.

15. The total area irrigated from all works during 1895-96 amounted 141⁹/₁₀ million acres.

If the value per acre of the irrigated crops be taken at the estimated rate of *R*₹. 2·60 as in paragraph 6, the total value of the produce from canal irrigated lands amounted to 38³/₄ millions of *R*₹.

16. The following statement gives particulars of works which were under construction:—

PROJECT.	Amount of estimate (direct outlay only).	Expenditure to end of 1895-96 (direct outlay only).	Ultimate area to be irrigated	Ultimate estimated revenue	Estimated percentage of net revenue on direct Capital outlay.	REMARKS.
	<i>R</i> ₹	<i>R</i> ₹.	Acres.	<i>R</i> ₹		
PRODUCTIVE.						
Chenab Canal (complete project of 1891)	2,568,417	1,721,467	1,100,000	535,911	16·1	
Periyar Irrigation	847,100	808,505	192,431	72,070	6·6	Revised estimates sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 38 P. W., dated 26th July 1894.
Eastern Nara Irrigation	619,079	588,001	283,428	39,350	6·3	Complete revised estimate sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 12 P. W., dated 21st March 1895.
Jamrao Canal	696,652	120,419	260,000	54,057	7·7	
Fatehpur (since changed to Farukhabad) Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	342,000	46,920	116,000	42,050	8·9	
Dad Canal	243,134	1,826	121,876	39,189	13·2	
PROTECTIVE.						
Rushikulya	436,800	390,715	117,250	24,671	4·3	Second revised estimate sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 34 P. W., dated 19th July 1894.

17. The following statement gives particulars of important irrigation projects the estimates of which had been sanctioned but upon which work had not been begun up to the end of 1895-96 —

PROJECT	Amount of estimate (direct outlay)	Ultimate area to be irrigated	Ultimate estimated revenue	Estimated percentage of net revenue on direct capital outlay	Date of sanction
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.		
PRODUCTIVE WORKS					
Jhelum Canal . . .	1,202,407	423,360	154,875	8.2	8th November 1888.
Kalingaroyen Channel	82,500	23,000	6,650	6.7	29th January 1891.
Nasrat Canal . . .	161,532	99,544	32,265	16.7	5th December 1895.
Naulakhi Canal . .	121,793	56,143	19,704	13.2	Ditto.

18 The Government of India in reviewing the Revenue Reports of the various Provinces have noticed the approval expressed by Local Governments of the manner in which the irrigation operations have been conducted and the Governor General in Council in this review of the irrigation operations throughout India desires to record his appreciation of the efforts which have contributed to the satisfactory results exhibited in the Accountant General's note.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural and Finance Departments, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

T. HIGHAM,
Depy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 4th March 1897.

Accompaniment to P W. D. Review, No 236L., dated the 7th September 1897

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Offg. Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1895-96.

The figures in the accounts submitted herewith agree with the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, but in this note certain figures are added from the Administrative accounts of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, the Revenue Reports of Irrigation Works and the Annual Statement of the Financial Results of Irrigation Operations in India.

2 The Irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz*, Major Works and Minor Works

Major Works are sub-divided into—

- (a) Productive Works, the Capital of which has been provided from borrowed money, and
- (b) Protective Works, the Capital of which has been provided out of the general revenues of India.

Minor Works are for the purpose of this note sub divided into—

- (a) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and
- (b) Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

3. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works. There are 47 projects classed as Major Works, of which one, *viz*, the Hiji Tidal Canal in Bengal, is a purely navigation canal

Of these, 39 were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, *i e*, estimated to pay the cost of up-keep as well as interest on Capital outlay. They were or are being constructed from funds provided from sources outside the general revenues. The remaining eight projects* were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been or is being paid for out of annual grants made from general revenues under the head of "Famine Insurance"

- * *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*
- 1 Betwa Canal
- Punjab*
- 2 Swat River Canal
- Madras*
- 3 Rushikulya Project
- Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat*
- 4 Nina Canal
- 5 Mhaswad Tank
- 6 Chankapur Tank
- 7 Maladevi Tank
- 8 † Gokak Canal, 1st section

† Now classed as a Minor work and combined with the Gokak Storage Works

4. The works classed as Minor Irrigation Works are numerous. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for 76 separate projects of this class, for the others only one account of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept Of the 76 projects for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, 6 are purely navigation canals, of which 2 are in Bengal and 4 in Madras.

5. The general financial results of all works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are as follows :—

	Major Works Rs.	Minor Works Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
<i>Capital Outlay.</i>			
During 1895-96 . . .	788,997	104,318	893,315
To end of 1895-96 . . .	32,520,702	4,954,050	37,474,752
<i>Revenue Account, 1895-96.</i>			
Gross Revenue . . .	2,134,247	513,422	2,647,669
Maintenance and Working . .	872,877	241,191	1,114,068
Net Revenue . . .	1,261,370	272,231	1,533,601
Interest . . .	1,222,398	...	...
Net profit after paying interest on Capital . . .	38,972	...	...
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year . . .	3.88	5.49	4.09
Against in 1894-95 . . .	4.08	5.65	4.29
„ 1893-94 . . .	4.04	6.89	4.42

6. The net revenue derived from Major Works was Rx. 32,485 less than that of the previous year. The decrease was due to a falling off of the revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to the heavy winter-rains of 1894-95 which reduced the demand for canal water for the *rab* irrigation of that year, the collections on account of which were made in 1895-96. The interest charges during 1895-96 also increased by Rx. 28,287 owing to additional capital outlay, so that the decrease in the net profit was Rx. 60,772. The net result of the year would have been still more unfavourable, but for an increase of revenue in the Punjab and Madras owing to the development of irrigation in the former Province and to the enhancement of water rates in the latter.

7. The projects noted in the margin were not opened for irrigation during 1895-96. When these projects are completed and the irrigation from them and the Chenab Canal and other projects are fully developed, the net profit from Major Works will be considerably increased, although the works in Bengal and the Deccan and the Karnul Canal and Barur tank in Madras are not expected to pay the interest on the Capital invested in them

Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal

Periyar project
Jamroo Canal

8. The net revenue from Minor Works was less than that of the previous year by Rx. 1,713. The important variations in the revenue from this class of works are explained in paras. 34 to 36 below

9. The receipts and charges of the year 1895-96 on Revenue account, exclusive of the figures relating to Minor Works for which Capital accounts are not kept, are detailed in the following statement by funds and provinces :—

1895-96.

	IMPERIAL					PROVINCIAL					LOCAL					TOTAL				
	Gross Revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MAJOR WORKS																				
PRODUCTIVE.																				
<i>Irrigation</i>																				
Bengal	117,498	117,498	117,498	368	-968	144,575	132,274	12,281	239,314	-227,033	144,575	132,294	12,281	239,314	-227,033	144,575	132,294	12,281	239,314	-227,033
N-W. P. and Oudh	645,132	274,325	411,117	-9,942	126,819	237,227	216,310	150,917	298,126	-147,209	484,725	216,310	268,415	288,784	-20,369	484,725	216,310	268,415	288,784	-20,369
Punjab	639,854	167,140	472,714	235,507	235,207	639,854	167,140	472,714	235,507	235,207	639,854	167,140	472,714	235,507	235,207	639,854	167,140	472,714	235,507	235,207
Madras	132,386	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837	132,386	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837	132,386	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837	132,386	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837
Bombay																				
Stores unappropriated																				
TOTAL	1,575,170	489,051	1,086,119	598,478	487,641	511,802	348,604	168,198	537,440	-374,242	2,086,972	837,655	1,249,317	1,135,918	113,399	2,086,972	837,655	1,249,317	1,135,918	113,399
Navigation.																				
Bengal				2,586	-2,586	6,198	6,140	58	7,132	-7,124	6,198	6,140	58	7,132	-7,124	6,198	6,140	58	7,132	-7,124
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE	1,575,170	489,051	1,086,119	601,064	485,055	518,000	354,744	168,256	544,622	-381,366	2,093,170	843,795	1,249,375	1,145,686	103,689	2,093,170	843,795	1,249,375	1,145,686	103,689
PROTECTIVE																				
<i>Irrigation</i>																				
N-W. P. and Oudh	2,586	9,507	-6,921	16,068	-22,989						2,586	9,507	-6,921	16,068	-22,989	2,586	9,507	-6,921	16,068	-22,989
Punjab	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395
Madras	3,829	3,172	657	15,176	-14,519	3,829	3,172	657	15,176	-14,519	3,829	3,172	657	15,176	-14,519	3,829	3,172	657	15,176	-14,519
Bombay	10,268	6,080	3,588	31,196	-27,608						10,268	6,080	3,588	31,196	-27,608	10,268	6,080	3,588	31,196	-27,608
TOTAL PROTECTIVE	41,077	29,082	11,995	76,716	-64,721						41,077	29,082	11,995	76,716	-64,721	41,077	29,082	11,995	76,716	-64,721
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	1,616,247	518,133	1,098,114	677,780	420,334	518,000	354,744	168,256	544,622	-381,366	2,134,247	872,877	1,261,370	1,222,402	38,968	2,134,247	872,877	1,261,370	1,222,402	38,968
MINOR WORKS																				
<i>Irrigation</i>																				
Rajputana	13,262	3,896	9,366		9,366	13,262	3,896	9,366		9,366	13,262	3,896	9,366		9,366	13,262	3,896	9,366		9,366
Beluchistan	3,327	1,297	2,030		2,030	3,327	1,297	2,030		2,030	3,327	1,297	2,030		2,030	3,327	1,297	2,030		2,030
Lower Burma						104,051	13,546	90,505		90,505	104,051	13,546	90,505		90,505	104,051	13,546	90,505		90,505
Bengal						22,347	15,853	6,494		6,494	22,347	15,853	6,494		6,494	22,347	15,853	6,494		6,494
N-W. P. and Oudh	123,742	88,648	35,094		35,094	93,191	23,295	69,896		69,896	123,742	88,648	35,094		35,094	123,742	88,648	35,094		35,094
Punjab						2,302	658	1,644		1,644						88,046	48,267	39,779		39,779
Madras	85,744	47,609	38,135		38,135	222,030	53,488	168,551		168,551	85,744	47,609	38,135		38,135	222,030	53,488	168,551		168,551
Bombay																				
TOTAL	226,075	141,450	84,625		84,625	54,357	36,176	18,181		18,181	448,114	194,938	253,176		253,176	448,114	194,938	253,176		253,176
Navigation.																				
Bengal						54,357	36,176	18,181		18,181	54,357	36,176	18,181		18,181	54,357	36,176	18,181		18,181
Madras						10,951	10,077	874		874	10,951	10,077	874		874	10,951	10,077	874		874
TOTAL MINOR WORKS						65,308	46,253	19,055		19,055	65,308	46,253	19,055		19,055	65,308	46,253	19,055		19,055
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	226,075	141,450	84,625		84,625	287,347	99,741	187,606		187,606	513,422	241,191	272,231		272,231	513,422	241,191	272,231		272,231
GRAND TOTAL	1,842,322	659,583	1,182,739	677,780	504,959	805,347	454,485	350,862	514,622	-193,760	2,647,669	1,114,088	1,533,601	1,222,402	311,199	2,647,669	1,114,088	1,533,601	1,222,402	311,199

10. The foregoing table shows that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of Major Irrigation Works, the highest net profits were, as in the previous three years, obtained from irrigation projects in Madras. Next follow the Punjab and Bombay. In the Punjab the revenue will steadily increase, as the new irrigation projects and their distributaries are completed. In Bengal the loss was, as explained in last year's report, due to the permanent settlement which renders enhancement of land revenue impracticable. The loss in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to heavy winter rains of 1894-95.

Major Works.

11. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of individual Major Irrigation Works during and to the end of 1895-96.—

Number of works	MAJOR WORKS	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1895-96			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1895-96						REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1895-96,				
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Percentage of total revenue on the Capital outlay	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4	Productive, BENGAL														
	Irrigation.														
	Orissa Project	2,564,121	58,064	2,622,185	41,681	47,240	—5,559	102,611	—108,170	567,365	905,029	—337,664	2,071,355	2,408,019	—2,408,019
	Midnapore Canal	826,966	18,137	845,103	26,963	27,611	—1,248	33,062	—34,310	535,596	505,201	30,395	773,102	742,707	—742,707
5	Sone Project	2,601,026	91,615	2,692,641	76,531	57,443	19,088	104,009	—84,921	1,400,963	1,169,459	231,504	2,073,238	1,841,734	—1,841,734
	Navigation.														
	Hugh Tidal Canal	5,992,113	168,116	6,160,229	144,575	192,294	12,281	239,682	—227,401	2,503,924	2,579,689	—75,765	4,917,695	4,993,460	—4,993,460
	TOTAL BENGAL	251,507	6,272	257,779	6,198	6,140	58	9,768	—9,710	116,464	102,292	14,172	193,612	179,440	—179,440
6	N-W PROVINCES AND OUDH.														
	Irrigation														
	Ganges Canal	2,790,062	173,151	2,963,213	230,756	91,874	138,882	110,881	28,001	7,301,495	3,184,773	4,116,722	3,835,969	280,753	—280,753
	Lower Ganges Canal	3,213,896	235,485	3,449,381	115,589	76,845	38,744	128,183	—89,439	3,696,060	1,680,587	2,015,473	2,421,757	406,284	—406,284
8	Agia Canal	879,200	67,106	946,306	45,972	19,554	26,418	34,929	—8,511	993,211	491,702	501,509	759,255	257,746	—257,746
	Eastern Jumna Canal	352,274	21,656	373,930	92,408	28,037	64,371	13,736	50,635	3,197,810	1,002,785	2,195,025	464,431	1,730,594	—1,730,594
	Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	46,920	1,590	48,510		...		1,055	—1,055		...			1,275	—1,275
	TOTAL N-W P & OUDH	7,282,452	498,988	7,781,440	484,725	216,310	268,415	288,784	—20,369	15,188,576	6,359,847	8,828,729	7,482,687	1,346,042	—1,346,042
9	PUNJAB														
	Irrigation														
	Western Jumna Canal	1,457,627	70,889	1,528,516	130,350	80,197	50,153	56,987	—6,834	6,182,865	1,980,468	4,152,417	1,079,460	3,072,957	—3,072,957
	" " Sirsa Branch	1,711,268	63,850	1,775,108	250,340	67,701	182,639	68,108	114,531	4,443,589	1,803,348	2,640,241	2,040,424	599,817	—599,817
10	Bari Doab Canal	2,285,040	117,892	2,402,932	134,725	65,008	69,637	91,134	—21,597	1,321,270	595,674	725,596	1,563,915	838,389	—838,389
	St. Paul	68,646	2,748	71,394	13,837	6,519	6,868	2,718	4,150	84,079	60,044	24,035	27,620	—2,585	—2,585
	Lower Sohiag and Para Canal	1,721,467	40,705	1,762,172	120,049	42,600	77,449	63,596	13,853	271,230	193,365	77,865	298,580	220,715	—220,715
	Chenab Canal	105,817	3,542	109,359	36,581	12,220	24,361	4,094	20,267	216,968	75,819	141,049	36,728	104,321	—104,321
11	Sidhmata "	1,016	108	1,124				41	—41		...			241	—241
	Jhelum "														
	TOTAL PUNJAB	7,350,851	299,734	7,650,585	685,132	274,325	411,107	286,978	124,129	12,469,971	4,708,818	7,761,153	5,046,988	2,714,165	—2,714,165

CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1937-38															REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1937-38														
Major Works	Direct		Indirect	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Percentage of net revenue on the capital outlay	Gross revenue		Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit													
	Rx	Rx									Rx	Rx					Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx									
MADRAS																													
Irrigation																													
Godavari Delta System	1,098,206	189,827		1,288,033	258,205	64,761	193,444	43,701	149,743	15.08	6,304,480	1,903,256	4,401,224	1,259,752	3,141,432														
Kistna	1,137,582	80,458		1,218,040	222,207	71,689	150,518	41,422	106,096	12.36	3,714,123	1,191,187	2,522,936	866,225	1,656,711														
Penner Anicut	164,065	24,908		188,973	16,861	2,982	13,879	6,556	7,323	7.34	331,041	58,156	272,885	176,073	96,812														
Cauvery Delta	168,728	12,421		181,149	100,431	7,689	92,742	6,696	86,046	51.19	2,470,897	177,472	2,293,425	180,220	2,113,205														
Sirvaikuntham Anicut System	136,185	10,095		146,280	8,065	2,740	5,325	5,414	—119	8.64	191,650	62,196	129,454	124,691	4,743														
Sangam Anicut System	311,522	69,520		381,042	19,203	5,979	13,224	12,426	798	3.47	127,446	50,372	77,074	139,799	—62,725														
Kanul Canal	2,169,867	188		2,170,055	13,973	10,981	3,042	86,785	—82,743	14	139,331	216,276	—76,945	1,169,743	—1,246,688														
Barur Tank	40,063	2,288		42,351	909	369	540	1,595	—1,055	1.27	4,684	3,538	1,146	15,936	—14,490														
Ponny Project	808,505	21,559		830,064			..	30,882	—30,882			..		128,210	—128,210														
TOTAL MADRAS	6,029,823	411,259		6,441,082	639,854	167,140	(a) 472,714	238,507	234,207	7.34	13,283,932	3,662,493	9,621,439	4,060,649	5,560,790														
BOMBAY																													
SIND																													
Irrigation																													
Desert Canal	122,969	4,083		127,052	12,738	5,936	6,802	4,912	1,890	5.35	254,075	110,120	143,955	85,245	58,710														
Unhavih	61,569	1,634		63,203	13,321	7,106	6,215	2,389	3,826	9.83	65,522	26,987	38,535	16,711	21,824														
Begunah	162,561	4,942		167,503	28,859	6,873	21,986	6,503	15,483	13.13	616,637	247,344	369,293	147,534	221,759														
Eastern Nara Works	588,001	20,751		608,752	39,861	13,754	26,107	23,938	2,139	4.28	846,713	356,902	489,811	500,839	—11,028														
Jamrao Canal	120,419	3,266		123,685				2,737	—2,737	..	..			3,110	—3,110												
Dad Canal	1,826	47		1,873				56	—56	..	..			36	—36												
Total Sind	1,057,345	34,623		1,091,968	94,779	33,699	(b) 610,000	40,515	20,565	5.59	1,782,957	741,353	1,041,604	753,475	288,129														
DECCAN AND GUJARAT																													
Irrigation																													
Hathmati Canal	49,093	2,601		51,694	1,152	576	576	1,964	—1,388	1.11	11,702	16,971	—5,269	45,339	—50,608														
Lower Panyra River Works	44,156	2,291		46,447	1,841	800	1,041	1,761	—720	2.24	28,812	14,398	14,419	43,645	—29,226														
Kadva River Works	69,381	3,002		72,383	955	911	11	2,775	—2,731	0.6	15,871	11,661	4,210	43,781	—44,574														

Lakh Canal	35 245	1,944	37,189	282	1,054	-772	1,410	-2,182	3 02	3,577	14,144	-10,567	38,360	-48,927
Mutha Canals	635,324	23,489	658,813	27,645	7,759	19,886	25 351	-5 465		344,347	136,599	207,748	539,621	-331 873
Ekrak Tank	122,812	11 227	134 089	2,642	1,546	1,096	4,913	-3,517	82	30,653	41,262	-10,609	127,351	-137 980
Krishna Canal	81,854	4,635	86,489	3,060	1,208	1,852	3,274	1,422	2 14	64,595	45,472	19,033	91,547	-72,314
Total Deccan and Gujarat	1,037,868	49,279	1,087,147	37,607	13,887	23,720	41,448	-17,728	2 18	499,467	283,502	215,965	931,447	-715,482
TOTAL BOMBAY	2,095,213	63,902	2,179,115	132,336	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837	3 89	2,282,424	1 024,855	1,257,569	1,684,922	-427,353
39 TOTAL PRODUCTION	28,750,452	1,461,999	30,212,451	2,086,972	897,655	1,249,317	1,185,914	113,403	4 13	45,728,827	18,335,702	27,393,125	23,182 941	4,200,184
Navigation	251,507	6,272	257,779	6,198	6 140	58	9,768	-9,710	02	116,464	102,292	14,172	193,612	-179,440
Total	29,001,959	1,468 271	30,470 230	2 093,170	843,795	1,249,375	1,145,682	103,693	4 10	45,845,291	18,437 994	27,407,297	23,386 553	4,020,744

(a) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows —

	GROSS REVENUE		Maintenance and welfare		Net revenue	
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
Godavari Delta System	12,400	850	11,550			
Kistna "	7,100	490	6,610			
Penna Ancient	11,700	3,000	8,700			
Chauvery Delta "	354,411	37,735	316 676			
Sirvaikuntham Ancient System	7 900	1,250	6,650			
Sangam Ancient System	13,900	2,500	11,400			
Barni Tank	200	15	185			
	407 611	45,840	361 771			

(b) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows —

Pegani Canal	3,361	876	2,485
Eastern Nara Works	314	34	210
	3,705	910	2,795

Number of works	MAJOR WORKS	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1895-96			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1895-96					REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1896-96				
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit
		R _A	R _x	R _x	R _x	R _x	R _x	R _A	R _x	R _x	R _x	R _A	R _x	R _x
1	Protective N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH <i>Irrigation</i> Betwa Canal	402,054	21,561	423,615	2,586	9,507	—6,921	16,068	—22,969	61,709	102,486	—40,777	199,585	—240,562
1	PUNJAB <i>Irrigation</i> Swat River Canal	363,032	13,214	376,246	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395	212,491	95,986	116,505	197,409	—80,904
1	MADRAS. <i>Irrigation</i> Rushkulya Project	390,715	35,794	426,509	(a) 3,829	3,172	657	15,176	—14,519	8,319	6,826	1,493	82,297	—80,804
5	BOMBAY DECCAN AND GUJARAT <i>Irrigation</i> Gokak Canal, 1st Section Mhaswad Tank Nira Canal Chankaput Tank Maldavi Tank	40,094 198,472 532,757 6,507 3,895	1,173 8,778 32,391 319 216	41,267 207,250 565,148 6,826 3,611	(b) 1,579 8,689 . .	(b) 1,582 5,095 .. .	(b) —3 3,591 258 136	1,604 7,540 21,259 . .	—1,604 —7,943 —17,667 —258 —136	2,474 14,746 46,080 . .	2,100 16,490 39,391 . .	374 —1,744 6,689 . .	22,506 104,826 236,996 3,649 1,530	—22,132 —106,570 —230,307 —3,649 —1,530
	TOTAL BOMBAY	781,225	42,877	824,102	10,268	6,680	3,588	31,196	—27,608	63,300	57,981	5,319	369,507	—364,188
8	TOTAL PROTECTIVE	1,937,026	118,446	2,055,472	41,077	29,082	11,995	707.6	—61,731	345,919	263,279	82,540	848,798	—766,258
47	GRAND TOTAL	3,093,885	1,581,717	3,520,702	2,134,447	872,577	1,261,370	1,222,398	35,972	46,191,110	18,701,273	27,489,837	24,235,351	3,254,486

12. Taken collectively by provinces the percentages of net revenue on the Capital outlay upon Major Works for the last three years are as follows .—

	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94
1 Madras	6.89	6.75	6.70
2. Bombay—Sind	5.59	6.00	6.54
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3.19	5.22	5.37
4. Punjab	5.30	4.33	3.95
5. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	1.43	1.18	1.27
6. Bengal	19	.09	.19
Total	3.88	4.08	4.04

13. The Karnul Canal, which was made by a company, seldom pays for its working expenses and maintenance. The cost of this canal is nearly one-third of the total expenditure on Major Irrigation works in Madras. Omitting this canal the figures for Madras would be —

	Per cent
1895-96	10.01
1894-95	9.97
1893-94	10.06

14. The systems which in 1895-96 paid over 4 per cent. are arranged below in the order of the rate paid, and are compared with the results in the two previous years :—

RATE PAID			
	1895-96	1894-95.	1893-94
1 Cauvery Delta System	51.19	45.06	45.76
2. Sidhnai Canal	22.28	16.16	19.09
3. Eastern Jumna Canal	17.21	22.78	24.60
4. Godavari Delta System	15.08	14.55	14.04
5. Begari Canal	13.13	16.09	17.12
6. Kistna Delta System	12.36	12.74	12.68
7. Bari Doab Canal	10.29	9.51	9.17
8. Unharwah Project	9.83	8.67	8.50
9. Lower Sohag and Para Canal	9.62	4.47	.75
10. Penner Aicut	7.34	7.35	7.23
11. Desert Canal	5.35	.19	.
12. Ganges Canal	4.68	7.39	7.23
13. Chenab Canal	4.40	.96	.40
14. Eastern Nara Works	4.28	4.41	5.50

15. The systems that have, up to the end of 1895-96, paid off the accumulated interest on the Capital expended on them are noted below :—

	Surplus Rs
1. Godavari Delta System	3,141,432
2. Western Jumna Canal, including Sisa Bianch	3,072,957
3. Cauvery Delta System	2,113,205
4. Eastern Jumna Canal	1,730,594
5. Kistna Delta System	1,656,711
6. Bari Doab Canal	599,817
7. Ganges Canal	280,753
8. Begari „	221,759
9. Sidhnai „	104,321
10. Penner Aicut System	96,812
11. Desert Canal	58,710
12. Unharwah	21,834
13. Srivaikuntham Aicut System	4,743

Assuming that the works are still worth the amount charged in each case to the Capital account, this represents a net profit to the State at the end of 1895-96 on these systems of	13,103,648
The charge to the State on other { Productive Works	9,082,904
Major Works is { Protective Works	766,258
	9,849,162

And thus leaves a net profit to date on all Major Works of . 3,254,486

16. The following statement shows the net charge to the State to the end of each year for the last five years on account of further projects, which are expected eventually to pay off the accumulated interest on their Capital cost :—

	Date of Completion	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>						
Lower Ganges Canal	1878	257,514	270,214	280,752	316,845	406,284
Agra Canal	1874	233,051	239,162	251,733	249,235	257,716
<i>Punjab.</i>						
Sirhind Canal	1887	800,557	717,678	762,105	816,591	838,389
Lower Sohag and Para Canal . . .	1886	18,617	22,216	21,384	23,949	3,535
Chenab Canal		106,942	152,338	193,920	234,568	220,715
<i>Madras</i>						
Sangam Anicut System	1885	64,784	65,213	65,045	63,523	62,725
<i>Bombay—Sind</i>						
Eastern Nara Works . . . . .	...	11,222	27,910	17,357	13,321	11,428
TOTAL		1,522,717	1,494,731	1,595,326	1,718,032	1,800,172

NOTE.—The projects which have not yet been opened for irrigation have been excluded from this statement.

In all these projects the debit against them should be decreasing.

17. The continued steady decrease against the Eastern Nara before completion of the project is satisfactory.

18. The continued increase against the Lower Ganges Canal is not altogether satisfactory; this canal has been opened 17 years, and has not yet begun to pay the annual interest charges, although the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh expects that the ultimate revenue from the canal will amount to 5 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The Agra canal has been in operation for many years: the continued increase in the debit against it is due to a cycle of years of excessive rainfall which enabled the crops to be brought to maturity without the aid of canal water; it is, however, expected that the net revenue from the canal will exceed the interest charges from 1896-97 so the interest charges will not be a permanent burden on the State. The Sirhind Canal has not been opened for 10 years; the irrigation from this project has not had time to develop fully. During 1895-96 the debit against the Chenab canal has been reduced by Rx, 13,853, although the canal is not yet in full operation; it will probably be completed in 1897-98.

The decrease in the debit against the Lower Sohag and Para Canal and the Sangam Anicut System is a satisfactory feature.

19. The undernoted works, the construction of which was permitted from borrowed money prior to the introduction of the rules laying down the conditions which must now be fulfilled before a work can be classed as Productive, are not expected to repay the accumulated interest charges on the Capital invested in them —

	Capital outlay to end of 1890-96	NET GAIN OR LOSS IN WORKING EACH YEAR				
		1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	R _Δ	R _X	R _X	R _Δ	R _X	R _X
<i>Bengal—</i>						
Orissa Project . . .	2,622,185	—5,216	—813	—16,011	—15,097	—5,559
Madnapore Canal . . .	845,403	1,837	8,445	9,658	6,986	—1,248
Sone Project . . .	2,692,641	20,828	30,133	18,470	12,809	19,088
Hijli Tidal Canal . . .	257,779	—1,377	2,030	269	1,110	58
<i>Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat—</i>						
Hathmati Canal	51,784	387	—40	368	499	576
Lower Panjha River Works	46,447	572	660	1,230	987	1,041
Kadva River Works . . .	72,886	1	199	397	—465	41
Lakh Canal	37,189	—135	—199	—226	—1,167	—772
Mutha Canals	658,813	16,207	13,480	18,071	15,368	19,886
Ekruk Tank	131,039	1,234	—153	—261	1,682	1,096
Krishna Canal	86,189	2,078	4,164	2,383	4,178	1,852
TOTAL	7,505,155	36,411	57,906	34,348	26,890	36,059

In addition to the above, the Karnul Canal in Madras, which was purchased from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company in 1882, is not likely ever to be a financial success, and the Barur tank also will probably not pay the interest on the capital outlay. Under the rules contained in Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter V, para 35, clause VIII, the current expenditure on these works is being provided out of the general revenues.

20. The sources from which the revenue of the Major Works was derived during 1895-96 are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with those of the four previous years :—

	IRRIGATION REVENUE				Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations	Other canal produce	Water power	Navigation receipts	Rents of buildings	Fines	Miscellaneous	Total	TOTALS OF PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works	Water rates	Owners' rates on irrigated lands.	Rx.														
															Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal . . . . .	...	99,284	...	43	...	580	366	118	43,423	1,353	22	5,584	150,773	152,013	166,500	188,335	159,860
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	117,498	320,108	18,537	495	122	17,798	..	5,900	1,768	249	1,311	3,525	487,311	685,743	701,981	685,771	705,195	
Punjab	43,416	591,746	33,747	3,502	76	4,067	2,358	19,266	8,596	1,092	853	1,107	709,826	596,555	535,091	680,914	604,099	
Madras	613,244	12,616	...	...	562	1,705	2,299	.	12,507	298	17	435	643,683	599,667	589,586	565,424	525,711
Bombay	85,022	40,749	.	457	11,116	240	1,498	600	.	69	24	2,879	142,654	148,435	137,113	147,610	114,498	
Total for 1895-96	859,180	1,064,503	52,284	4,497	11,876	24,390	6,521	25,884	66,294	3,061	2,227	13,530	2,134,247	2,182,413	2,130,271	2,268,054	2,109,363	
1894-95	815,910	1,145,084	71,897	4,008	10,708	26,527	6,653	22,764	59,985	3,310	2,086	13,481	2,182,413					
1893-94	785,187	1,141,863	61,245	4,243	10,574	23,492	5,951	20,256	59,030	3,302	1,917	13,311	2,130,271					
1892-93	760,020	1,298,206	66,975	4,188	11,754	25,043	6,437	20,670	54,347	3,198	2,588	14,624	2,268,054					
1891-92	706,451	1,174,901	50,336	3,830	10,318	27,965	4,603	21,727	61,357	3,010	2,491	11,869	2,109,363					

21. The gross revenue in 1895-96 fell short of that of the previous year by Rx. 48,166. The principal differences are due to the following causes:—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The decrease of Rx. 198,432 was due to the heavy winter rains of 1894-95 which reduced the demand for canal water for *rabi* irrigation.

Punjab—The increase of Rx. 113,271 was due to the extension of irrigation from the Chenab canal, to the greater demand for canal water in the *kharij* season of 1895 owing to scanty rainfall on lands traversed by the Bari Doab canal, and to increased receipts from the Sirhind canal, the receipts for 1894-95 being abnormally low owing to excessive rainfall.

Madras—The increase of Rx. 44,016 was mainly due to the enhancement of water-rates on the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery delta systems.

22. The following statement shows, for each Major Work for the five years ending 1895-96, the gross revenue, the irrigated area, and the mileage of canals completed at the end of each year.—

MAJOR WORKS.	GROSS REVENUE					IRRIGATED AREA IN ACRES					MILEAGE IN OPERATION (INCLUDING DISTRIBUTARIES)				
	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95	1897-96	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
<i>Bengal.</i>	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Orissa Project	27,092	49,738	37,537	31,285	41,681	177,685	160,952	103,526	122,561	119,460	1,167	1,221	1,366	1,372	1,372
Midnapore Canal	28,470	28,000	30,477	29,412	26,368	83,973	91,217	83,763	70,116	65,011	215	355	355	336	336
Hugh Total Canal)	3,691	6,339	5,919	5,853	6,198						29	29	29	29	29
Sone Project	90,607	106,258	92,667	83,183	76,531	474,723	410,761	366,776	317,134	395,222	1,560	1,575	1,575	1,595	1,596
Total Bengal	159,860	188,335	166,500	152,013	150,773	736,351	662,930	556,065	509,811	579,693	3,101	3,150	3,325	3,333	3,333
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>															
Ganges Canal	350,420	319,385	322,898	228,091	230,756	852,871	722,178	653,737	351,637	759,207	4,077	4,159	4,278	4,420	4,510
Lower Ganges Canal	198,958	201,119	202,071	1,5375	115,589	660,963	584,001	525,853	231,143	646,580	3,353	3,477	3,557	3,574	3,614
Agra Canal	59,987	54,188	48,952	63,725	45,972	164,981	107,054	16,221	139,166	184,502	755	759	766	767	816
Eastern Jumna Canal	105,797	102,442	120,691	114,467	92,418	223,137	227,130	201,611	125,260	224,176	1,120	1,132	1,132	1,139	1,139
Betwa Canal	10,083	8,337	7,469	5,895	2,553	30,06	22,422	18,804	8,011	35,292	544	537	567	567	571
Total North-Western Provinces and Oudh	705,195	685,771	701,981	685,743	487,311	1,912,851	1,663,593	1,508,298	855,247	1,869,447	9,849	10,084	10,300	10,467	10,650
<i>Punjab</i>															
Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	150,923	115,733	108,592	148,636	130,350	335,350	256,248	330,807	315,437	605,064	1,286	1,290	1,605	1,855	2,097
Bari Doab Canal	194,551	242,840	222,513	228,336	250,340	502,785	567,896	510,057	534,697	617,173	1,410	1,413	1,415	1,435	1,481
Sirhind Canal	201,190	242,966	108,521	35,980	134,725	685,610	412,791	275,997	279,711	653,183	2,874	3,038	3,038	3,035	3,035
Lower Solag and Pua Canal	5,925	8,416	9,721	10,169	13,337	56,008	70,126	71,179	70,977	75,762	139	159	139	139	146
Chenab Canal	10,101	20,950	38,401	60,237	12,019	35,524	157,147	270,105	298,357	349,915	670	712	794	885	881
Sudhvai	20,157	21,161	26,718	27,695	36,531	157,514	151,838	151,127	144,397	116,427	180	180	180	180	180
Sut River Canal	20,369	28,918	25,592	27,502	24,894	99,350	101,723	110,519	91,892	81,210	162	162	165	165	165
Total Punjab	604,099	690,914	535,091	536,555	709,226	1,963,011	1,720,572	1,750,561	1,706,171	2,513,344	6,721	6,934	7,331	7,694	7,985
<i>Madras</i>															
Gottavari Delta System	249,943	258,154	253,863	28,285	270,005	732,371	697,385	721,710	750,518	683,126	2,384	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,397
Kistna	195,025	196,371	208,009	205,988	229,307	480,773	471,401	512,578	519,976	481,375	1,913	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943

Penner Ancient System	12 086	28,760	28,070	28,352	28,561	35,652	73,051	70,346	70,559	70,128	142	142	142	142	142	142
Canvey Belka "	309,595	310,985	323,752	454,199	454,842	1,008,059	1,012,049	996,055	989,891	987,103	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094
Srivaikuntham Ancient System	18,910	13,800	18,359	17,895	15,965	41,322	29 111	40,570	38,573	33 962	90	90	90	90	90	90
Langum " out System	14,882	31,000	31,424	32,503	33,103	39,209	74,987	74,960	76,678	77,347	280	280	280	280	280	280
Kanal Canal	14,272	14,828	12,944	11,305	13,973	73 500	30,766	31,424	33,540	32,903	503	503	503	503	503	503
Karur Tank	748	926	1,108	1,187	1,109	2,757	3,584	4,321	4,480	4,229	29	29	29	29	29	29
Rushikulya Project	.	.	1,757	4,819	6,410	.	4,183	8,195	27,389	35 917	41	81	81	109	145	145
Deduct old Irrigation revenue	815,411	855,124	879,286	1,022,133	1,053,875	2,413,561	2,396,520	2,460,192	2,520,599	2,406,090	7,506	7,557	7,575	7,600	7,639	7,639
Total Madras	525,711	505,424	589,586	599,667	643,683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay																
Desert Canal	2,582	12,827	4,784	13,284	12,758	60,131	95,156	89,568	103,494	95,332	190	192	192	192	192	192
Unhauah "	1,554	4,736	5,440	11,388	13,321	19,283	23,277	32,634	57,316	62,960	67	67	67	96	96	96
Begani Canal	26,146	36,882	37 946	36 939	32,290	174,718	192,524	207,383	211,430	183,393	176	176	176	158	158	158
Eastern Nara Works	43,501	48,037	47,538	45,127	40,205	211,951	243,412	225,903	234,795	190,041	278	278	278	278	286	286
Deduct old Irrigation revenue	73,783	102,482	95,708	106 738	98,484	466,088	554,369	558,483	607,035	531,726	711	713	713	724	732	732
Total Sind	73,783	102,482	92,003	103 033	94,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hathmah Canal.	1,087	516	970	1,103	1 152	2,716	2,728	3,701	4,199	3,439	51	51	51	51	51	51
Lower Panjha River Works	1,801	1,617	1,725	1,655	1,841	2,604	2,617	3,000	2,790	2,862	45	45	45	45	47	47
Kedwa River Works	844	1,020	1,187	1,188	985	2,971	2 825	3,027	2,767	2,489	36	39	39	39	39	39
I alk Canal	170	96	117	165	282	508	158	343	310	334	31	29	26	32	32	32
Mutha Canals	24 693	22,405	24,792	23,339	27,615	14 061	6,797	8,259	10,082	8,138	155	155	155	155	155	155
Eku ik Tank	2,611	2,551	2,380	2,487	2,642	3,137	3 078	2,859	3,292	2,589	48	48	48	48	48	48
Krishna Canal	3,188	5,785	3,683	5,605	3,060	5,374	3,796	4,742	4,671	3,204	61	61	61	64	64	64
Nira Canal	4,449	8,550	7,753	8,183	8,689	28,863	18,216	24,503	28,370	23 453	215	220	228	228	228	228
Mhaswad Tank	1,922	2,638	2,503	1,272	1,579	8,301	4,997	5,283	4,226	3,451	95	95	95	95	94	94
Total Peccan and Gujrat	40,715	45,128	45 110	45,402	47,875	68,537	45,202	55,747	60,707	49,989	737	743	748	757	756	756
Total Bombay	114,498	147,610	137,113	148,435	142 054	534,620	599,571	614,235	667,742	551,715	1,448	1,456	1,461	1,481	1,488	1,488
GRAND TOTAL	2,109 363	2,268,054	2,130 571	2,182,413	2,134,247	7,560,484	7,043,236	6,919,381	6,259,870	7,955,289	28,625	29,211	29,992	30,575	31,095	31,095

23 The rate of revenue per acre irrigated during 1895-96 is shown in the following table, the irrigation revenue shown here includes the share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation as well as the water rates and owners' rates —

Province	Irrigation revenue (Assessed)	Irrigated acres	Rate of revenue per acre	COMPARED WITH RATE IN	
				1891-95	1894-96
	Rx	Acres	Rx	Rx	Rx
Bombay, Deccan and Gujrat .	36,597	49,989	73	56	61
Madras	1,011,381	2,406,000	12	38	38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	712,811	1,868,117	40	54	42
Punjab	903,581	2,519,311	36	33	35
Bengal	105,906	579,693	18	18	18
Bombay—Sind .	94,698	531,726	18	18	18
TOTAL .	2,894,974	7,955,289	36	36	35

24 The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1895-96 are detailed in the following statement and compared with the outlay of the previous four years.—

	Extensions and im- provements.	Maintenance and repairs	Estab- lish- ment	Tools and Plant	Profit and loss	Suspense	Total Direct charges	Indirect charges	TOTAL	TOTALS OF PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS			
										1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92.
Bengal	Rx 4,769	Rx. 48,235	Rx. 66,801	Rx. 9,277	Rx ...	Rx ...	Rx 129,082	Rx. 9,352	Rx 138,434	Rx. 146,205	Rx. 154,114	Rx 148,540	Rx 143,793
North Western Provinces and Oudh	11,393	78,232	117,680	2,231	...		209,546	16,271	225,817	264,046	272,466	270,722	267,974
Punjab	11,968	127,664	122,249	5,014			266,895	17,153	284,048	265,055	244,506	245,163	225,193
Madras	6,512	62,977	82,701	10,691			162,881	7,431	170,312	147,246	152,753	158,531	150,024
Bombay	3,389	26,077	21,391	689	..		52,046	2,220	54,266	66,006	51,781	57,738	51,010
Total for 1895-96	38,031	343,185	411,332	27,902	.	..	820,450	52,427	872,877	888,558	875,620	880,694	840,994
1894-95	54,036	360,161	415,655	25,398	.		835,450	53,108	888,558				
1893-94	42,263	340,150	412,792	27,414	..	...	822,619	53,001	875,620				
1892-93	60,926	343,465	401,554	23,023			828,968	51,726	880,694				
1891-92	58,127	389,657	370,115	24,962	23		792,884	48,110	840,994				

25. The working expenses in 1895-96 were less than those of the previous year by Rx 15,681. The decrease is the net result of increases and decreases in different provinces. The differences are explained as follows.—

Bengal.—The decrease of Rx. 7,771 was due to smaller expenditure being necessary for the maintenance and repairs of the Sone project.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The decrease of Rx 38,229 was due to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of the very large falling off in the irrigation revenue.

Punjab.—The increase of Rx. 18,993 in the expenditure during 1895-96 was due to the maintenance of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation.

Madras.—The increase of Rx 23,066 was due to large expenditure having become necessary for the maintenance and minor improvements of the Kistna delta, Sangam anicut and the Rushikulya projects.

Bombay—The expenditure in 1894-95 in this province was somewhat large owing to special repairs to the Desert Canal and to certain bunds in connection with the Eastern Nara project which were damaged by floods.

26. The cost of maintenance and working per acre irrigated in the different provinces during the five years ending 1895-96, and the percentage of the outlay upon maintenance and working on gross revenue, are as follows:—

Cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre.

Provinces	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	REMARKS
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	
1 Bombay—Sind	07	06	06	07	07	Including old maintenance charges.
2 Madras	08	08	08	08	09	
3 Punjab	11	14	14	15	11	
4 North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14	16	17	31	12	Excluding maintenance of Fidal Canal
5 Bengal	19	22	27	28	23	
6. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat . .	29	51	38	38	41	

The provinces are arranged in the order of smallness of charge; the variations are considerable.

Percentage of maintenance and working on gross revenue.

Provinces	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	REMARKS
	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	
1. Madras	23 0	23 0	21·7	19 0	20 5	Including old revenue and working expenses Ditto ditto.
2 Bombay—Sind	46 7	33 7	32 8	41·1	35 1	
3 Punjab	37 3	36·0	45 7	44·4	40 0	
4. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat . .	48 0	51·4	47 2	50·8	43 0	
5 North-Western Provinces and Oudh	38 0	39 5	38 8	38 5	40 3	
6. Bengal	89 9	78 9	92 6	96·2	91 8	

The variations indicated here are also very marked.

27. The percentages of the cost of revenue management on the revenue collected in the different provinces during the five years ending 1895-96 were as follows.—

N.B.—In the term revenue management are included shares of Direction, Executive and Navigation Establishments and also as are of collection establishment

Provinces.	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	
1 Bombay—Sind	11 4	10·4	10·6	10 0	6 4	
2 Madras	8 8	8 9	9 0	8·6	8 7	
3 Punjab	12 1	13·0	16 9	15 4	13 9	
4. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat . .	15 2	17·8	16·1	18 7	16 8	
5 North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12 8	13 6	14 5	14·2	18 6	
6 Bengal	28 1	26 0	28 7	31 1	31 1	

28 Per acre irrigated, the Sind Canals cost least, but the Madras works are kept up and managed for the smallest share of the gross income. The cost of maintenance and management of the Bengal canals absorbs the greater portion of the gross income.

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

29. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during, and up to the end of, the year 1895-96.—

Number of works	MINOR WORKS	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1895-96			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1895-96.				REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1895-96		
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue
		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx
3	RAJPUTANA— <i>Irrigation—</i> Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectoriate Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectoriate Tanks in Todgarh Sub-Collectoriate	154,330 60,606 21,036	4,531 3,460 417	158,861 64,066 21,453	5,428 5,194 2,640	2,710 719 467	2,718 4,475 2,173	1 71 6 98 10 13	129,054 99,659 47,887	66,403 52,578 29,611	62,651 47,081 18,276
	TOTAL	235,972	8,408	244,380	13,262	3,896	9,366	3 83	276,600	148,592	128,008
2	BALUCHISTAN— <i>Irrigation—</i> Khusdil Khan Reservoir Shebo Canal	92,381 66,579	1,224 1,144	93,555 67,723	1,648 1,679	638 659	1,010 1,020	1 08 1 57	8,602 10,098	5,443 6,891	3,159 3,207
	TOTAL	158,910	2,368	161,278	3,327	1,297	2,030	1 26	18,700	12,334	6,366
1	LOWER BURMA— Irrawaddy embankments	305,893	8,317	314,210	104,051	13,546	90,505	28 80	1,301,118	325,186	975,932
3	BENGAL— <i>Irrigation—</i> Saiun Project <i>Navigation—</i> Calcutta and Eastern Canals Orissa Coast Canal	66,957 542,114 437,166	2,718 6,521 10,595	69,675 548,635 447,761	148 45,524 8,833	136 29,164 7,012	12 16,360 1,821	·02 2 98 41	24,327 2,359,516 67,196	36,325 978,981 81,197	—11,998 1,382,535 —14,001
		979,280	17,116	996,396	54,357	36,176	18,181	1 82	2,426,712	1,058,178	1,368,534
	TOTAL	1,046,237	19,834	1,066,071	54,505	36,312	18,193	1 71	2,451,039	1,094,503	1,356,536
4	NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— <i>Irrigation—</i> Dun Canals Rohilkhand Canals Bijnor Canals Bundelkhand Irrigation works	67,065 157,084 11,739 7,436	1,620 16,130 2,085 804	68,685 173,164 13,824 8,240	8,549 10,945 2,232 621	4,457 9,568 1,106 722	4,092 1,377 1,126 —101	5 96 79 8·14	245,350 333,526 49,889 18,652	137,548 280,074 19,963 22,632	107,802 53,452 29,926 —3,980
	TOTAL	243,274	20,639	263,913	22,347	15,853	6,494	2 46	647,417	460,217	187,200
4	PUNJAB— <i>Irrigation—</i> Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals Indus Inundation Canals Shahpur Inundation Canals	68,167 11,415 68,790 19,313	6,171 271 1,973 630	74,338 11,686 70,763 19,943	23,118 65,767 26,032 8,825	16,314 43,934 22,481 5,919	6,804 21,833 3,551 2,906	9 15 186 83 5·02 14 57	457,795 1,715,338 732,646 71,642	403,745 976,215 726,299 44,448	54,050 739,123 6,347 27,194
	TOTAL	167,685	9,045	176,730	123,742	88,648	35,094	19·86	2,977,421	2,150,707	826,714

Number of works	MINOR WORKS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1895-96			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1895-96				REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1895-96		
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue
25(a)	MADRAS—	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
	<i>Irrigation—</i>										
	Chembambakam tank	63,169	11,235	74,404	2,093	—240	2,333	3 10	69,527	12,293	57,234
	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension project	151,583	23,822	175,405	2,008	175	1,833	1 04	40,732	49,065	—8,333
	Palani Ancient System	195,194	10,405	205,599	15,940	5,305	10,635	5 17	308,744	174,424	134,320
	Lower Coleroon Ancient System	50,740	1,513	61,253	29,395	3,375	26,020	42 47	1,021,120	155,541	865,576
	Pelindaba Ancient System	41,238	4,155	45,393	3,004	596	2,408	5 30	23,494	45,827	—22,333
	Other (16) works	211,691	6,126	217,817	10,751	11,084	26,667	12 24	921,882	422,639	499,243
		722,615	57,256	779,871	93,191	23,295	69,896	8 98	2,385,499	859,792	1,525,707
	<i>Navigation—</i>										
	Buckingham Canal	820,315	48,045	868,360	10,837	9,602	1,235	14	287,308	297,289	—9,981
	Other (3) works	17,334	1,318	18,652	114	475	—361		990	5,203	—4,213
		837,649	49,363	887,012	10,951	10,077	874	10	288,298	302,492	—14,194
	TOTAL	1,560,264	106,619	1,666,883	104,142	33,372	70,770	4 23	2,673,797	1,162,284	1,511,513
	BOMBAY—										
	<i>Irrigation—</i>										
7	SIND										
	Sukkur Canal	134,992	6,052	141,044	10,027	5,370	4,657	3 30	202,131	120,530	81,601
	Ghai	41,554	2,544	44,098	20,343	15,716	4,627	10 49	1,513,011	419,987	1,093,024
	Marak Great Canal	19,360	795	20,155	7,015	3,526	3,489	27 23	125,205	48,314	76,891
	Sanfrazwah	11,856	612	12,468	2,469	637	1,832	14 70	42,365	31,347	11,018
	Fuleh	132,595	4,782	137,377	36,044	16,348	19,696	14 34	877,610	577,209	300,401
	Other works	8,922	673	9,595	139	—191	330	3 44	34,442	27,121	7,321
	TOTAL SIND	349,279	15,458	364,737	76,037	39,406	36,631	10 04	2,821,794	1,254,508	1,567,286
27	DECCAN AND GUJARAT										
	Khari Cut	16,987	1,198	18,185	1,139	530	609	3 35	8,536	5,912	2,624
	Jamda Canals	99,106	4,991	104,097	1,162	1,008	154	15	11,571	29,765	—18,194
	Paisul tank	20,996	679	21,675	115	108	7	03	847	549	298
	Prayara River Works—										
	Oghai Canal	30,964	2,064	33,028	545	1,422	—877		9,199	13,792	—4,593
	Bhatodi tank	35,269	2,702	37,971	601	895	—294		9,117	8,277	840
	Matoba	18,815	1,327	20,142	922	302	620	3 08	11,177	1,093	7,084
	Shirsuphal tank	21,220	1,237	22,457	51	269	—218		3,433	4,240	—807
	Bhadalvadi	21,311	1,431	22,742	170	197	—27		3,459	2,972	87
	Ashti	75,219	7,891	83,110	432	392	40	05	4,860	9,025	—4,165
	Upper Man River Works	40,754	2,291	43,045	641	519	122	28	6,529	7,363	—834
	Yeila River Irrigation Works	65,108	4,333	69,441	1,255	642	613	88	10,932	14,479	—3,547
	Maini tank	36,767	2,276	39,043	639	332	307	79	9,639	9,235	404
	Madag	16,125	635	16,760	215	166	49	29	4,832	5,697	—865
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works	77,099	2,493	79,592	2,302	658	1,644	2 06	12,565	3,804	8,761
	Other works	75,149	9,111	84,260	1,820	1,421	399	47	26,163	29,459	—3,296
	TOTAL DECCAN AND GUJARAT	650,889	44,959	695,848	12,009	8,861	3,148	45	135,448	139,662	—4,214
	TOTAL BOMBAY	1,000,168	60,417	1,060,585	88,046	48,267	39,779	3 75	2,960,242	1,394,170	1,566,072
76	GRAND TOTAL										
	IRRIGATION	2,901,474	169,168	3,070,642	448,114	194,938	253,176	8 24	10,501,324	5,387,323	5,204,001
	NAVIGATION	1,816,929	66,479	1,883,408	65,308	46,253	19,055	1 01	2,715,010	1,360,670	1,354,340
	TOTAL	4,718,403	235,647	4,954,050	513,422	241,191	272,231	5 49	13,206,334	6,747,993	6,558,341

(a) Exclusive of the Ganjam Minor rivers system, complete Capital and Revenue Accounts of which have not yet been prepared.

(b) Exclusive of the Capital outlay on the Vidaravalem Canal, which has not yet been ascertained.

(c) Excludes Rs. 80,697, share due to old irrigation.

(d) Do Rs. 39,125 do.

(e) Exclusive of Rs. 41,207, expenditure incurred from the grant under 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works which is shown under Major Works.

30 This table shows that the best return on the capital expended was derived from the Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma. Next follow the canals in the Punjab, in Sind and Madras. The Deccan and Gujarat show the worst result.

31. The net revenue derived in 1895-96 from the works constructed for irrigation purposes (excluding navigation) taken collectively amounted to 8.24 per cent. on the Capital outlay to end of the year against 8.66 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to a falling off of the revenue from the canals in Sind which is explained to be due to an insufficient supply of water in the canals. The decrease due to this cause was partly counter-balanced by an increase of revenue from the Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma and from the Indus and Shahpur inundation canals in the Punjab as explained in paragraphs 35 and 36 of this note.

32. The revenue from the navigation canals exceeded the working expenses by Rx. 19,055 against the corresponding figure of Rx. 13,716 in the previous year. The increase was contributed chiefly by the Calcutta and Eastern and the Orissa coast canals in Bengal. The net revenue from these canals amounted to 21.98 and 41 per cent. respectively on the capital outlay.

33 The revenue during 1895-96 derived from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept is detailed in the following statement, and compared with the revenue of the previous four years :—

	IRRIGATION REVENUE				Sale of water	Water-supply of towns	Plantations	Other canal produce	Water power	Navigation receipts	Rents of buildings	Fines	Miscellaneous	Total	TOTAL OF PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS												
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works		Water rates	Owners' rates											Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
	Rx	Rx																									
Rajputana	11,603	1,403						12			9	26	209	13,262	13,477	14,193	9,199	8,487									
Baluchistan		2,791					371		110		32	23		3,327	2,118	4,891	3,953	1,641									
Lower Burma	108,913						10				128			104,051	94,132	95,697	90,212	77,706									
Bengal		106						182		51,977	361		1,879	54,505	50,715	52,339	54,658	60,311									
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,629	9,124	880		218	5	1,067		2,266	32		74	162	22,347	23,676	26,065	27,291	26,203									
Punjab	69,245	14,944			14		846	211			75	170	38,237	123,742	110,132	124,500	105,300	105,794									
Madras	91,678					1,003	96	533		10,788	10		29	104,142	102,741	107,282	145,939	25,760									
Bombay	71,060	13,129			5		584	1,178	1,082		64	47	897	88,046	139,023	135,839	127,170	146,135									
Total for 1895-96	356,128	41,497	830		237	1,013	2,914	2,116	3,458	62,797	679	340	41,413	513,422	536,014	560,806	563,722	452,037									
1894-95	391,267	49,693	996		330	1,344	1,786	—11,773	2,745	60,326	596	222	38,482	536,014													
1893-94	404,077	63,246	1,220		180	1,221	2,395	—13,585	4,363	60,620	606	203	36,260	561,806													
1892-93	423,815	37,113	1,387		177	1,198	2,933	4,295	2,816	61,961	554	259	27,409	563,722													
1891-92	300,653	34,738	1,271		249	1,440	2,932	7,225	3,333	67,216	815	285	31,880	452,037													

34 The gross revenue of 1895-96 fell short of that of the previous year by Rx 22,592, owing to an insufficient supply of water in the canals in Sind

35. The increase of Rx. 9,919 in the revenue during 1895-96 in Lower Burma, as compared with that of 1894-95, was due to larger areas having been cultivated in the Bassein, Thongwa and Henzada districts.

36. The increase of Rx. 13,610 in the Punjab was mainly due to an improvement of revenue from the Indus and Shahpur Inundation canals

37 The working expenses of the year 1895-96 and of the previous four years are shown in the following statement .—

	TOTALS OF PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS							
	1891 '02	1892 '93	1893 '94	1894 '95	Total	Indirect charges,	Total Direct charges	Suspense
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
Rajputana				4 006	3 896	147	3 749	...
Baluchistan				1 340	1 297	35	1 262	...
Lower Burma				22 434	18 546	259	13 287	
Bengal				37 788	36 312	1 419	34 893	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh				17 255	15 853	1 302	14 551	
Punjab				86 434	83 648	3 582	85 066	—50
Madras				35 102	33 372	859	32 513	
Bombay				57 711	48 267	1 061	46 606	
	262,070	256,751	228,781		241,191	9,264	231 927	—50
Total for 1895-96					262,070	10,334	251 736	—328
1894-95					228,781	8,986	219,795	12
1893-94					312,141	10,168	246,583	—15
1892-93						10,712	301,429	279
1891-92								

38 The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1895-96 were less than those of the previous year by Rx. 20,879. The decrease chiefly occurred in Lower Burma and Bombay. The decrease of Rx. 8,888 in Lower Burma was due to the expenditure in the previous year having been somewhat large owing to the necessity for raising, strengthening and retiring several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments which were threatened by river encroachments. The decrease of Rx. 9,444 in Bombay was chiefly due to a reduction of the collection charges in the Civil Department.

39 The following table gives the percentages of expenditure on revenue in each province during the five years ending 1895-96 —

Provinces.	1891-92			1892-93			1893-94			1894-95			1895-96		
	Revenue.	Expenditure	Percentage	Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage	Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage	Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage	Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
Rajputana	8 487	10,671	125.7	9,199	9,385	107.46	14 193	4,571	32.21	13 477	4 006	29.72	13,262	3,896	29.38
Baluchistan	1 641	3,130	193.8	3 953	1,736	43.92	4 891	2 232	45.63	2,118	1 310	63.27	3,227	1 297	38.98
Lower Burma	77,706	46,173	59.4	90,212	29 626	32.84	95 697	18 032	18.84	94,132	22 434	23.83	104 051	13 546	13.02
Bengal	60 311	43 501	72.1	54,658	31 536	63.28	52 339	39,147	74.79	50,715	37,788	74.51	54,505	36 312	66.62
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26 203	17,413	66.5	27,201	17,554	64.32	26 065	15 652	60.05	23 676	17 255	72.88	22,347	15 853	70.94
Punjab	105,794	68 785	65.0	105 300	68 727	65.27	124 500	73 858	59.32	110 132	86 434	78.48	123 742	88 648	71.61
Madras	25,780	58,467	227.0	145 939	47,905	32.83	107 282	28 218	26.30	102 741	35 102	34.16	104 142	33 372	32.04
Bombay	146 135	63 946	43.8	127 170	46 732	36.75	135 839	47 071	34.65	139 623	57 711	41.51	88 046	18 257	51.82
Total	452,037	312,141	69.1	563 722	256 751	45.56	560 806	228 781	40.80	536 014	262 070	48.89	513 422	241 191	46.98

40. The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the whole of India during the year 1895-96 was slightly less than that in the previous year. The figures for the respective provinces as a rule show uneven results. The cost of maintenance and working of the canals in Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the Punjab absorbs a very large portion of the gross revenue.

41. The rates per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the year 1895-96 were as follows —

	Irrigation revenue (Assessed)	Irrigated acreage	Rate of revenue per acre	COMPARED WITH RATE IN	
				1891-95	1892-94
	Rx.	Acres	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Baluchistan	2,352	7,070	33	43	78
Bengal					70
Bombay { Deccan and Gujarat	10,096	26,160	38	41	41
	134,602	673,312	20	22	22
Rajputana	12,207	31,126	39	37	37
Madras	186,766	534,227	35	37	36
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26,009	142,769	18	27	25
Punjab	79,517	630,175	13	10	14
Total	451,549	2,041,839	22	22	24
Lower Burma	(a) 104,051				
TOTAL	555,600				

(a) Represents actual collections.

NOTE — No acreage is quoted against Lower Burma as the works concerned are only river embankments.

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

42. The receipts and expenditure on account of these works during 1895-96, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are shown in the following statement, in comparison with transactions of the previous four years :—

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

	IMPERIAL		PROVINCIAL		LOCAL		TOTAL	
	Direct Receipts	Expenditure	Direct Receipts	Expenditure	Direct Receipts	Expenditure	Direct Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajputana	..	61	...	.		..	...	61
Baluchistan		..	..	...	..	.	..	.
Upper Burma	25	48,440	...		7,144	7,931	7,169	56,371
Lower Burma			13,468	27,027		330	13,468	27,367
Bengal			24,940	89,654	1,523	362	26,463	90,016
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	..	.		5,737			.	5,737
Punjab	86	10,795	11,375	6,323	2,342	130	13,803	17,218
Madras	..		4,165	265,851	..	2,741	4,165	268,592
Bombay	7,868	193,280	.	.			7,868	193,280
Total for 1895-96	7,979	252,576	53,915	394,602	11,009	11,194	72,936	658,672
1894-95	7,654	213,808	58,470	419,373	11,877	8,365	78,001	671,546
1893-94	8,017	208,368	53,185	418,536	5,973	6,191	67,465	633,398
1892-93	6,354	240,450	47,712	443,759	8,686	10,509	62,752	694,718
1891-92	6,711	215,117	47,658	487,639	8,421	8,918	62,790	711,704

43. The foregoing table shows that up to 1894-95 the direct receipts realized from this class of Minor Works had been increasing steadily. The fall in 1895-96 occurred in Bengal and was due chiefly to the recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Howrah drainage scheme, which were hitherto accounted for under this head, having been adjusted in the accounts for 1895-96 under the debt head "Drainage Advances," and partly to a falling-off of the receipts from the Nadia river owing to the very unsatisfactory state of the river. A large portion of the revenue derived from this class of works is assessed and collected with the Land Revenue and is accounted for under the head I—Land Revenue in the Civil Accounts. It is only in the Irrigation revenue reports of the Public Works Department that credit for such indirect receipts is taken.

44. The increase in the expenditure from Imperial funds during 1895-96, as compared with that of the previous year, occurred in Bombay, and was due to increased expenditure on the improvement of the Shikarpur and Karachi canals in Sind. The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial funds occurred chiefly in Lower Burma and partly in the Punjab. The decrease in Lower Burma was due chiefly to the expenditure in 1894-95 having been somewhat large owing to the construction of some new embankments, and partly to the first section of the canal between Kyaikto and Bilin rivers having been suspended. The decrease in the Punjab was due to the completion of the survey of the Michni-Nowshera canal and of the widening of the Barkat Ali Khan canal.

CALCUTTA;

A. R. BECHER,

*The 4th March 1897.**Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.**Documents accompanying.*Abstract Account of Revenue and Expenditure
on Irrigation Works during 1895-96.

No. 3 I., dated the 4th March 1897.

Submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR
ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a. p.	R a p.
Burma—						
<i>Tenasserim—</i>						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	15 0 0	17 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	15-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 45-0
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rangoon	12 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Thongwa	12 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>						
Tharawadi	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Upper Burma—</i>						
Mandalay	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	20-0 to 26-0	20 0 0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	30-0 „ 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakokku	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Meiktila	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Arakan—</i>						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
<i>Surma—</i>						
Sylhet	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	5-0 to 6-0	7 8 0	7-0 „ 8-0	7 8 0	14-0 „ 20-0	10 0 „ 15-0
<i>Hill tracts—</i>						
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	8-0 to 18-8	8-0 to 18-0	9-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 60-0	10-0 to 60-0
Garo Hills	6-0 „ 8-0	7 0 0	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	18-0 „ 30-0	18-0 „ 30-0
Manipur . . . . .	..	8 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	15 0 0
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>						
Goalpara	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kamrup	10-0 „ 12-0	11 0 0	9-0 „ 12-0	15 0 0	20-0 „ 50-0	30 0 0
Darrang	8-0 „ 12-0	5-0 to 11-4	8-0 „ 10-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 „ 30-0	10-0 „ 30-0
Nowgong	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 14-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	11-0 „ 30-0	11-0 „ 30-0
Sibsagar	9-0 „ 10-0	8-0 „ 12-0	9-0 to 10-0	8-0 „ 12-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 45-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 „ 11-0	8-0 to 11-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 60-0	12-0 „ 60-0
Bengal—						
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>						
Naga Hills	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	15-0 to 18-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 50-0	30-0 to 50-0

**WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE
1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued**

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Sycc or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896.	1897
	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a. p.
Bengal—continued						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Backerganj	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Noakhali	5-0 „ 7-8	5 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 „ 18-0	15 0 0
Chittagong	7-0 „ 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	6 0 „ 10-0	13-0 „ 15-0	7-0 „ 20-0	13-0 to 18-0
Tippera	7-0 „ 10-0	7-0 „ 10-0	6-0 „ 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	6 0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 15-0
Dacca	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	7-0 „ 15-0	7-0 „ 15-0
Maimensingh	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	11-0 „ 14-0
<i>Deltaic—</i>						
Khulna	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9-0 „ 10-0	9 6 0	6-0 „ 7-0	6-0 „ 7-8	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Midnapur	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	11-4 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 18-0
Howrah	9 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0	16-0 „ 24-0
Calcutta	„ „	„ „	8 0 0	9 0 0	16-0 „ 16-8	18-0 to 20-0
Hooghly	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 „ 20 0	12-0 „ 20-0
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	7 8 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-8 „ 15-0	10 0 „ 13-8
Jessore	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Faridpur	9-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 „ 20-0	8-0 „ 20-0
<i>Central—</i>						
Bankura	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 9-0
Bardwan	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	14-1 to 22-8	15-0 „ 18-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 „ 12-0
Murshidabad	5 11 6	7 8 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 11-6 „ 7 8-0	12-0 „ 15-0
Santhal Parganas	4-0 to 4-8	4-0 to 4-12	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 18-12	7-8 „ 22-8
Pabna	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-8	6 0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 6-0	4-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 16-0	7-0 „ 20 0
Malda	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 „ 15-0	8-0 „ 15-0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Rangpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	* 7 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 „ 16-0	10-0 „ 16-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Darjeeling	7-0 to 15-0	8 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	10 0 0	10-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
<i>Orissa—</i>						
Puri	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4-4 „ 11-4	4-4 „ 11-4
Balasore	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0	11-0 „ 15-0
<i>Chota-Nagpur—</i>						
Singbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mánbhum	4 11 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 22-8	11-4 to 18-8
Lohárdaga	3 12 0	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	7-8 „ 18-12	5-0 „ 8-0
Palámau	6 13 0	6 1 6	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 „ 9-6	7-8 „ 9-6
Hazáribágh	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 „ 6-0	3-8 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 8-8	7-8 „ 8-8
<i>Bihár, South—</i>						
Monghyr	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 15-0	6-8 to 10-0
Gaya	3-8 „ 5-0	5 10 0	3-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	3-0 „ 10-0	4-0 „ 8-0
Patna	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	7-0 „ 8 0	7-0 „ 8-0
Shahabad	5 0 0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 6-0	5 0 0	6-0 „ 10-0	5-8 „ 10-0
<i>Bihár, North—</i>						
Purnea	3-12 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bhágálpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Darbhanga	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8	6-9 to 8-7
Muzaffarpur	4 0 0	3-0 to 4-0	6 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Sáran	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 „ 5-10	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0
Champáran	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8-0 „ 9-0	5 10 0

**WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE
1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued**

DISTRICTS	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
	R a p	R a. p	R a p	R a. p.	£ a p	£ a p
N -W. Provinces—						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 13 4	3 13 0	7 1 2	6 13 1
<i>Central—</i>						
Banda	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0
Fatehpur	2 13 0	3 4 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-10	5-10 to 7-10
Hamirpur	2-0 to 3-0	3 6 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	5-10 „ 7-8	6 15 0
Jalaun	3 13 6	3 8 9	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 13 6	6 13 6
Cawnpore	3 6 2	3 2 1	4 2 0	4 0 0	7 4 2	7 7 0
Jhansi	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 0	8 5 0	8 4 0
Etawah	4 1 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
Farukhabad	3-12 to 4-0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Mainpuri	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Etah	4 2 0	4 11 0	4-8 and 5-0	4-8 & 5-0	10 5 0	10 0 0
<i>Western—</i>						
Meerut	4 5 4	4 5 4	4 12 0	4 9 4	10 0 0	10 8 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	4 11 0	4 11	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	9 6 0
Aligarh	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bulandshahr	4-0 „ 5-0	5 0 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	8-0 & 10-0	10 0 0
<i>Submontane, East—</i>						
Ballia	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 2 0	2 11 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	6 4 0
Gorakhpur	2 13 0	2 11 3	3-8 and 4-0	3-8 & 4-0	6-0 & 7-8	6-0 & 7-8
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
<i>Submontane, West—</i>						
Shahjahanpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3-0 to 3-4	3-0 „ 3-4	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 10-0	7-8 „ 10 0
Pilibit	4 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Bareilly	3 4 0	3 2 4	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 14 0	7 15 10
Moradabad	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	4 6 0	10 0 0	8 6 4
Bijnor	2-8 to 4-0	2-2 to 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 & 9-6
Muzaffarnagar	5 0 0	4-8 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	12-0 „ 14-0	11-0 „ 12-0
Saharanpur	5-0 „ 6-0	5 0 „ 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10 0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Dehra-Dun	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Nain Tal	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	10 0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwál	4-11 & 5-10	4-11 & 5-10	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Oudh—						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Partabgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 4 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 2 0
Rae-Bareilly	4 2 5	4 2 5	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 9 9	7 9 9
Unao	4 0 0	2-13 & 3-12	5 0 0	3-12-0 & 4-3-6	8 0 0	7 8 0
Lucknow	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Hardoi	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	7 8 0	7 12 0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Fyzabad	3 12 0	1-14 to 4-0	4 0 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8
Barabanki	3 12 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gonda	3 0 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	8 0 0	7 6 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	2 14 0	2 15 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	5 12 0	6 3 6
Kheri	2 13 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0
Rajputana—						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Partabgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 11 0	5 6 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Meywar (Udaipur)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	22-0 „ 35-0	22-0 „ 35-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0

**WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE
1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued.**

DISTRICTS	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—contd.						
<i>Eastern—contd</i>						
Sirohi	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Erinpura	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	4 0 to 7-0	4-11 to 7-8	5 0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 15-12	9-0 to 28-0
Bundi	3-12 „ 5-10	6 9 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 8-0	7-8 „ 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 30-0	5-0 „ 30-0
Tonk	3-12 „ 5-10	3 12 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7 8 0
Jaipur	2-0 „ 3-0	2-13 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 „ 10-5	7-8 to 11-4
Kerauli	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 20-0	5-10 „ 20-0
Bhartpur	2-0 „ 4-0	2-8 „ 4-0	...	...	4-0 „ 17-0	4-0 „ 17-0
Alwar	2-13 „ 4-11	3-12 „ 5-10	...	1-14-0 to 3-4-6	8-7 „ 11-4	5-10 „ 15-0
Deoli Cantonment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Balmer	11 0 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	...	15 0 0	9 6 0
Anádra	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpura	3-12 to 5-10	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 11 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 9-6
<i>Western—</i>						
Jodhpur	7 8 0	4 11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Jaisalmer	5 10 0	11 0 0	...	6 0 0	9 6 0	15 0 0
Bikaner	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6-0 to 12-6-9	9-6-0 to 12-6-9
Central India—						
Indore	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Gwalior	4-11 to 5-10	5 2 0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 15-0	9-4 „ 15-4
Panjab—						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Hissar	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozpur	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Central—</i>						
Lahore	8 7 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	16 14 0	13 4 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	13 1 0	9 0 0
Jhelam	6 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	15 0 0
<i>South-eastern—</i>						
Gurgáon	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Delhi	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	12 8 0	13 2 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Submontane—</i>						
Ambala	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	13 6 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Jalandhar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Simla	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 1 0	19 12 0	20 0 0
Kangra	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Ráwalpindi	6 9 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	23 2 0	24 0 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	18 8 0	21 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	23 0 0	22 0 0
Bannu	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 0	15 13 4

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE
1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Panjab—contd.						
<i>Western—</i>						
Sháhpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Jhang	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	24 0 0	18 8 0
Multan	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0	23 10 8
Montgomery	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Deira Ismael Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	7 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	18 12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	10-0 to 18-0	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15 0	10-0 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0	30-0 to 45-0
Hyderabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30 0	30 0 0
Shikarpur	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22-8 „ 37-8	25-0 to 35-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 „ 40-0	30-0 „ 40-0
Bombay—						
<i>Konkan—</i>						
Karwar	8 7 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	15-0 to 18-0
Ratnágiri	7 0 6	7 8 0	6 5 0	9 6 0	9-7-8 „ 15-2-8	9 6 „ 15-0
Alibág	7 8 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	20-0 „ 30-0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 „ 42-0
Tanna	7 8 0	7 8 0	8-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12 0	18-0 „ 22-8	18-0 „ 22-8
<i>Deccan—</i>						
Dharwar	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-0 to 19-0	13-0 to 19-0
Belgaum	6 8 0	6 0 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	16 4 0	14 0 0
Satara	9 6 0	6 0 0	82-0 to 10-0	8 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	11-4 to 15-0
Sholapur	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-0 „ 22-8	22 0 0
Bijapur	7 8 0	3 12 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 „ 30-0	18-12 to 22-8
Poona	7-8 to 9-6	7 8 0	6-8 to 7-8	7-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 „ 25-0
<i>Khandesh—</i>						
Ahmadnagar	8 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 30-0	22-8 to 30-0
Násik	9 0 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 25-0
Dhulia	9 6 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	20-0 „ 22-0
Gujarat—						
Surat	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	19-0 to 25-0	19-0 to 25-0
Broach	5 10 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	17-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	4 11 0	4 11 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	9-6 „ 18-12
Baroda Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Godhra	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 26-0	15-0 to 19-0
Disa Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kathawár—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
<i>Western—</i>						
Nimar	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	6 ..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15 0 0
Chhindwára	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nagpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 18-12

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE
1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued

DISTRICTS	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH					
	Able bodied Agricultural Labourer		Sycc or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Central Provinces—contd						
<i>Central—</i>						
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
Saugor	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Damoh	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	12 0 0
Jubbulpore	3 0 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Mandla	3 0 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 15-0
Seoni	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bálághat	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 0 0	11-0 to 15-0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chanda	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 13-0	11-0 to 13-0
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Biláspur	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Berar—						
Buldana	6 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Bisim	7 8 0	8 12 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	20 10 0	17 0 0
Akola	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Ellichpur	6 13 0	10 0 0	7 11 0	8 0 0	20 12 0	10 0 0
Amraoti	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0
Wun	5 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	9-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 9-0	13-0 to 30-0	22-0 to 25-0
Boláram			11-1 „ 22-8	6 0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	11-1 „ 21-8
Chadarghat	7 2 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>						
Malabar	7 5 8	8 1 8	6 14 5	7 12 0	17-1-8 to 15-1-8	5-4-8 to 16 12 5
S Canara	8 7 0	8 7 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	10-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
<i>South, Central—</i>						
Coimbatore						
Nilgiris	4 0 0	4 4 3	6 5 4	6 5 4	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Salem	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
	3 13 1	3 13 4	5 2 8	5 2 8	11-10 8 to 12-10-8	11 10 5 to 12 10-5
<i>Central—</i>						
Bellary	6 4 0	5 12 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	18-12 to 20-10	15 0 to 16-14
Anantapur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Karnul	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
<i>East Coast, north—</i>						
Ganjam	5 1 6	4 11 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	9 11-6 to 11-11-6	9-11-6 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	11-5-0 „ 13-9-0	11-5-0 „ 13-9-0
Godáviri	5 13 4	5 13 4	6 2 8	6 2 8	16 5 1 „ 16 10 8	16-5-4 „ 16-10-8
<i>East Coast, central—</i>						
Kistna	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	8 0 0	17-4-0 to 19-9-4	17-4-0 to 19-9-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
<i>East Coast, south—</i>						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot	5 14 5	6 3 2	6 6 5	6 6 5	15-3-2 „ 17-14-5	15-3-2 „ 16 11-2
S. Arcot	5 1 4	5 11 0	6 3 4	6 2 6	11-14 „ 13-2	13-9-6 „ 14-8-6
Tanjore	5 12 2	5 13 5	6 8 0	6 8 0	15-12 „ 15-15	15-12 „ 16-11
Trichinopoly	5 4 2	5 15 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-3 „ 14-1	12-3 „ 14-1

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE

1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—concluded

DISTRICTS	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897	1896.	1897	1896	1897
	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a p	₹ a p.
Madras—contd						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12 6-8 to 14 13-4	12 6 8 to 14 13 4
Madura	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	13-2 „ 13 7	13-2 „ 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	10-0 to 30-0	10 0 to 30-0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 8 to 30-0	22-8 to 30-0
Kolar	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	26 4 0
Tumkur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 25 0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	3-2 to 7-8	3-2 to 6-4	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Kadur	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 6-0	5 0 0	3-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	10-0 to 25 0	25 0 0
Chitaldrug	7 8 0	9 6 0	11 4 0	15 0 0	22 8 „ 26-4	26-4 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	9-0 & 10 0	9-0 to 10 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden . . . .		..	10 0 to 15 0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 to 37 8	30-0 to 37-8

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 25th, 1897.

During the first four days of the week under review the weather was very quiet throughout India. Pressure was very uniform, though somewhat higher over Burma, Assam and Bengal, and somewhat lower over the southern half of the Peninsula than elsewhere. The winds during this period were light and variable and the weather showery. These showers were frequent and fairly heavy over the north-east of the Indian region and over the Peninsula, while they were light and scattered over Central and Upper India. On Wednesday a change commenced. The wind shifted to north and freshened in Lower Burma, and a storm was apparently crossing the Tenasserim Peninsula. This storm crossed the Bay during the next forty-eight hours and was crossing the Madras Coast between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam on Friday morning. Thence it passed into the Central Provinces, and heavyish rain with high winds was reported over the central parts of the country on Saturday morning. During the same period, *viz.*, the last three days of the week, the weather became unsettled on the Bombay side. A shallow diffused depression appeared off the Bombay Coast on Thursday, and concentrated and moved northward during the next two days, so that during that time the weather was unsettled and rainy over the whole of North Bombay. The weather, as was the case last week, was generally warmer than usual, the mean temperature of the whole country being about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ higher than the average on each day of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 19th*—Pressure had changed slightly and irregularly and was uniform throughout the whole country. The winds were light and variable, and there was no longer any sign of the south-west monsoon on either side of India. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal as well as over North Bombay, but in all other places the heat was excessive. The abnormal excess was greatest over the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab. Fairly general showers had been received over Burma, North-East India and the Peninsula, and a few scattered showers over the central parts of the country and Upper India.

Monday, September 20th—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, and the barometric readings were even more uniform than on the preceding day. Northerly breezes were reported over the western districts and very variable winds elsewhere. Temperature had fallen in Burma and the Punjab, but the general distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was much the same as on the previous day. The greatest abnormal excess, 5° to 6° , was reported from the Gangetic Plain. Heavyish, fairly general showers had been received over the Peninsula and part of North-East India and Burma, while in Central and Upper India the weather was fine.

Tuesday, September 21st—The pressure changes were slight, but were rather irregular. Readings were relatively high over Burma and relatively low over the southern half of the Peninsula, but in general the barometric readings remained very uniform. North-north-westerly winds continued to be reported from the west of India and variable light winds elsewhere. Temperature had fallen very generally, and the weather was cooler than usual over the Madras Presidency, Assam and East Bengal and Rajputana, while the abnormal excess over the Gangetic Plain was between 2° and 4° . Showers had occurred more or less generally over all parts of the country, except the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab and Sind. The heaviest amounts were reported from the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, September 22nd—The barometer had given way briskly over Tenasserim and Lower Burma, but in almost all other places the changes were slight. The pressure was less uniform than of late, readings being relatively high over Assam and Upper Burma and relatively low over the south of the Bay and over the Arabian Sea off the Bombay Coast. The wind had

shifted to the northward and freshened in Lower Burma, but elsewhere there was little change, though the northerly breezes over Western India were apparently giving way. Temperature had risen and become normal in Rajputana, but was still low for the time of year over the Madras Presidency and part of North-East India. There had been no rain over the Punjab and Sind, but elsewhere scattered showers had been received, the amounts being large in Bengal and Madras.

Thursday, September 23rd—The barometer had risen almost everywhere, the recovery having been brisk to rapid over Tenasserim and Lower Burma. A cyclonic storm had passed from the Andaman Sea out into the Bay, and the winds were cyclonic around the Bay area—blowing with the force of a gale at Diamond Island. At the same time a shallow depression had appeared off the Bombay Coast where the winds were irregularly cyclonic. Elsewhere there was not much change. The mean temperature was low over Madras, Bihar, North Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere the heat was excessive. There had been no rain over north-west and part of Central India, but elsewhere the weather had been more or less showery.

Friday, September 24th—The barometer had fallen rapidly in Ganjam and slightly across the head of the Peninsula, but elsewhere pressure had increased. The storm which was noticed over the Bay on the 23rd had reached the North Madras Coast, and strongish cyclonic winds were reported over the northern half of the Bay. The depression off the Bombay Coast had developed somewhat, and southerly to south-easterly winds prevailed over North Bombay. The mean temperature was low in Madras and in North Bombay, but was excessive elsewhere. The weather had been more or less showery over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and North Bombay, the largest amounts being reported from Bombay.

Saturday, September 25th—The barometer had risen over the Bay area and generally fallen elsewhere. The rise had been rapid in Ganjam, the fall rapid over the Central Provinces. The changes were due to the movements of the storm which had moved north-westward into the Central Provinces. The depression off the Bombay Coast was unchanged. The winds were cyclonic over the Central Provinces and on the Bombay Coast, south-easterly over Northern India and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Kathiawar and Madras and above the normal elsewhere. The Punjab, Upper Sind and Rajputana had been rainless, but elsewhere the weather had been more or less showery. Heavyish rain had fallen at some western and central stations.

Temperature.—The weather has been hotter than usual over the greater part of the country, but in Madras and in parts of North-East India there have been areas of relative coolness almost throughout the week, while on the 21st a local fall of rain over Rajputana reduced the temperature of that province to below the normal for a time.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1897							Mean variation of week.
	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+1'5	+0'9	+2'1	+2'6	+2'6	+2'3	+3'0	+2'1
Bengal and Assam	+1'0	+1'0	+0'4	+1'1	+1'0	+1'9	+1'4	+1'1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3'5	+3'6	+1'6	+0'9	+1'8	+2'5	+2'3	+2'3
Punjab	+2'4	+0'5	+1'0	+2'1	+2'4	+2'3	+3'7	+2'1
Bombay	+2'5	+2'7	+1'7	+1'5	+1'9	+0'4	+1'1	+1'7
Central Provinces and Berar	+2'5	+1'9	+1'4	+1'3	+1'7	+1'8	+0'2	+1'5
Central India and Gujarat	+1'0	+1'7	+2'0	+1'0	+2'4	+0'8	+1'4	+1'5
Sind and Rajputana	+1'5	+1'5	—1'1	+2'1	+2'6	+3'2	+1'6	+1'6
Madras	+1'2	+0'2	—0'7	—0'6	—0'6	+0'2	—1'4	—0'3
Mean for whole of India	+1'9	+1'6	+0'9	+1'3	+1'8	+1'3	+1'5	+1'5

The daily variations for the whole country exhibit a slight excess of heat on each day, the abnormal excess ranging from $0^{\circ}9$ on the 21st to $1^{\circ}9$ on the 19th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of Madras was slightly below the normal for the whole week, but that in the other provinces there was a steady constant excess

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day.

September 19th	.	.	.	.	$103^{\circ}4$	at Jacobabad
" 20th	.	.	.	.	$101^{\circ}5$	" Montgomery.
" 21st	.	.	.	.	$103^{\circ}9$	" Jacobabad.
" 22nd	.	.	.	.	$104^{\circ}4$	" "
" 23rd	.	.	.	.	$105^{\circ}4$	" "
" 24th	.	.	.	.	$106^{\circ}4$	" "
" 25th	.	.	.	.	$105^{\circ}0$	" Montgomery.

The hottest area throughout the week was thus Upper Sind and the South Punjab.

Rainfall—The rainfall this week has, as was the case last week, been extensive and widespread. Two of the rainfall divisions, *viz*—the South-East Punjab and the Baluchistan Hills—have received no rain during the week, while three other divisions, *viz*—the South and West Punjab and the west of the North-West Provinces—have had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. With these exceptions the rainfall has been general and effective. Rain over Burma, Assam and Bengal fell practically daily, but in Bihar the fall was somewhat less steady and was on the whole confined to the 20th to the 23rd, while over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the scattered showers which were received over this area occurred mainly on the first two days or the last day of the week. In the west coast districts and over the central parts of the country the rainfall was, as in North-East India, of almost daily occurrence, while in Rajputana, as in Upper India, the fall was confined to the first two and the last days of the week. In the Madras divisions rain fell daily. The table at the close of the summary shows that the rainfall for the week ranged from 5.21 inches in Malabar, 5.06 inches in Mysore, 5.11 inches in Khandesh and 4.33 inches in Tenasserim, to 0.19 inch in the Central Punjab, 0.16 inch in the west submontane division of the North-West Provinces and 0.11 inch in Sind. The actual distribution of rain differed considerably during the week from the normal distribution, the main feature of the difference being the excessive rain over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and the deficient rain over Burma and Northern India. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was less and in twenty-nine more than the normal. The region of deficient rain included roughly Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the region of excessive rain—Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The principal cases of deficiency were 2.41 inches in the Assam Hills and 2.31 inches in Deltaic Burma, but in Upper Burma, Assam (Surma), South (Oudh), the central, west, hills and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab Hills and the eastern division of the Central Provinces the deficiency exceeded one inch. The cases of excess were more marked than those of deficiency, thus—Mysore reported 4.16 inches, Khandesh 3.94 inches and Malabar, South-Central Madras, the Bombay Deccan, the East Coast (North) and Madras (Central) over two inches more than the normal. In the Bombay Deccan the rainfall was excessive in all districts, but particularly in Sholapur and Satara, and the same was true, though to a somewhat less extent, over the Madras Deccan districts, while in the Vizagapatam district the fall was exceedingly heavy.

The three concluding columns of the table, which give the monsoon rainfall up to date, show that the rainfall has been in excess of the normal by 20 per cent or more in the following divisions.—South Bihar, east, west and hills divisions of the North-West Provinces, the North and West Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan,

Sind, West Rajputana, the East Coast (North, Central and South) and South and Central Madras, it has been deficient by 20 per cent. or more of the normal in Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab, Gujarat and Baluchistan. In all the remaining divisions it has been approximately normal. Last week there was excessive rain in fourteen divisions, deficient rain in five divisions and normal rain in thirty-eight divisions, while in the week under review the numbers are seventeen divisions with excess, five with deficiency and thirty-five with a normal rainfall, so that there has been an increase in the number of divisions reporting an excess.

The following were the principal large totals during the week under review in the different provinces

Burma	Kyaukpyu	6 29 inches.
Assam	Sibsagar	4 77 "
Bengal	Mymensingh	10 09 "
North-West Provinces	Nanpara (Bahraich)	4 44 "
Punjab	Nawashahr (Jullundur)	4 35 "
West Coast	Udipi (Mangalore)	17 56 "
Central districts	Hatta (Damoh)	5 57 "
North Bombay	Bulsar (Surat)	6 78 "
Madras	Kudligi (Bellary)	11 51 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to September 25th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	4 33	4 50	— 0 17	136 33	151 22	— 10
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	0 80	3 11	— 2 31	80 02	80 53	— 1
	3 Central do	1 44	2 25	— 0 81	41 16	48 24	— 15
	4 Upper do	0 94	2 56	— 1 62	24 57	38 08	— 35
	5 Arakan	2 73	3 21	— 0 48	155 60	156 54	— 1
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	1 71	2 58	— 0 87	68 84	68 44	+ 1
	7 Assam Surma	3 00	4 03	— 1 03	80 48	90 90	— 11
	8 Do Hills	1 64	4 05	— 2 41	71 79	111 30	— 35
	9 Do Brahmaputra	2 49	2 31	+ 0 18	50 78	54 55	— 7
	10 Deltaic Bengal	1 15	1 78	— 0 63	44 75	43 08	+ 4
	11 Central do	2 81	1 90	+ 0 91	39 10	43 18	— 9
	12 North do	2 85	3 70	— 0 85	66 59	74 96	— 11
	13 Bengal Hills	3 71	4 02	— 0 31	90 39	107 36	— 16
	14 Orissa	1 93	2 67	— 0 74	38 44	41 67	— 8
	15 Chota Nagpur	1 69	1 54	+ 0 15	36 94	42 36	— 15
	16 South Bihar	1 08	1 19	— 0 11	42 00	35 08	+ 20
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODUH	17 North do	1 87	1 49	+ 0 38	39 86	40 35	— 1
	18 N-W P East	1 07	1 37	— 0 30	39 74	32 77	+ 21
	19 South Oudh	0 46	1 82	— 1 36	36 07	31 28	+ 15
	20 North do	1 61	2 05	— 0 44	40 11	34 39	+ 17
	21 N-W P Central	0 31	1 43	— 1 12	30 08	29 91	+ 1
	22 Do West	0 07	1 14	— 1 07	27 49	22 96	+ 20
	23 Do East Submontane	1 06	1 70	— 0 64	38 71	34 91	+ 11
	24 Do West do	0 16	1 85	— 1 69	41 75	37 50	+ 11
PUNJAB	25 Do Hills	0 26	1 83	— 1 57	47 57	37 98	+ 25
	26 South-East Punjab	0	0 92	— 0 92	19 43	19 98	— 3
	27 South do	0 03	0 26	— 0 23	10 88	12 87	— 15
	28 Central do	0 19	0 34	— 0 15	11 43	13 64	— 16
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 76	0 66	+ 0 10	17 76	22 72	— 22
	30 Do Hills	0 28	1 58	— 1 30	45 58	55 10	— 17
	31 North Punjab	0 32	0 20	+ 0 03	14 98	11 50	+ 30
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	32 West do	0 03	0 08	— 0 05	7 33	5 81	+ 26
	33 Malabar	5 21	2 28	+ 2 93	116 60	93 70	+ 24
	34 Madras South-Central	3 17	0 82	+ 2 35	26 55	21 13	+ 26
	35 Coorg	3 13	2 94	+ 0 09	120 48	105 40	+ 14
	36 Mysore	5 06	0 90	+ 4 16	26 82	21 77	+ 23
	37 Konkan	4 32	4 11	+ 0 21	115 84	108 17	+ 7
	38 Bombay Deccan	3 74	0 97	+ 2 77	27 08	21 62	+ 25
	39 Hyderabad North						
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	40 Khandesh	5 11	1 17	+ 3 94	20 63	19 58	+ 5
	41 Berar	1 96	1 64	+ 0 32	26 86	20 63	— 9
	42 Central Provinces West	2 06	1 68	+ 0 38	34 84	36 24	— 4
	43 Do do Central	2 80	1 55	+ 1 25	42 07	46 64	— 10
BOMBAY (NORTH)	44 Do do East	0 28	1 48	— 1 20	46 41	43 30	+ 7
	45 Gujarat	2 33	1 60	+ 0 73	31 64	41 17	— 23
	46 Kathiawar	2 14	0 99	+ 1 15	19 80	19 07	+ 4
	47 Sind	0 11	0 08	+ 0 03	8 02	4 87	+ 65
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 36	2 18	— 83
	49 Central India East	1 70	1 08	+ 0 62	32 93	33 46	— 2
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0 73	0 49	+ 0 24	21 34	25 71	— 17
MADRAS	51 West Rajputana	0 57	0 22	+ 0 35	14 89	11 33	+ 33
	52 East Coast North	4 22	2 09	+ 2 13	30 32	23 68	+ 28
	52-A Do do (a)	4 15	1 69	+ 2 46	45 00	46 65	— 4
	53 Hyderabad South	1 67	1 00	+ 0 67	21 14	19 39	+ 9
	54 Madras Central	3 37	1 05	+ 2 32	18 93	14 93	+ 27
	55 East Coast Central	1 98	1 06	+ 0 92	18 90	14 79	+ 28
	56 Do South	2 49	0 76	+ 1 73	18 20	14 00	+ 30
	57 Madras South	2 01	0 33	+ 1 68	8 65	6 13	+ 41

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Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA, 30th September, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 25th September*—Rainfall during the week heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral, Bellary and Anantapur, and elsewhere generally considerably above average expected during the week. General rainfall since April 1st now about average in all districts, except Tanjore. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample, for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general, harvests are still limited to small areas, outturns middling to fair. Pasture is improving everywhere and generally available, fodder is still very dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier. Prospects are encouraging. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—42,515 men, 89,155 women, 25,936 children, total 157,606 in the Deccan and Circars. Intermediate workers—14 men, 12 women, total 26 in Godavari. Weavers—19,139 men, 18,048 women, 1,190 children, total 38,377 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 196,009. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—206 men, 580 women, 11,200 children, total 12,076. Others—1,211 men, 2,456 women, 9,820 children, total 13,487. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—6,519 men, 7,369 women, 12,470 children, total 36,358. Total on gratuitous relief—61,921. Grand total on Government relief 257,930. Prices on which wages are calculated are—Ganjam 9, Godavari 11½, Kurnool 12, Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah 13½ and Vizagapatam 15½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 70,500.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th September*—Rain slight in Sind, beneficial in Gujarat, Konkan, the Deccan and Karnatak, more wanted in Belgaum and parts of Poona. Standing crops are thriving. Locusts have caused damage in two talukas of Karachi and three of Hyderabad, slight in three of Thar and Parkar. Reaping of autumn crops begun in Shikarpur, Kolaba and parts of Karachi, Poona, Khandesh, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Hyderabad, Broach and Khandesh and sowings in Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Nasik, and Upper Sind frontier. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Nasik and Poona. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Khandesh. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Thana, Surat, and Nasik, falling in Panch Mahals, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Khandesh, Broach and Upper Sind frontier; stationary in Kolaba. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 10½, Bijapur 9½, Sholapur 7½, Ahmednagar 8½, Poona 8½, Nasik 8½, Satara 8½, Khandesh 8, and Dharwar 11½ seers per rupee. The average numbers on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 79,700, Sholapur 94,413, Ahmednagar 98,132, Poona 18,092, Nasik 3,891, Satara 12,192, Khandesh 1,739, Belgaum 16,825, Dharwar 2,499. On test works—Ratnagiri 112, Kolaba 228; total 327,823, of whom 265,748 are relief workers and 62,075 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,751, including 2,081 in poor-houses, Sholapur 15,453, including 179 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 21,465, including 1,336 in poor-houses, Poona 33,497, Nasik 1,124, including 367 in poor-houses; Satara 5,569, including 249 in poor-houses; Khandesh 652; Belgaum 1,102; Dharwar 923; total 96,536. Total number on relief 424,359.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th September*.—The rainfall during the week was generally light, but in parts of North and East Bengal it was heavy. The general agricultural prospects of the Province continue favourable. The transplantation of winter rice is nearly over and weeding is now in progress. The harvesting of early rice, jute and early autumn crops is still going on. Floods are reported to have done some damage to the standing crops in Mymensingh and Tipperah. The preparation of lands for the spring crops is going on in some districts. In Bihar

the prices of new rice, indian-corn, and *marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) have fallen; no important change in prices has yet taken place elsewhere. Relief works now remain open only in Champaran, Darbhanga (108 persons only), Bankura, and Manbhum. The price of grain on which the famine wage is based is in—Champaran, indian-corn $19\frac{1}{4}$ seers, in Darbhanga, indian-corn 15 seers, in Bankura, rice $8\frac{2}{3}$ to $12\frac{2}{3}$ seers, and in Manbhum, rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 25th September, were—Bankura 7,817, Khulna 3,733, Patna 1,884, Shahabad 564, Saran 2,656, Champaran 2,280, Muzaffarpur 41, Darbhanga 732, Hazaribagh 165, Lohardaga 918, and Manbhum 20,325, total 41,115 against 92,287 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 365, Khulna 1,700, Saran 537, Champaran 15,054, Bhagalpur 1,858, Sonthal Parganas 1,267, Cuttack 453, Hazaribagh 2, Lohardaga 960, total 22,196 against 57,632 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 16,107, women 7,336, children 1,316, total 24,759. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 955, women 1,681, children 6,276, total 8,912. Otherwise relieved—men 1,491, women 4,834, children 1,119, total 7,444. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 3,933, women 12,176, children 5,550, total 21,659 *plus* 537 sex not shown. Private relief—relief works—Jamtara—men 84, women 109, children *nil*, total 193. Gratuitous relief—Hatwa—men 106, women 204, children 524; total 834. Cuttack—men 72, women 310, children 160, total 542. Total on private relief 1,569 against 1,674 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 29th September*—Light rain fell in most districts during the week. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Preparation of land for spring sowings continues extensively. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 25th September, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows—Agra 6,512, Etawah 2,333, Cawnpore 5,305, Fatehpur 5,636, Banda 35,739, Hamirpur 13,253, Allahabad 36,533, Jhansi 9,804, Jalaun 13,217, Mirzapur 2,602, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 2,361, Jaunpur 10,341, Gorakhpur 6,154, Azamgarh 624, Lucknow 26,620, Unao 12,905, Rai Bareilly 1,218, Hardoi 36,972, total 228,129. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—*nil*, relieved as dependants—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—6,868, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 41,731 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 221,261, total 228,129. The numbers relieved in fourteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—1,219, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 7,486 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 25,425, total 26,644. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 254,773. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling slightly. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The districts of Mainpuri, Gonda, Bara Banki and Sultanpur have been removed from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th September*.—Rain has fallen averaging about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the Delhi Division, one inch in Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Lahore and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in Amritsar, slight rainfall is also reported from Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Peshawar. Harvesting of bulrush-millet commenced in some districts. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good to average. Rain has benefited the crops in Hissar, but it is badly wanted in some districts. Crops have been damaged in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi by locusts which also appeared in Karnal and Dera Ismail Khan but have been totally destroyed there. Great millet in Lahore and maize, cotton and great millet in Gujranwala have been attacked by some insects. Condition of cattle good. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The average number of relief workers,

dependants, etc., was as follows—relief workers—2,380 men, 1,297 women, 360 children. Dependants—12 men, 4 women, 715 children. Otherwise relieved—10 men, 93 women, 107 children. The total number of persons relieved this week, including 660 in poor-houses in Delhi, was 5,638 against 4,929 last week, 3,500 being at Hissar alone. Prices are generally high and are rising in Umballa, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, falling in eight districts, and remain stationary elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{6}$ to 12, barley 12 to 15, gram $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$, great millet $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$, bulrush-millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, maize $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 and rice 5 to 6 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—great millet flour 10 seers per rupee. In Karnal the wages are paid on piece work system.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 27th September*—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with sharp showers often accompanied by thunder. Rainfall in the three Chhattisgarh districts insignificant, in most other places 2 inches or more have been received. More rain is wanted in Jubbulpore and the Simla Tahsil of Raipur. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent, though caterpillars have done slight damage to *til* in Hoshangabad and rain has somewhat injured ripe crops in Betul. Early millets, maize, and rice in unembanked fields are being harvested. Other crops are being weeded. In Seoni and Sambalpur rice in embanked lands is coming into ear. The preparation of land for spring sowings is being vigorously prosecuted, but operations are retarded in Mandla, Betul, and Hoshangabad owing to frequent showers. Spring sowings commenced in parts of Mandla and Narsinghpur. Prices have risen slightly in Saugor and in six districts they are stationary, elsewhere they have fallen, in some cases as much as one seer per rupee. The numbers of relief workers and of recipients of gratuitous relief have advanced 1,000 and 12,000 respectively. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 9,086, Damoh 11,417, Jubbulpore 21,452, Mandla 9,594, Seoni 1,403, Narsinghpur 10,726, Hoshangabad 28,344, Nimar 1,370, Betul 6,810, Chhindwara 7,926, Wardha 1,463, Nagpur 12,690, Bhandara 17,611, Balaghat 29,753, Raipur 36,077, Bilaspur 43,352, and Sambalpur 682, total 249,756. Test works—Damoh 196. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 26,428, Damoh 21,620, Jubbulpore 38,583, Mandla 27,186, Seoni 17,258, Narsinghpur 18,351, Hoshangabad 16,194, Nimar 1,904, Betul 17,207, Chhindwara 10,300, Wardha 1,102, Nagpur 3,774, Chanda 5,331, Bhandara 17,887, Balaghat 16,885, Raipur 32,754, Bilaspur 105,132 and Sambalpur 100; total 377,996. There were also 16,730 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 79,069, women 116,225, and children 53,972, with 490 unclassified. Test workers—men 76 and women 120. Dependants—men 2,465, women 2,977, and children 31,124, with 1,627 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 5,374, women 6,102, and children 10,755. Otherwise relieved—men 40,153, women 83,892, and children 113,361, with 80,166 unclassified. Total number on relief 627,948. Wage prices—Sambalpur 11, Wardha $10\frac{1}{2}$, Chanda 10, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, and Narsinghpur 9, Nimar, Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh, Bhandara, and Balaghat 8, Saugor and Hoshangabad $7\frac{1}{4}$, Chhindwara and Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Betul 7 seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 25th September*.—In Lower Burma transplanting completed in Akyab, Prome, and Herzada. Prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma good rain fell in Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Pakokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin and in fair quantities in all other districts. Transplanting for wet-weather paddy is completed in Ruby Mines and Upper Chindwin, and progressing elsewhere. The condition of standing crops continues fair, but more rain is still wanted for paddy crops in Sadaung Township of Sagaing, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Magwe and Meiktila. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Tharrawaddy, Prome and Pakokku and considerably in Rangoon, Pegu, Henzada and Tavoy, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 367, Myingyan 12,794. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 61, Yamethin 163, Myingyan 3,716. Total number on relief 17,101. Price of rice—Meiktila 9 seers 13 chittaks and Myingyan 9 seers 9 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th September*.—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding but still high in Goalpara. Transplanting of late rice nearly finished. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara and parts of Nowgong and

Kamrup where damaged by floods Ploughing for pulses in progress Tea suffering in Sibsagar from excess of rain, elsewhere doing well Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dibrugarh $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Sibsagar 8, and Tezpur 7 seers per rupee Fodder still scarce in places

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th September*—**MYSORE**—Rain 8 inches 10 cents Civil and Military station, good rain all over the State Prospects are favourable Prices have fallen in six districts Paddy sown in Tumkur and Kolar districts *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Kadur

COORG—Rainfall 2 inches 30 cents Transplanting of rice coming to a close Reaping of crops commenced Reaping of cardamoms continues Coffee berries maturing. Prices of food-grains stationary Water and fodder for cattle abundant

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 27th September*—**BERAR**—Weather warm and cloudy with moderate rainfall during the week Cotton, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *Tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are in excellent condition Land is being prepared for the winter crop, sowings continued in Melghat taluka, weeding in progress Fodder and water are enough for requirements Prices have fallen in all districts The numbers on relief were—Relief workers—Amraoti 110, Buldana 479, Ellichpur 1,153 Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 539, Amraoti 532, Basim 120, Buldana 538, Ellichpur 418 On gratuitous relief—Amraoti 104, Basim 203, Buldana 945, Ellichpur 1,044 Total number on relief 6,185 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 10, Buldana 8, Ellichpur 10, Wun 11 seers per rupee No attacks from cholera on relief works

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 1 inch 9 cents Prospects good Harvesting of autumn crops generally commenced Hot weather crops in good condition Spring sowings continue Prices still continue high, but a fall is expected when the autumn crops are harvested The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bii, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 20,086 Prices in affected districts— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in Aurangabad, 6 Mahbubnagar, $7\frac{7}{8}$ Bii, $7\frac{1}{4}$ Gulbarga, Lingsagar, Naldurg, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in Raichur, Elgandal and 8 seers per rupee Nalgonda 191 persons on gratuitous relief in Naldurg, 396 Mahbubnagar, 516 Elgandal, 714 Bii, 1,000 Lingsagar, and 1,346 Aurangabad Total number on relief 24,249 Prices—wheat $4\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $5\frac{3}{4}$, and *jowar* $8\frac{1}{11}$ seers per current sicca rupee

Central India—*For week ending 27th September*—Rain fell in all agencies during week. More rain is still required for spring crops in Bhopawar Agency Agricultural operations are in progress in every agency Crops have been slightly damaged in two districts of Bundelkhand by excessive rain, good elsewhere Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies Prices are steady in Gwalior, but still continue high elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—1,525 in Gwalior, 601 in Bhopal, 5,649 in Bundelkhand, and 6,421 in Baghelkhand On gratuitous relief—216 in Gwalior, 593 in Bhopal, 13,463 in Bundelkhand, and 3,918 in Baghelkhand Total number on relief 32,385 Prices—Bhopal $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bundelkhand $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th September.*—Rainfall in Abu 2.50 cents, Serohi 2.55, Marwar 1.14; Bhurtpur 2.41, Bikanir Tehsils 1.10, Jaisalmere 1.50 cents, slight falls elsewhere Harvesting proceeding in Serohi, Jhallawar, and Ulwar, ploughing for spring crops in Serohi, Marwar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, and Jaisalmere, other operations continue satisfactorily. Crops are thriving Prospects are favourable generally Slight damage to crops by locusts in parts of Serohi, Marwar, Bundi, Tonk, Ajmere, Jaisalmere Agricultural stock is healthy generally everywhere Pasturage or fodder is sufficient throughout. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara, Kotah, Haraoti; slight rise in Marwar, fluctuating in Bikanir, Jaisalmere, falling elsewhere. The numbers of persons on relief works were—Tonk 60, Sironj Purgannah 375, Dholepore 198. Ordinary works—Tonk 381, Dholepore 237. On gratuitous relief—Marwar

589, Tonk 2,598, Sironj 76, Chabra 62, Bundi 212, Deoli 8, Dholepore 209, Bhurtpore 59, Bikanir 29 Total number on relief 4,475 Gratuitous relief in Bikanir stopped there being no further need for it. Prices—Tonk 10, Dholepore $16\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee

Kashmir—*For week ending 28th September*—Weather fine. Threshing finished. Standing rice and maize crops in good condition Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 28th September*—No rain Fodder is sufficient Prices are stationary Condition of standing crops generally good

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th September*—Rainfall 1.00 inch Weather cool and seasonable Prospects satisfactory Upland rice is being harvested. Price— $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras	237,554	116,890	354,444	169,708	88,222	257,930	—96,514
Bombay	374,077	90,504	464,581	327,823	96,536	424,359	—40,222
Bengal	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115	—51,172
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	153	241,477	241,630	...	205,556	(b) 205,556	—36,074
Punjab	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	+ 709
Central Provinces	248,800	365,036	613,836	249,952	377,996	627,948	+ 14,112
Burma	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	— 926
Berar	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	— 594
Hyderabad	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	+ 1,386
Central India	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,195	18,190	32,385	+ 5,729
Rajputana	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	— 1,266
TOTAL	939,242	912,531	1,851,773	826,827	820,114	1,646,941	—204,832

(a) Exclusive of 22,196 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(b) Exclusive of 49,217 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratui- tous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bana Bink	793	1,459	1 159	31	1,852	1,852	32	1,992	1,992	27	295	295
17	Muzapuri		11,327	12,120		8,403	8,434		6,370	6,402		2,717	2,774
18	Bignoi		1,391	1 91		1,031	1,031		1,192	1,192		1,217	1 217
19	Moradabad		1,221	1 221		1,221	1 221		1 212	1,212		808	808
20	Dareilly		851	851		811	811		701	701		406	406
21	Muttia		1,689	1 689		1,689	1,689		1,655	1,655		1,599	1,599
22	Etab		775	775		856	856		811	811		703	703
23	Mainpuri		2,111	2,411		20	20		1,059	1,059		430	430
24	Farrukhabad		1,366	1,366		1 259	1,259		788	788		599	599
25	Budum		284	284		261	261		265	265		265	265
26	Shahjahanpu.	2,719	2,719	2,565	2,565	1,862	1,862	...	1 372	1,372			
27	Phibhit	2,072	2 072	1,986	1,986	1,941	1,981	1,897	1,897				
28	Kheri	385	385	150	1 0	339	339	289	289				
29	Sultampur	1,488	1,488	1,111	1,111	921	921	...	406	406			
30	Perthgarh	2,468	2,468	2,139	2,139	1,701	1,701	940	940				
31	Fyzabad	501	501	363	363	289	289	186	186				
32	Fatehpur	8,190	8,190	7,386	7,386	6,326	6,326	6,307	6,307				
33	Azamgarh	10 109	10,109	7,683	7,683	4,044	4,044	1,600	1 600				
34	Benares	17 163	17,163	16 182	16,182	16,095	16,095	11,466	11,466				
35	Gonda	2,456	2 456	1,993	1 993	1 287	1,287	988	988				
36	Disti	568	568	393	393	280	280	295	295				
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		21 290	373 117	397,707	15,775	131,110	347 485	15,097	288,917	304,014	153	211,477	241,630
Punjab.													
1	Hissar	8,353	7,010	15,363	5,971	7,231	13,202	5 115	17	5,132	4,065	..	4,065
2	Rohtak	..	61	61	..	63	63	..	650	650	..	654	654
3	Delhi	..	651	651	..	63	63	..	650	650	..	654	654
4	Karnal	1 116	209	1 325	902	210	1 112	1,200	210	1,410	..	210	210
5	Umballa	..	147	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB		9,469	8,078	17,547	6,873	8,074	14,947	6,621	847	7,468	4,065	864	4,929
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	11,841	16,308	28,149	10,136	24,416	34,582	9,572	21,913	31,485	10,071	24,912	33,983
2	Damoh	12,783	15,562	28,345	57,746	19,060	76,806	13,780	19,609	33,479	14,617	19,118	34,035
3	Jabalpur	23,119	45,070	68,189	24,158	41,819	65,177	23,248	30,417	53,695	25,092	32,130	57,322
4	Mandla	15,495	16,527	32,022	14,569	18,453	33,022	12,880	21,077	33,957	12 403	22,669	35,072
5	Seoni	4,198	12,999	17,197	5,098	13,282	18,380	3,711	11,118	18,129	3,081	20,911	24,995
6	Narsinghpur	22,515	14,400	36 915	20,449	14,707	35,156	18,924	13,913	32,867	15,171	15,669	30,840
7	Hoshangabad	35,053	7,787	42,840	32,652	7,557	40,209	34,453	8,081	42,534	32,621	8,218	40,839
8	Nimai	1,069	1,401	2,470	1,182	1,518	2,700	1,240	1,605	2,845	1,515	1,630	3,145
9	Betul	8,499	4,983	13,482	9,737	7,429	17,166	8,517	10,467	18,934	8,252	10,416	18,668
10	Chhindwara	14,613	4,109	18,722	12,270	3,717	15,987	10,037	7,070	17 107	9,446	8,382	17,528
11	Nagpur	7,756	8,522	16,278	8,941	8,656	17,597	8,354	9,365	17,709	7,570	9,500	17,070
12	Chanda	..	1,510	1,510	..	1,828	1,828	..	4,405	4,405	..	6,593	6,593
13	Bhandara	15,897	5,837	24,734	20,534	10 118	30,682	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	14,615	33,814
14	Dalighat	28 741	12,362	41,106	36,308	13,172	49,780	35,179	14,817	50,026	31,477	14,038	48,515
15	Rajnagar	40,909	22,955	63 864	43,069	25,694	68,763	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,064	33,855	71,889
16	Bilaspur	44,957	80,856	125,813	41,813	87,226	129,039	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,644	99,867	140,511
17	Sambalpur	800	71	871	992	..	992	992	992	992	410	183	593
18	Wardha	861	505	1,366	1,636	674	2,310	1,753	1,045	2,798	1,695	1,701	3,396
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		289,099	274,784	563,883	341,290	299,216	640,506	285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	343,007	618,308
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	792	122	914	891	134	1,025	696	122	818	317	63	380
2	Myingyan	15,998	4,004	20,002	14,799	4,215	19,014	14,199	2,835	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471
3	Yamethin	...	259	259	..	235	235	...	188	188	...	176	176
TOTAL BURMA		16,790	4,385	21,175	15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027

* Excludes of 56,769 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† Includes 8,384 gratuitously relieved on family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 15,840 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total
Benar													
1	Akola	345	4,323	4,668	340	4,326	4,666	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716
2	Basim		372	372		318	318		291	291		306	306
3	Ellichpur	2,384	2,894	5,278	1,576	2,784	4,360	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810
4	Amraoti	8	347	355	(Not reported)			134	484	618		610	610
5	Buldana		179	179		1,040	1,040	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337
6	Wun	103		103	66		66						...
TOTAL BENAR		2,840	8,115	10,955	1,982	8,468	10,450	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779
Hyderabad													
1	Raichur	15,531	5,744	21,275		302	302		176	176			
2	Naldug				21,298	216	21,514	15,709*	277	15,986		333	333
3	Gulbarga												
4	Lingsagar					1,041	1,041		388	388		1,016	1,016
5	Bir										18,777†	166	18,937
6	Mahbubnagar					254	254	.				308	308
7	Hyderabad												
8	Elgandal				.	397	397	..	1,245	1,245		884	884
9	Aurangabad						..	.			.	1,385	1,385
10	Nalgonda												...
TOTAL HYDERABAD		15,531	5,744	21,275	21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863
Central India.													
1	Bundelkhand	16,216	8,138	24,354	14,950	8,089	23,039	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992
2	Baghelkhand	10,072	5,081	15,153	10,113	4,817	14,960	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556
3	Gwalior	5,157	3,011	8,168	5,136	1,638	6,984	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108
4	Bhopal	750	678	1,428	766	701	1,470	767	649	1,456	not reported		
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		32,195	16,908	49,103	31,205	15,248	46,453	19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656
Rajputana													
1	Marwar					1,034	1,034		832	832		732	732
2	Dholpur	453	407	860	158	369	527	139	308	447	180	306	486
3	Bikaner		79	79		74	74	..	..	..		49	49
4	Jaisalmer							..	63	63	..	..	..
5	Bharatpur		251	251		196	196	..	111	111		61	61
6	Tonk	792	3,755	4,547	748	3,610	4,358	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	4,148
7	Deoli		8	8		8	8		9	9		8	8
8	Bundi	..	297	297		305	305	.	315	315		257	257
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		1,245	4,797	6,042	906	5,596	6,502	74	5,222	5,969	768	4,973	5,741†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		1,261,194	1,191,205	2,452,399	1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111	1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611	965,718	890,502	1,856,250

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldug, Lingsagar, Bu, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda

† Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldug, Lingsagar, Bu, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda

‡ Besides 1,549 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 1st October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st July 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN JULY											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	5,421	5,541	13,319							5,421	5,541	13,319
N-W P. & Oudh	10,202	7,843	16,280	2,156	1,684	20,675				12,358	9,527	45,955
Panjab	2,101	1,336	4,547	4,940	193	8,768	2,272	3,935	10,065	9,313	5,464	23,386
Cent Provs				10	299	4,058				10	299	4,058
Bombay				82,998	75,907	75,511				82,998	75,907	75,511
Sind							22,626	11,015	11,316	22,626	11,015	11,316
Madras				2,820	10,846	3,117				2,820	10,846	3,117
Berar	818	1,026		1,261	2,639	4,757				2,070	3,065	4,757
Assam	655	1,283	767							655	1,283	767
Raj. & C. I.	757	1,635	3,185	30,106	34,017	65,105				30,803	35,052	68,200
Nizam's Terr.				4,057	7,930	4,919				4,057	7,930	4,919
Mysore					38						38	
TOTAL	19,954	18,664	38,096	128,348	133,553	196,510	24,898	14,950	21,381	173,200	167,167	255,989
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	249	7,241	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	249	7,241
Bombay	*	15,216	4,692	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15,216	4,692
Sind	*	*	*	*	7,710	10,035	*	*	*	*	7,740	10,085
Madras	*	6,431	*	*	1,144	2,209	*	*	*	*	7,575	2,209
Burma	*	404	268	*	44	550	*	*	*	*	508	818
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	*	*	701	1,373	*	*	*	*	701	1,373
Foreign countries	*	630	*	*	2,390	3,631	*	*	*	*	3,070	3,631
TOTAL	*	22,990	7,201	*	12,019	18,538	*	*	*	*	35,000	25,739
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	19,954	41,654	45,299	128,348	145,572	215,048	24,898	14,950	21,381	173,200	202,167	281,728
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	116,565	46,779	4,772							116,565	46,779	4,772
N-W P. & Oudh	58,492	30,929	76,079	18,880		323				77,372	30,929	76,402
Panjab	18,593	8,077	22,435	8,529		1,051	1,080,083	145,485	246,438	1,107,595	151,562	209,924
Cent Provs		1,608	*	6,119	8,400	47	*	*	*	6,110	10,017	47
Bombay		*	*	11,616	17,324	7,351	*	*	*	11,016	17,351	7,351
Sind		*	*	*	*	*	390,877	32,181	145,095	390,877	32,181	145,095
Madras		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Berar		*	*	119	25	1	*	*	*	110	25	1
Assam	2,470	78	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,470	78	*
Raj. & C. I.		*	*	8,052	15,305	2,108	*	*	*	8,052	15,305	2,108
Nizam's Terr.		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mysore		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	196,120	87,471	103,296	53,315	41,063	10,881	1,470,960	177,666	392,133	1,720,395	306,200	506,300
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	*	75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	75
Bombay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	*
Sind	*	*	*	*	79,686	145,246	*	42	*	*	79,686	145,246
Madras	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Burma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	*	*	*	1,683	*	*	*	*	*	1,683
Foreign countries	*	*	*	*	2,337	3,509	*	2,370	*	*	4,707	3,609
TOTAL	*	*	75	*	82,023	150,538	*	2,412	*	*	84,435	150,613
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	196,120	87,471	103,361	53,315	123,086	161,419	1,470,960	180,078	392,133	1,720,395	390,635	656,913

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st July 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN JULY											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	269,021	266,637	300,740							269,021	266,637	300,740
N-W P & Oudh	76,996	107,251	129,459	813	3,000	9,825	6,002	818	992	77,800	110,251	130,261
Panjab				185						6,187	818	99
Cent. Provs.	6,372	2,557		3,218	6,306	9,916				9,590	5,803	9,916
Bombay				10,284	28,102	5,045				19,281	25,110	5,045
Sind				66	275					66	75	
Madras			2,019	4,386	9,350	2,653				4,386	9,350	2,653
Berar										1,815	1,681	17,000
Assam	1,845	4,081	12,009	6,392	4,238	4,989				6,392	4,238	4,989
Raj. & C. I.				4,220	10,399	397				4,220	10,399	397
Nizam's Terr.												
Mysore												
TOTAL	354,234	380,526	444,257	38,600	67,767	31,356	6,002	818	992	390,530	419,111	479,605
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bombay	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	*	11
Sind	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
Madras	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
Burma	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	*	*	*	670	*	*	*	*	*	670
Foreign countries	*	*	*	*	91	843	*	*	*	*	91	843
TOTAL	*	*	*	*	91	1,511	*	*	*	*	91	1,511
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	354,234	380,526	444,257	38,600	67,767	31,356	6,002	818	992	390,530	419,111	479,605
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	54	45	38							54	45	38
N-W P & Oudh	..	23	46	..	14					14	23	46
Panjab						2	83	155	554	83	155	554
Cent. Provs.	3				5	8				8		
Bombay	..			16	68	1				16	68	
Sind				..	..		381	350	596	381	350	596
Madras				..	4	21				4	68	2
Berar				..	..					
Assam				..	..					
Raj. & C. I.				..	..	37						3
Nizam's Terr.				..	..					
Mysore				..	..					
TOTAL	57	68	84	39	136	69	464	505	1,150	560	709	1,330
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bombay	*	*	*	*	*	745	929	*	*	*	745	929
Sind	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Madras	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Burma	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Foreign countries	*	*	*	*	10	..	*	*	*	*	10	..
TOTAL	*	..	*	*	755	929	*	..	..	*	755	929
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	57	68	84	39	891	998	464	505	1,150	560	1,464	2,259

* Figures not available
NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH
SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 19th September 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 18th September 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State Lines worked by companies	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	583	1,735	9,67,862	558	1,737	10,18,000	586	97,78,953	1,15,34,000	17,55,047			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	25,500	204	125	31,400	251	2,14,603	2,10,000	31,997			
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	92,630	107	862	66,000	77	8,70,064	9,25,000	54,000			
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,00,303	133	752	1,08,000	144	9,73,004	12,31,000	2,57,300			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	116	21	2,737	130	21	2,000	138	25,555	16,500	10,912			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	167	9	1,408	156	9	1,200	133	21,413	1,13,000			7,113	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Milwa (c)	191	1,815	3,45,977	191	1,815	3,02,000	166	33,25,415	30,30,000	3,01,552			
Palampur Deesa	15	17	321	19	17	100	21	5,650	5,300			359	
South India	101	1,042	1,82,903	170	1,042	1,73,000	106	19,13,680	19,71,000	57,314			
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	4,414	52	54	4,800	89	55,401	55,700	3,299			
Southern Mahatt (d)	109	1,165	1,12,177	96	1,165	1,31,000	115	12,30,111	15,18,000	5,51,559			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	28,451	96	296	32,000	108	2,00,013	1,57,000	1,55,017			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	750	75,092	99	815	79,000	97	9,97,962	11,00,000	1,13,038			
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	8,728	44	200	9,700	49	1,14,017	1,21,000	6,063			
Assam-Bengal	57	159	8,110	51	235	15,000	63	60,800	1,33,000	33,000			
Burma	145	886	1,04,557	118	888	1,30,000	153	12,17,001	13,53,000	1,35,000			
TOTAL	218	9,894	20,61,154	708	10,036	21,10,400	211	2,11,45,503	2,40,38,900	1,10,007			
State Lines worked by the State													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,14,000	218	51,50,341	71,13,000	16,22,150			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,32,810	167	875	1,33,000	152	14,61,750	15,21,000	59,250			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,84,000	472	817	3,84,000	470	34,16,874	30,10,000	3,76,874			
East Coast	89	500	30,007	60	535	61,500	114	5,15,621	7,11,000	1,05,379			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	87	25	2,680	107	25	1,100	44	76,083	10,400			6,683	
Cherai-Compinyganj	60					(g)			(f)				
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,39,761	217	5,135	12,93,000	251	1,09,10,160	1,24,03,400	1,10,3,231			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	318	1,190	4,80,337	372	1,491	4,03,000	270	40,60,231	50,44,000	83,769			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	101	2,15,380	407	461	1,90,000	432	23,07,807	2,15,000	1,51,133			
Madras	248	840	2,00,620	216	840	2,20,000	202	2,13,19,909	2,91,50,000	2,81,071			
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,00,346	343	2,792	8,22,000	204	90,01,967	1,01,18,000	5,16,033			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	240	17,477	40,03,794	239	17,960	42,20,000	235	4,10,60,720	4,71,60,300	5,99,471			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi Umbilla Kalka	157	160	25,780	161	160	44,500	250	2,40,058	3,11,000	91,042			
Tatkeesur	242	22	3,506	173	22	4,300	195	57,151	55,500			1,651	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec)	120	66	7,442	113	66	9,100	138	53,199	1,01,000	17,801			
Bengal Doonars	176	36	6,370	177	36	6,400	175	7,2015	65,800			6,248	
Dibru-Sidhi	161	78	11,704	150	78	15,200	105	1,33,300	1,77,000	43,700			
Ahmedabad-Parantij					41	1,600	39		20,300	20,300			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	14,281	280	51	15,000	294	1,61,003	1,63,000	1,907			
TOTAL	174	413	69,392	168	454	96,400	212	7,56,959	9,73,000	1,66,911			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina Goona	27	74	2,880	39	71	2,100	28	20,121	15,600			4,524	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,048	70	114	6,900	61	1,07,503	55,500			52,003	
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	950	29	35	900	26	1,15,662	12,600			3,062	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	56,010	170	334	73,300	219	6,12,703	7,15,000	1,55,207			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,081	83	13	700	54	12,809	10,400			2,409	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	14,242	132	108	11,400	106	2,08,247	1,19,000			89,247	
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,272	327	10	4,900	490	39,539	40,100	6,511			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,283	65	66	5,700	86	57,702	82,000	24,298			
The Gaekwar's Mohana	65	93	5,256	57	93	5,400	58	5,1313	58,900	4,587			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,229	77	29	2,200	76	2,34,041	25,000	2,596			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dahhor	49	72	3,413	47	79	4,000	51	31,058	38,500	7,442			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)					19	200	11		2,400	2,400			
Cooch Behar	56	22	905	45	22	1,000	45	11,112	8,000			3,112	
TOTAL	110	968	1,04,298	108	996	1,18,700	119	11,93,316	12,42,000	48,624			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr	84	334	26,240	79	334	22,700	68	2,54,779	2,54,000			779	
Jetsar-Rajkot	76	46	3,473	76	46	3,800	83	33,111	39,900	6,789			
Jamnagar					51	2,300	45		25,400	25,400			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	17,502	48	364	20,700	57	1,88,588	2,13,000	24,412			
Odeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,605	43	60	2,200	37	29,305	26,400			2,905	
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	70	94	6,858	73	94	6,400	68	68,148	75,300	7,152			
TOTAL	70	898	56,078	63	910	58,100	61	5,73,931	6,31,000	60,069			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	42,33,662	214	20,365	45,02,200	221	4,11,84,905	4,69,60,100	57,75,107			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Jatara railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
(g) Information not received
(h) Includes the Wardha (col), the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 19th September 1896.

SINCE, 30th September, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXIII of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 19th September 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 18th September 1897	Increase	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Per mile open per week	Rs								
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week										
State lines worked by companies	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>			<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>				
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
East Indian	605	1,735	9,67,562	558	1,737	10,18,000	586	2,26,50,605	2,74,37,000	37,86,394							
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	25,505	204	125	31,400	251	4,22,690	4,71,000	48,310							
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	92,030	107	862	66,000	77	24,38,940	25,91,000	1,52,060							
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,00,303	133	752	1,08,000	144	23,36,372	28,69,000	5,32,628							
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,737	130	21	2,900	138	62,631	71,100	8,469							
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	1,408	156	9	1,200	133	38,206	30,700				7,506				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	3,45,977	191	1,815	3,02,000	166	91,22,643	87,02,000				4,20,643				
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	321	19	17	400	24	26,650	19,300				7,350				
South Indian	165	1,042	1,82,903	176	1,042	1,73,000	166	43,47,926	44,22,000	74,074							
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,414	82	54	4,800	89	1,24,930	1,30,000	5,070							
Southern Mahattha (d)	116	1,165	1,12,177	96	1,165	1,34,000	115	32,92,020	38,83,000	5,90,980							
Mysore sec (Southern Mahattha)	103	296	28,451	96	296	32,000	108	7,02,940	9,51,000	2,48,060							
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	75,092	99	815	79,000	97	26,05,188	29,47,000	3,41,812							
Lucknow-Bareilly	70	200	8,728	44	200	9,700	49	3,47,986	3,82,000	34,014							
Assam-Bengal	61	159	8,119	51	238	15,000	63	2,53,676	3,75,000	1,21,324							
Burma	176	886	1,04,557	118	888	1,36,000	153	30,78,840	35,96,000	5,17,160							
TOTAL	231	9,894	20,61,184	208	10,046	21,13,400	211	5,18,52,244	5,78,77,100	60,24,856							
State lines worked by the State																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,14,000	248	1,31,03,766	1,43,19,000	12,15,234							
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,32,810	167	875	1,33,000	152	38,04,730	39,45,000	1,40,270							
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,84,000	472	817	3,84,000	470	63,23,413	59,23,000	4,00,413							
East Coast	94	500	30,007	60	538	61,500	114	11,76,672	13,90,000	2,13,328							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
Jorhat	73	25	2,680	107	25	1,100	44	46,030	45,900				130				
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200				858				
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,39,764	217	5,138	12,93,600	252	2,44,59,669	2,56,27,100	11,67,431							
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,80,337	322	1,491	4,03,000	270	1,47,60,669	1,25,07,000	22,53,669							
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,15,380	467	461	1,09,000	432	73,30,637	69,47,000	3,83,637							
Madras	253	840	2,06,629	246	840	2,20,000	262	51,59,933	56,17,000	4,57,067							
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,02,346	323	2,792	8,22,000	294	2,72,51,239	2,50,71,000	21,80,239							
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	254	17,477	40,03,294	229	17,966	42,29,000	235	10,35,63,152	10,85,75,200	50,12,048							
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	25,786	161	160	44,800	280	5,80,301	6,90,000	1,09,699							
Tarkessur	273	22	3,806	173	22	4,300	195	1,46,396	1,47,000	604							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	7,442	113	66	9,100	138	2,27,714	2,09,000				18,714				
Bengal-Doonars	146	36	6,370	177	36	6,400	178	1,28,602	1,24,000				4,602				
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	11,704	150	78	15,200	195	2,96,747	3,81,000	84,253							
Ahmedabad-Parantij				41		1,600	39		(k) 36,700	36,700							
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	14,284	280	51	15,000	294	3,92,964	3,71,000				21,964				
TOTAL	176	413	69,392	168	454	96,400	212	17,72,724	19,58,700	1,85,976							
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Bina Goona	28	74	2,889	39	74	2,100	28	43,879	48,500	4,621							
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,048	79	114	6,900	61	2,25,777	1,56,000				69,777				
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	930	29	35	900	26	(l) 15,662	49,200	33,538							
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	56,610	170	334	73,300	219	14,39,309	16,11,000	1,73,691							
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,081	83	13	700	54	71,918	32,400				39,518				
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	14,242	132	108	11,400	106	5,43,699	3,32,000				2,11,699				
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,272	327	10	4,900	490	74,057	93,000	18,943							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,283	65	66	5,700	86	1,19,220	1,46,000	26,780							
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,256	57	93	5,400	58	2,31,120	1,65,000				66,120				
Kolhapur	76	29	2,229	77	29	2,200	76	55,413	56,000	587							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,413	47	79	4,000	51	1,13,535	1,07,000				6,535				
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)				19		200	11		(m) 2,400	2,400							
Cooch Behar	63	22	995	45	22	1,000	45	29,627	25,400				4,227				
TOTAL	125	968	1,04,298	108	996	1,18,700	119	29,67,216	28,25,900	1,37,316							
Lines owned & worked by n. states																	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbdr	108	334	26,240	79	334	22,700	68	8,60,255	8,10,000				50,255				
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	3,473	76	46	3,800	83	84,796	93,600	8,804							
Jamnagar				51		2,300	45		(n) 55,400	55,400							
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	17,502	48	364	20,700	57	5,18,164	5,53,000	34,836							
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,005	43	60	2,200	37	62,567	57,800				4,767				
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	78	94	6,858	73	94	6,400	68	1,87,181	1,85,000				2,181				
TOTAL	82	898	56,678	63	940	58,100	61	17,13,163	17,54,800	41,637							
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	42,33,662	214	20,365	45,02,200	221	11,00,12,255	11,51,14,600	51,02,345							

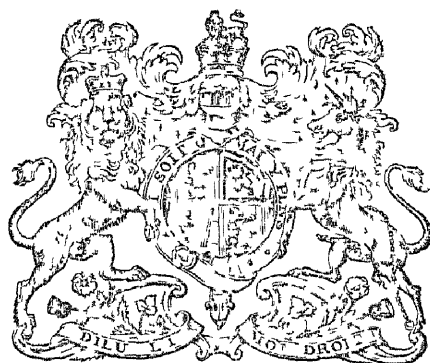
- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal Itarsi railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 18th September 1897
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th September 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 18th September 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 6th April to the 18th September 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 30th September 1897.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE,

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 2nd October 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . . .	94,953	11,615,638
	Exports . . .	51,316	4,921,234
		+ 43,637	+ 6,724,404
RANGOON	Imports . . .	2,102	370,698
	Exports . . .	421,882	29,300,505
		— 419,480	— 28,929,807
MADRAS	Imports . . .	63,700	1,177,000
	Exports . . .	11,500	108,200
		+ 52,200	+ 1,068,800
BOMBAY	Imports . . .	240,700	10,991,600
	Exports . . .	163,700	4,932,100
		+ 77,000	+ 6,059,500
KARACHI	Imports . . .	41,200	1,722,971
	Exports . . .	86,800	4,548,376
		— 45,600	— 2,825,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 2nd October 1897.
PATNA	Imports . . .	28,900	1,249,500
	Exports . . .	16,300	838,900
		+ 12,600	+ 110,600
GAYA	Imports . . .	19,400	318,600
	Exports . . .	100	95,800
		+ 19,300	+ 222,800
SHAHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	12,400	352,400
	Exports . . .	1,400	346,400
		+ 11,000	+ 6,000
SARAN	Imports . . .	14,200	1,388,300
	Exports . . .	900	173,400
		+ 13,300	+ 1,214,900
CHAMPARAN	Imports . . .	...	476,400
	Exports . . .	2,900	60,400
		— 2,900	+ 416,000
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	5,900	980,665
	Exports . . .	8,300	88,451
		— 2,400	+ 892,214
DARBHANGA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	19,700	1,345,600
	Exports . . .	10,600	134,900
		+ 9,100	+ 1,210,700
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	6,500	304,600
	Exports . . .	14,100	1,157,600
		— 7,600	— 853,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd			
BHAGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	1,100 59,300 —58,200	329,134 1,137,421 —808,287
PURNEA (")	Imports Exports	1,000 4,800 —3,800	122,335 177,681 —55,546
MALDA	Imports Exports	. ..	2,200 2,000 +200
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	169 299 —130	247,463 465,684 —218,221
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	1,700 400 +1,300	384,200 58,498 +325,702
DINAJPUR (")	Imports Exports	100 1,600 —1,500	66,200 416,884 —350,684
JALPAIGURI	Imports Exports	16,200 1,204 +14,996	377,203 16,522 +360,681
DARJEELING	Imports Exports	2,600 400 +2,200	170,600 7,000 +163,600
RANGPUR	Imports Exports	5,300 4,000 +1,300	62,300 84,500 —22,200
BOGRA	Imports Exports	5,000 1,000 +4,000	70,100 298,900 —228,800
PABNA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	4,100 ... +4,100	279,800 22,300 +257,500
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports Exports	600 4,900 —4,300	32,500 32,000 +500
NARAINGANJ	Imports Exports	. ... ...	33,800 163,000 —129,200
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	2,190 2 +2,188	87,109 9,718 +77,391
FARIDPUR	Imports Exports	9,800 700 +9,100	216,300 127,200 +89,100
BACKERGANJ	Imports Exports	... 300 —300	2,000 47,700 —45,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	500	48,404
	Exports	500	40,563
		...	+ 7,841
NOAHALI	Imports . . . . .	.	700
	Exports . . . . .	.	6,900
			— 6,200
CHITTAGONG	Imports	4,000	611,942
	Exports	400	135,520
		+ 3,600	+ 170,422
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	100	184,100
	Exports	14,200	1,557,900
		— 14,100	— 1,073,500
BIRBHUM	Imports	900	37,600
	Exports	13,800	1,665,000
		— 12,900	— 1,627,400
HOOGLHY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,100	119,000
	Exports	2,800	87,300
		— 1,100	+ 32,000
MIDNAPUR *	Imports . . . . .	...	361 054
	Exports . . . . .	...	1,436,408
		...	— 1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	300	34,200
	Exports	100	20,100
		+ 200	+ 8,100
NADIA	Imports	6,700	829,500
	Exports	6,000	874,700
		+ 700	— 45,200
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	200	66,600
	Exports	6,900	309,800
		— 6,700	— 243,200
JESSORE (" ")	Imports	600	272,300
	Exports	1,400	71,700
		— 800	+ 200,600
KHULNA	Imports	800	17,000
	Exports	100	34,300
		+ 700	— 17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	800	204,300
	Exports	200	2,800
		+ 600	+ 201,500
LOHARDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MÁNBHUM	Imports	3,400	216,900
	Exports	100	8,300
		+ 3,300	+ 208,600
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	9,133
	Exports	200	48,900
		...	— 39,767
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	..	3,004
	Exports . . . . .	..	5,978
		...	— 2,974

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
BENGAL—concd			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . . . .	...	2,130
	Exports . . . . .	...	337,402
			—335,272
BALASORE (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,500	24,000
	Exports	32,100	1,200,800
		—30,600	—1,176,800
PURI	Imports	442	2,757
	Exports	4,046	59,329
		—3,604	—56,572
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	2,941	273,566
	Exports	11,772	230,802
		—8,831	+42,764
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	700	218,800
	Exports	18,700	502,700
		—18,000	—283,900
MEERUT	Imports	2,300	329,340
	Exports	17,700	657,359
		—15,400	—328,019
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . . .	...	46,600
	Exports	7,400	816,700
		—7,400	—770,100
ALIGARH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,900	160,400
	Exports	31,300	881,300
		—28,400	—720,900
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	1,180	88,027
	Exports	7,225	171,152
		—6,045	—83,125
AGRA	Imports	8,500	558,700
	Exports	9,300	536,700
		—800	+22,000
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,900	119,100
	Exports	2,100	29,300
		—200	+89,800
MAINPURI	Imports	700	17,700
	Exports	700	30,800
		—700	—13,100
ETAWAH	Imports	100	67,000
	Exports	1,200	50,700
		—1,100	+16,300
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	300	19,800
	Exports	5,400	221,500
		—5,100	—201,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending and October 19	30th January to and October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—contd			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	29 00	237 900
	Exports	100	11,700
		+28 00	+226,200
MORADABAD	Imports	1100	216,600
	Exports	3300	129,700
		+800	+86,900
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	1,300	67,164
	Exports	1,200	31,042
		+100	+36,122
BUDAUN	Imports	40	1,600
	Exports	400	23,000
		—400	—21,400
PILIBIT	Imports	100	51,325
	Exports	100	7,000
			+44,325
BAREILLY	Imports	800	10,000
	Exports	100	21,500
		+700	+11,500
Allahabad Division—			
CANNONPORE	Imports	16,800	1,000,000
	Exports	12,700	700,000
		+4,100	+300,000
FATEHPUR (including week)	Imports	5,800	25,000
	Exports	800	3,000
		+5,000	+22,000
BANDA	Imports	3,200	65,700
	Exports	2,100	10,000
		+1,100	+55,700
HAMIRPUR	Imports	1,500	15,000
	Exports	200	4,000
		+1,300	+11,000
ALLAHABAD	Imports	18,000	1,200,000
	Exports	1,200	10,000
		+16,800	+1,190,000
JHANSI	Imports	12,400	10,000
	Exports	800	21,000
		+11,600	+11,000
JALAUN	Imports	7,800	20,000
	Exports	600	10,500
		+7,200	+9,500
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	21,500	685,000
	Exports	200	48,300
		+21,300	+636,700
MIRZAPUR	Imports	4,700	251,615
	Exports	300	11,063
		+4,400	+240,552
JAUNPUR	Imports	4,500	228,000
	Exports	200	43,500
		+4,300	+184,500
GHAZIPUR	Imports	1,000	162,400
	Exports		84,700
		+1,000	+77,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—concl'd			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .	..	26,800
	Exports . .	4,100	365,000
		—4,100	—338,200
BALLIA			
	Imports . .	2,100	83,086
	Exports . .	1,004	65,837
		+1,096	+17,249
GORAKHPUR			
	Imports . .		136,100
	Exports . .	300	528,900
		—300	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL			
	Imports . .	...	6,700
	Exports . .	.	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL (<i>preceding week</i>)			
	Imports . .	900	28,000
	Exports . .	.	84,200
		+900	—56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW			
	Imports . .	12,500	537,500
	Exports . .	2,400	91,500
		+10,100	+446,000
UNAO			
	Imports . .		62,200
	Exports . .	300	900
		—300	+61,300
RAE-BARELI			
	Imports . .	6,800	279,900
	Exports . .	300	10,800
		+6,500	+269,100
SITAPUR			
	Imports . .	100	22,895
	Exports . .	10,900	424,400
		—10,800	—401,505
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)			
	Imports . .	.	12,700
	Exports . .	4,000	171,800
		—4,000	—159,100
HARDOI			
	Imports . .	500	167,000
	Exports . .	1,000	51,900
		—500	+115,100
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)			
	Imports . .	2,200	245,600
	Exports . .	1,700	341,800
		+500	—96,200
GONDA			
	Imports . .	3,300	208,132
	Exports . .	200	203,000
		+3,100	+5,132
BAHRAICH			
	Imports . .		8,810
	Exports . .	300	212,400
		—300	—203,590
BARABANKI			
	Imports . .	100	70,300
	Exports . .	8,700	333,500
		—8,600	—263,200
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR			
	Imports . .	1,239	47,549
	Exports . .	2,870	138,702
		—1,631	—91,153
BIKANER			
	Imports . .	7,124	217,967
	Exports . .	.	5
		+7,124	+217,962

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +],

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports . Exports .	8,600 4,300 + 4,300	343,000 104,755 + 238,245
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports . Exports .	6,800 6,600 + 200	1,087,600 107,800 + 979,800
Rohtak (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . Exports .	900 600 + 300	7,100 4,800 + 2,300
Gurgaon (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . Exports .	1,300 12,800 —11,500	112,900 235,800 —122,900
Delhi	Imports . Exports .	12,500 8,000 + 4,500	893,200 460,900 + 432,300
Karnal	Imports . Exports .	300 800 —500	56,822 56,200 + 622
Ambala	Imports . Exports .	13,900 1,400 + 12,500	443,000 72,600 + 370,400
Simla	Imports . Exports .	1,500 . + 1,500	75,500 200 + 75,300
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports . Exports .	4,100 22,800 —18,700	108,600 947,700 —839,100
Ludhiana	Imports . Exports .	2,100 20,900 —18,800	127,800 805,900 —678,100
Ferozpur	Imports . Exports .	1,500 6,900 —5,400	357,000 840,000 —490,400
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports . Exports .	9,400 4,800 + 4,600	209,300 215,200 —5,900
Jhang	Imports . Exports .	200 2,200 —2,000	28,500 180,300 —151,800
Montgomery	Imports . Exports .	2,300 900 + 1,400	115,800 28,100 + 87,700
Lahore	Imports . Exports .	14,019 16,830 —2,811	523,821 450,231 + 73,590
Amritsar	Imports . Exports .	6,500 12,100 —5,600	319,100 611,500 —292,400
Gurdaspur	Imports . Exports .	100 4,600 —4,500	61,700 431,318 —369,618

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . .	300	140,700
	Exports . .	... + 300	62,800 + 77,900
GUJRÁT	Imports . .	2,400	153,600
	Exports . .	1,100 + 1,300	37,100 + 116,500
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . .	1,600	123,900
	Exports . .	4,900 — 3,300	545,100 — 421,200
SHAHPUR	Imports . .	700	77,400
	Exports . .	2,300 — 1,600	84,200 — 6,800
JHELAM	Imports . .	2,254	221,798
	Exports . .	2,354 — 100	33,413 + 188,385
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . .	40,000	1,099,751
	Exports . .	2,500 + 37,500	115,700 + 984,051
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . .	6,500	303,100
	Exports . .	8,400 — 1,900	355,000 — 51,900
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . .	100	7,570
	Exports . .	100 .	124,157 — 116,587
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . .	500	22,000
	Exports . .	5,000 — 4,500	234,300 — 212,300
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . .	500	8,601
	Exports . .	4,800 — 4,300	168,300 — 159,699
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . .	16,400	621,800
	Exports . .	6,300 + 10,100	382,200 + 239,600
KAIRA	Imports . .	2,000	221,000
	Exports . .	4,300 + 2,300	209,100 + 11,900
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . .	13	17,655
	Exports . .	2,996 — 2,983	662,983 — 645,328

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd			
BROACH	Imports	7,300	391,131
	Exports	1,200	281,566
		+ 6,100	+ 109,565
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	12,600	6,68,000
	Exports	5,500	227,100
		+ 7,100	+ 151,200
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,112	194,887
	Exports	12	5,178
		+ 1,100	+ 189,709
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	6,900	1,053,900
	Exports	700	15,100
		+ 6,200	+ 1,038,800
NÁSIR	Imports	5,600	690,800
	Exports	500	87,800
		+ 5,100	+ 603,000
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,400	327,300
	Exports	2,700	79,700
		— 1,300	+ 247,600
POONA	Imports	7,100	1,108,121
	Exports	1,500	49,500
		+ 5,600	+ 1,058,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	5,000	191,200
	Exports	400	213,400
		+ 4,600	+ 277,800
SATARA	Imports . . . . .	...	622,194
	Exports . . . . .	...	25,110
			+ 597,284
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	12,700	549,100
	Exports	400	181,100
		+ 12,300	+ 368,000
BIJAPUR	Imports	5,100	714,700
	Exports	700	15,000
		+ 4,400	+ 699,700
DHARWAR	Imports	2,400	240,333
	Exports	8,900	616,221
		— 6,500	— 366,588
TANNA	Imports	1,600	217,400
	Exports	600	355,700
		+ 1,000	— 138,300
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,800	129,767
	Exports	5,800	145,120
		— 4,000	— 15,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports	3,955	831,085
	Exports	702	85,897
		+ 3,253	+ 745,188
KANARA	Imports . . . . .	...	27,500
	Exports . . . . .	...	126,700
		...	— 99,200
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	12,500	710,600
	Exports	600	23,900
		+ 11,900	+ 686,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports Exports	6,043 36,312 —30,269	159,045 2,214,977 —2,055,932
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports Exports	9,900 4,800 +5,100	397,700 373,200 +24,500
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports Exports	2,500 9,300 —6,800	30,600 325,300 —294,700
HYDERABAD	Imports Exports	... ..	172,100 273,700 —101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports Exports	16,400 300 +16,100	367,000 22,460 +344,540
JUBBULPORE	Imports Exports	4,500 13,800 +700	453,400 276,500 +176,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports Exports	4,800 1,000 +3,800	211,300 96,200 +115,100
HOSHANGABAD	Imports Exports	6,100 300 +5,800	269,300 45,200 +224,100
NIMAR	Imports Exports	1,500 2,600 —1,100	277,800 36,500 +241,300
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports Exports	3,200 900 +2,300	118,000 22,000 +96,000
NÁGPUR	Imports Exports	8,300 2,700 +5,600	609,200 130,900 +478,300
CHÁNDA	Imports Exports	400 400 ...	16,900 72,000 —55,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports Exports	1,100 1,100 ...	392,600 100,700 +291,900
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports Exports	900 2,800 —1,900	122,700 514,900 —392,200
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	1,400 400 +1,000	210,359 60,098 +150,261
SAMBALPUR	Imports Exports	100 12,300 —12,200	1,000 641,500 —627,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . . .	5,100	367,700
	Exports . . .	1,000	26,000
		+ 4,100	+ 341,700
West—			
AROLA	Imports . . .	4,200	267,900
	Exports . . .	800	134,800
		+ 3,400	+ 133,100
BULDĀNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	560	52,716
	Exports . . .	200	5,300
		+ 360	+ 47,416
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	8,100	197,800
	Exports . . .	200	136,100
		+ 7,900	+ 61,700
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	13,000	627,900
	Exports . . .	400	41,900
		+ 12,600	+ 586,000
GODĀVARI	Imports . . .	8,100	226,600
	Exports . . .	41,100	1,701,700
		— 33,000	— 1,475,100
KISTNA	Imports . . .	1,300	51,774
	Exports . . .	9,900	1,238,707
		— 8,600	— 1,186,933
NELLORE	Imports . . .	300	27,558
	Exports . . .	800	92,604
		— 500	— 65,046
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	100	132,300
	Exports . . .	700	40,300
		— 600	+ 92,000
BELLARY	Imports . . .	6,300	628,600
	Exports . . .	4,500	165,400
		+ 1,800	+ 463,200
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	2,600	144,600
	Exports . . .	1,700	183,500
		+ 900	— 38,900
CUDDAPAH	Imports . . .	2,400	145,000
	Exports . . .	1,900	125,000
		+ 500	+ 20,000
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	4,400	327,900
	Exports . . .	24,500	739,500
		— 20,100	— 411,600
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	600	32,400
	Exports . . .	10,900	327,200
		— 10,300	— 294,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	1,000	101,500
	Exports . . .	16,800	1,091,300
		— 15,800	— 989,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 2nd October 1897	30th January to 2nd October 1897
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM	Imports . .	200	43,300
	Exports . .	7,200 —7,000	506,200 —462,900
COIMBATORE	Imports . .	9,600	398,200
	Exports . .	6,200 + 3,400	1,011,900 —613,700
TRICHINOPOLI	Imports . .	839	51,498
	Exports . .	16,169 —15,330	341,880 —290,382
TANJORE (incomplete)	Imports . .	16,000	191,000
	Exports . .	104,800 —88,800	4,186,200 —3,995,200
MADURA	Imports . .	8,100	112,000
	Exports . .	11,500 —3,400	671,400 —559,400
TINNEVELLY	Imports . .	28,800	963,800
	Exports . .	21,600 + 7,200	822,100 + 141,700
MALABAR	Imports . .	20,100	1,865,700
	Exports . .	3,500 + 16,600	419,000 + 1,446,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . .	1,500	114,320
	Exports . .	300 + 1,200	628,790 —514,470

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THREE MONTHS
ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897

No 419 R Stat, dated Simla, the 24th September 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 10 R Stat., dated the 16th January 1896

Government of India order No. 469 R. Stat., dated the 25th November 1896.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No 350 Stat., dated the 17th September 1897, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the three months ending with the 31st March 1897

1.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 2392 and 2393 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 8 and injury to 45 persons. The table below shows that, while the number of persons killed and injured was somewhat above the average (due mainly to the accident at Gholvad station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, on the 9th January 1897, in which 5 persons were killed and 24 injured), the total number of accidents was considerably below the average.

The forms of accident returns having been revised with effect from the 1st January 1895, under the orders in Government of India Circular No. 7 Railway, dated the 19th April 1895, the averages with which comparison is made are those of the corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896 only. From the year 1900 the averages will be those of the corresponding periods of the previous five years.

	NUMBER			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		NUMBER OF SERVANTS		TOTAL ALL CLASSES	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890)	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
<i>Standard gauge.</i>									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897	16	519	535	4	(a)31	3	11	7	42
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	23	593	616	1	(a)22	3	11	4	33
<i>Metre gauge</i>									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897	27	405	432	.	(b)3	1	...	1	3
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	22	454	476	(b)2	1		2	2	3
<i>Special gauges</i>									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897	3	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all gauges for the three months ending with the 31st March 1897	46	948	994	4	(c)34	4	11	8	45
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	48	1,063	1,111	(a)3	(a)23	3	13	6	36

(a) Of these, two were not passengers.

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Of these, five were not passengers

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, notwithstanding an increase of 5.53 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 1.10 per cent in the train-mileage run during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, the number of accidents decreased by 117 or 10.53 per cent. as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS					
	ACCIDENTS		MEAN MILEAGE		TRAIN-MILEAGE	
	No	Per cent	Miles	Per cent	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard . . .	—81	—13.15	+562	+5.05	—71,937	—0.60
Metre . . .	—44	—9.24	+501	+6.40	+251,731	+4.92
Special . . .	+8	+42.11	.	...	+9,450	+8.14
TOTAL .	—117	—10.53	+1,063	+5.53	+189,244	+1.10

3. The following table, showing the increase and decrease of accidents of different classes on the standard and metre gauge lines, brings out the fact that, although the general total showed a decrease, there were large variations in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease
	Serious.	Minor.	Total	
<i>Standard gauge.</i>				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	+1	—17	—16	—69.57
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails . . .	—3	—33	—36	—78.26
Trains running over cattle on the line .	...	+22	+22	+10.95
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines .	...	—13	—13	—38.24
<i>Metre gauge.</i>				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails . . .	+2	—12	—10	—35.71
Trains running over cattle on the line .	+1	+40	+41	+20.81
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines .	..	—18	—18	—78.25
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	—14	—14	—29.17
Fire in trains . . . . .	...	—19	—19	—70.37
Under the head "Other accidents" .	—1	—16	—17	—62.96

It will be observed from the foregoing that, except the head "Trains running over cattle on the line," all the other heads showed decreases

4 The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 64, next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 52, then the East Indian railway with 35, the Madras railway with 33, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 31, and the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge) with 30. This is believed to be, to some extent, due to a large number of animals having strayed or been driven on to railway land for grazing purposes, owing to the scarcity of fodder due to the prevailing drought.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Cooch Behar railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 1,894 train-miles run, the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 4,961; then the Bengal Doons, the Morvi, the Jorhát, and the Jodhpore-Bikaner railways with averages of 1 in 6,912, 1 in 8,646, 1 in 9,794, and 1 in 10,515, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Bengal and North-Western railway, *viz.*, 1 in 234,949 train-miles run, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 216,396, then the East Indian railway with 1 in 93,985, the North Western State railway with 1 in 87,662, the Burma railways with 1 in 61,535, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 58,121.

5. Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was highest on the Jorhát State railway, on which 1 accident occurred on an average in 1,632 train-miles, next to that line comes the Cooch Behar railway, with 1 accident in 1,894 train-miles, then the Assam-Bengal, the Morvi, the Bengal Doons and the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) railways, with averages of 1 in 2,997, 1 in 3,325, 1 in 3,456, and 1 in 6,553, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 1 in 36,550 train-miles, the North Western State railway coming next with 1 in 28,097, then the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 27,442, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 25,573, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 25,211 and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 24,217.

II—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years in the table below

GAUGES.	THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897								AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS							
	PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS		OTHERS		TOTAL		PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Standard	12	44	36	53	103	22	151	119	14	26	23	55	74	16	111	167
Metric	2	14	13	14	25	13	40	41	4	10	14	19	28	10	46	44
Special	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	14	58	49	67	128	36	191	161	18	36	38	75	102	26	155	172

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, except under "Passengers killed", and "Servants injured" the number of persons killed and injured compares unfavourably with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The increase is attributable, to some extent, to the additional mileage worked, due to the opening of new lines.

III.—Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned

7. The following table shows for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative figures for the corresponding previous quarter are also given

	THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897		THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1896	
	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured
Standard	8	28	14	41
Metre	10	12	..	9
Special . . . . .	.	1	...	1
TOTAL	18	41	14	51

IV.—Statistical results.

8. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the two previous years are also given.

PARTICULARS	THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897.				AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS			
	Standard	Metre	Special	Total	Standard	Metre	Special	Total
Mean mileage worked . Miles	11,692	8,325	267	20,284	11,130	7,824	267	19,221
Train-mileage run	11,902,687	5,368,224	125,572	17,396,483	11,974,624	5,116,493	116,122	17,207,239
Number of passengers carried . No.	20,668,659	13,985,973	218,016	34,872,648	22,213,477	13,372,786	231,683	35,817,946
Number of passenger-units carried one mile	1,002,364,332	521,954,117	5,688,964	1,530,007,413	1,083,415,176	526,970,747	6,067,634	1,616,453,557
Number of accidents	535	432	27	994	616	476	19	1,111
Do do per 100,000 train miles run	4.49	8.05	21.50	5.71	5.14	9.30	16.36	6.46
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains	4	..	...	4	1	..	..	1
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 5,167,165	..	..	1 in 8,718,162	1 in 22,213,477	..	..	1 in 35,817,946
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains	29	..	..	29	20	1	..	21
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 712,712	..	..	1 in 1,202,505	1 in 1,110,674	1 in 13,372,786	..	1 in 1,705,616
Number of passengers killed from all causes	16	2	..	18	15	4	..	19
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 1,291,791	1 in 6,992,987	..	1 in 1,937,369	1 in 1,480,898	1 in 3,343,197	..	1 in 1,885,155
Number of passengers injured from all causes	73	14	..	87	46	11	..	57
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 283,132	1 in 998,998	..	1 in 400,835	1 in 482,902	1 in 1,215,708	..	1 in 628,385
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes	89	16	..	105	61	15	..	76
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 232,232	1 in 874,123	..	1 in 332,120	1 in 364,155	1 in 891,519	..	1 in 471,288
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile	1 in 11,262,521	1 in 32,622,132	..	1 in 14,571,499	1 in 17,760,905	1 in 35,131,383	..	1 in 21,269,126

It will be seen that the comparison is generally unfavourable for the reasons explained in paragraph I (1) *ante*.

V.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the first quarter of 1897.

9. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to person, and shows the railways on which they occurred

RAILWAY	Number of accidents reported during the 1st quarter of 1897	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		SERVANTS		TOTAL	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
<i>Standard gauge</i>							
East Indian	3	...	3	.	2	...	5
Indian Midland	1	...	1	.	...		1
North Western	1	...		2	2	2	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1		2	.	..	.
Eastern Bengal	2	.	3	...	2	..	5
Great Indian Peninsula	2		...	...	3	..	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	4	22	1	2	5	24
<i>Metre gauge</i>							
Burma	1		...	1		1	.
Eastern Bengal	1	..	1	...		..	1
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandar	2	...	2	...	.	.	2
TOTAL	15	4	34	4	11	8	45
AVERAGE OF THE TWO CORRESPONDING QUARTERS OF 1895 AND 1896	16	3	23	3	13	6	36

The increase in the total number of persons killed and injured during the first quarter of 1897, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years, was mainly, as already explained in paragraph 1, due to the accident at Gholvad station on the 9th January 1897 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway. Particulars of this accident are briefly given in paragraph 10.

10. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of life or injury to person is given below.

East Indian railway.—On the 7th January 1897, an up goods train collided with another standing on the home line at Gangpur station. The accident was due to the carelessness of the station master, who assuming that the latter train had passed his station allowed the former train in. Two railway servants were injured.

On the 11th January 1897, an outgoing engine of a mail train collided with the front brake-van while backing on to the train at Tundla. Two passengers were slightly injured.

On the 3rd February 1897, a country cart was run into by the branch train on the Cawnpore Mills branch, owing to the bullocks having taken fright. One of the occupants of the cart was injured.

Indian Midland railway.—On the 17th February 1897, a down mail train ran into a bullock-cart at the level crossing at mile 281, between Antri and Gwalior stations, owing to the gates not having been closed by the gate-keeper before the arrival of the train. The cartman was injured.

North Western State railway.—On the 23rd January 1897, a sub-inspector's trolley was run into by an up Quetta mail train in a deep cutting at mile 479—17 near Kóchálí, owing to neglect on the part of the sub-inspector. Two railway servants were killed and the sub-inspector and a trolley man were injured.

Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.—On the 12th February 1897, the engine of an up mail train while backing collided with the train at Fyzabad. Two passengers were slightly injured by the shock.

Eastern Bengal State railway—(standard gauge). On the 15th January 1897, during shunting operations, an Eastern Bengal State railway up goods train collided with an East Indian railway up goods train at Naiháti station, owing to the carelessness of the shunter. A railway servant was injured.

On the 13th March 1897, a Bengal Central railway mixed train collided with an Eastern Bengal State railway goods train at Ránaghat junction station, owing to the carelessness of the assistant station master. Three passengers and one railway servant were injured.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 16th January 1897, an engine, while entering the locomotive yard at Sohagpur, was turned on to the wrong siding and collided with another. A railway servant was injured.

On the 26th January 1897, the traffic between Jalamb and Murtajápur Nágpur branch, was blocked and the telegraphic communication stopped owing to trees having fallen on the wires and across the line during a heavy storm. Two railway servants were also injured by the pilotman's hut having blown down.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway—On the 9th January 1897, after the engine and four leading vehicles of an up mail train, which was booked to run through Gholvad station had passed the north points on the platform line, on which a down mixed train was standing, the pointsman discovering his mistake threw over the points for the main line, thus splitting the train and causing derailment of some of the vehicles. The front portion of the mail train collided with the mixed train, resulting in serious damage. Four passengers and a railway servant were killed and twenty-two passengers and two railway servants were injured.

Burma railways.—On the 27th January 1897, a shunting engine was allowed on to the second line, Malogon siding, at Pasundaung station, and collided with a train of empty wagons standing there, due to carelessness of the head pointsman. A railway servant was killed.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—(metre gauge). On the 17th March 1897, a down mail train ran into a cart while it was crossing the line at the level crossing at mile $\frac{16}{3}$ within the station points of Málánchi. The cartman was injured.

Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway.—On the 10th February 1897, a bullock-cart was knocked off the line by the engine of an up mail train at a level crossing near Vadal station. The cartman was injured.

On the 12th March 1897, a plough drawn by bullocks, whilst crossing the line when a down mixed train was approaching, was smashed by the engine of the train, and the ploughman was injured.

ORDER —Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
 The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg
 The Resident at Hyderabad
 The Resident in Mysore
 The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan
 The Director General of Railways
 The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

1. Abstract returns of accidents for the three months ending with the 31st March 1897.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 419 R. Stat.,
dated the 24th September 1897.

ABSTRACT No 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES		METRE GAUGE LINES		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES		TOTAL ALL GAUGES	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
PASSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc	4	29			...		4	29
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	12	44	2	14	...	...	14	58
SERVANTS —								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	3	11	1	...	...		4	11
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	36	53	13	14	...	...	49	67
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	3	5	3	2	...	...	6	7
Trespassers	62	13	18	12	.	1	80	26
Suicides	31	6	4	1	...	...	35	7
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	7	...	...	1	...	...	7	1
TOTAL .	158	161	41	44	...	1	199	206

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the THREE months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

[illegible]

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Parkesur railways,
(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property
of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The railway was worked by State
Agents, up to the 31st December 1894, after which date the working of the line
was transferred to the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(c) Including the Bhopal-Jabalpur, the Bina-Gauna and the Bhopal 'Ujan' railways
(d) " the Hyderabad-Bhimadoli, the Majapura-Bhatinda, and the Jaunpur and
Kachar railways.
(e) " the Wardha-Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsagar and the
Amravati railways.

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS ETC

(a) Including the Palanpur Deesa and the Gaekwar's Mehsena railways
(b) " the Guntakal Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta),
the Kolhapur, the Yeavantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore
Namangal railways
(c) " the Mayavaram Mutpet railway.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS														FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN													
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS ETC												From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos 3 and 4		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN											
		Killed	Injured	1 From falling between trains and platforms	2 Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains	3 Whilst crossing the line at stations	4 By closing of carriage doors	5 Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	6 Other accidents	Total	Total Passengers	Killed	Injured	1 Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles	2 By coming in contact whilst riding on vehicles, during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., and on adjacent lines	3 Whilst passing over a stand and upon buffers during shunting	4 When getting on or off, or falling, or being run over, etc., by engines, etc.	5 Whilst breaking, springing, or checking wheels	6 Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	7 Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting									
	Brought forward																												
	Mitre gauge—concluded																												
XLIX	State lines worked by the State.																												
L	Eastern Bengal (a)																												
	Cawnpore-Burhwal																												
	Assisted companies																												
LI	Deoghur																												
LII	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)																												
LIII	Bengal Doonies																												
LIV	Dibrui Sadia																												
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																												
LXVI	Jodhpore Bikaner—Jodhpore section																												
	Bikaner "																												
LXVII	Oodeypore-Chitor																												
LXVIII	Bhāvnagar Gondal—Junāgadh Porbandar (c)																												
	TOTAL																												
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods																												
	Special gauges																												
LXXV	State line worked by the State. Jorhat (2' 6")																												
	Assisted company.																												
LXXVI	Darjeeling Himalayan (2' 6")																												
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																												
LXXVIII	The Gakwai's Dabhoi (2' 6").																												
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																												
LXXX	Cooch Behar (2' 6")																												
	Line owned and worked by native state.																												
LXXXI	Morvi (2' 6")																												
	TOTAL																												
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods																												
	GRAND TOTAL																												
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods																												

(a) Including the Kanpur-Dharla 2' 6" gauge branch
(b) " the Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkhand and Kumaon).
(c) " the Jetalpur Rajkot railway.

N. 2—concluded.

by the TRAVELLING OF TRAINS or the MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—concluded

VANS														OTHERS														Total all cases		Classification Number							
ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, LICO														OTHERS																							
8. By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding		9. From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains		10. By coming in contact with overhead wires or electric lines on the line during the travelling of trains		11. When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains		12. Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam		13. Whilst working on the permanent way sidings, etc.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level crossings		15. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line on duty		16. From being caught between vehicles		17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, etc.		18. Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work		19. Miscellaneous		TOTAL		Total Servants		Whilst passing over the railway at level crossings		Trespassers		Suicides		Miscellaneous		Total Others	
Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		
	1		5			3	1			1	2									1	3		13	10	14	10	3		16	11	3	1		1	22	13	
																			</																		

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident

	EAST INDIA (a)					BENGAL (CENTRAL) (b)					BENGAL-NAGPUR					INDIAN MIDLAND (c)					Number of bridges
	No	Number of passengers, servants and others			Total all classes	No	Number of passengers, servants and others			Total all classes	No	Number of passengers, servants and others			Total all classes	No	Number of passengers, servants and others			Total all classes	
		Killed	Injured	Number of servants			Killed	Injured	Number of servants			Killed	Injured	Number of servants			Killed	Injured	Number of servants		
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	1	2		3																1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or material trains, engines and vehicles standing on foot of the line	2																				2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1																				3
4. Collisions between light engines	..																				4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	..																				6
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	..																				7
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	3	3																		8
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	35	85		120																9
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	4	5		9																10
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	..	..	..		..																11
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	..	..	..		..																12
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	2	2			4																12(a)
12(a) Ditto of tubs, etc., of engines	..	17	17		34																13
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	..	..	..		..																13(a)
14. The failure of tyres	..	..	..		..																14
15. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..		..																15
16. Ditto of axles	..	..	..		..																16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	..	..		..																17
18. Ditto of couplings	8	9			17																18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, viaducts, etc.	..	..	..		..																19
20. Broken rails	..	..	..		..																20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	..	..		..																21
22. Slippage of rails or embankments	..	..	..		..																22
23. Fire in trains	..	2	2		4																23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	1	6	7	14																24
25. Other accidents	6	84	91	2	177	13	13	2	5	3	25	1	24	2	26	17	18	1	1	1	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES																					

(a) Including the Delhi-Delhi-Kalka and the Lucknow-Kanpur railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The railway was worked by State Agents up to the 31st Dec. 1896, after which it was undertaken by the Bengal Central Railway Company. (b) Including the Bhopal-Kanpur, the Bina-Guna and the Bhopal-Guna railways. (c) Of these one is a passenger line and one is a goods line.

ABSTRACT No 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued

STANDARD GAUGE—contd																					
NORTH WESTERN STATE (2)					ODISH AND BOMBAY STATE					EASTERN BENGAL STATE					EAST COAST STATE						
No.	Accidents reported to Local Govt. under Sec. 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. 1X of 1890.	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		No	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		No	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Number of headings																					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES																					

(2) In the case of the Hyderabad-Rajpootana and the Jaipur and Kachhar railways

STANDARD GAUGE—concd

TOTAL ALL CLASSES

(c) Including the Warden Ghat, the Dhorad-Mannard, the Khamsan and the Anusoti railways.
 (d) Including the Madras-Warner section of the Desevadi-Vandara railway and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.

(c) Including the Wardha-Solapur, the Dhond-Manpada, the Khamgaon and the Amravati railways. Including the Madras-Sivner section of the Deccan-Medras railway and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.—continued

	METER GAUGE										SOUTHERN MAHARATTA (b)										SOUTH INDIAN (c)									
	BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (TIRHUT AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS)					RAJPUTANA-MALWA (a)					SOUTHERN MAHARATTA (b)					SOUTH INDIAN (c)														
	No	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Govt. under Sec. 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	No.	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Govt. under Sec. 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	No	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Govt. under Sec. 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	No	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Govt. under Sec. 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	No	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes						
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ditto of tyres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	23	24	51	94	65	65	94	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65						

(a) Including the Palampur Dera and the Gakwar's Malissa railways.

(b) Including the Gandakia, Mysore Frontier, the Mysore station (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yavatpur-Mysore Frontier and the Mysore Nanyangud railways.

(c) Including the Mayavaram-Britpet railway.

Abstract No. 3.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling Stock, Permanent-way, &c., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued

	ASSAM-BENGAL					PUNJAB-BENGAL (a)					CANTONMENT BOMBAY					Number of headings																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	No.	Number of passengers and others		Total all classes	No.	Total all classes	Number of passengers and others	Total all classes	No.	Total all classes	Number of passengers and others	Total all classes	No.	Total all classes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Killed.	Injured.												Killed.		Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains

(a) Including the Kankai-Martin 2 gauge branch

(b) Not a passenger

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c, reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*

[illegible]

(a) Including the Lucknow-Bareilly section, Rohilkund-Kunson railway

Abstract No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued

	METRICAL GAUGE—continued										SPECIAL GAUGES									
	JODHPUR-BIKANER (JODHPUR AND BIKANER SECTIONS)					ODDETORE CHITTOOR					BHEKAR-GONDAL-JURGAH FORBANDAR (a)					JOBHAT (2' 0")				
	No.	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880	No.	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880	No.	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880	No.	Number of passengers and others	Number of servants	Total all classes	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
4. Collisions between light engines	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
13. The failure of tubes, etc., of engines	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
14. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
15. Ditto of tyres	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
16. Ditto of wheels	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
17. Ditto of axle apparatus	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
18. Ditto of couplings	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
20. Broken rails	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
23. Fire in trains	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
25. Other accidents	10	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	10	1	11	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	13	13	1	14	1	1	13	1	14	1	1	13	1	14	1	1	13	1	14	1

SPECIAL GAUGES—concl'd

[illegible]

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and

STANDARD GAUGE LINES													MIL PL GAUGE						
Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.			THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897										Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.			THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897			
			Number			Number of persons killed and injured		Number of persons killed and injured		Total all classes						Number		Number of persons killed and injured	
Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 33 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 33 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 33 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 33 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1880	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured
1 Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	2	3	1	1	2				2		1	1	2	1	1	2		
2 Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	2	5	1	3	4	5	1	6	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1		
3 Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	22	23	2	5	7			3	1	6	1	5	6		1	1		
4 Collisions between light engines		5	5		1	1						1	1	2		1	1		
5 Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	5	10		3	3						6	7	13		3	7		
6 Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	3	43	46		10	10						1	27	28		3	15		
7 Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	20	21	2	24	26	1	22	1	3	5	2	10	12		1	7		
8 Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	5	7		3	3							3	3		3	3		
9 Trains running over cattle on the line		201	201		223	223						1	196	197		2	236		
10 Trains running over obstructions on the line	3	22	25	4	17	21	(a) 2	2	2	2	4	3	13	16		6	13		
11 Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	11	12	1	4	5							5	5		1	5		
12 The bursting of boilers of engines																			
12(a) The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines		34	34		21	21							23	23			5		
13 The failure of machinery springs, etc., of engines		85	85		79	79							48	48			31		
14 The failure of tyres					3	3							3	3			1		
15 Ditto of wheels					2	2							1	1					
16 Ditto of axles		5	5		4	4						1	9	10		1	12		
17 Ditto of brake apparatus		1	1										1	1					
18 Ditto of couplings		23	23		15	15						1	32	33			26		
19 Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.																			
20 Broken rails		14	14		16	16							9	9			16		
21 The flooding of portions of permanent way		1	1		3	3													
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments		3	3		3	3													
23 Fire in trains		33	33		31	31							27	27			8		
24 Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	11	12		8	8							5	5		1	9		
25 Other accidents	2	45	47	1	38	39			2		2	2	25	27		1	9		
TOTAL FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897				16	519	535	4	(b) 31	3	11	7	12				27	105		
Average for the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896				23	593	616	1	(b) 22	3	11	4	33				22	454		
Mean mileage worked	11,692										8,325								
Number of servants employed	131,669										50,102								
Train-mileage of all descriptions	11,902,687										5,308,224								
Number of passengers carried	20,668,659										13,985,574								
Passenger-mileage	1,002,864,332										521,054,117								
Per mile open—																			
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,018										615								
Number of passengers carried	1,768										1,680								
Passenger-mileage	85,731										62,607								
Total passengers—																			
Killed per million of passengers	0.194										..								
Injured per million of passengers	1.403										..								
Killed per million of passenger miles	0.004										..								
Injured per million of passenger miles	0.028										..								

(a) Not passengers.

(b) Of these, two were not passengers.

(c) Of these, five were not passengers.

with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

H O M E D E P A R T M E N T .

RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXTERMINATING WILD ANIMALS
AND POISONOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Nos 2044—58.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 6th October, 1897.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No $\frac{24 \text{ Public}}{1,569-86}$, dated the 7th September 1896, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1895.

Read also the following communications from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1896

From the Government of Madras, No 306-A, dated the 7th May 1897, and enclosure

From the Government of Bombay, No 3769, dated the 12th July 1897, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bombay, No 3774, dated the 12th July 1897.

From the Government of Bengal, No 79-J D, dated the 22nd May 1897, and enclosure

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 573, dated the 28th May 1897, and enclosures

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 594, dated the 17th May 1897, and enclosures

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No 5762, dated the 13th July 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No 397—1W-1, dated the 16th April 1897, and enclosures

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No $\frac{639 \text{ Miscellaneous}}{2653}$ -G, dated the 14th April 1897, and enclosure

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No 107, dated the 22nd January 1897, and enclosure.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 83, dated the 26th March 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 392—165, dated the 13th April 1897, and enclosure

From the Resident in Mysore, No 704, dated the 20th February 1897, and enclosure.

R E S O L U T I O N .

The four Statements appended to this Resolution contain the figures returned from the various Provinces regarding the number of human beings and cattle killed by wild animals and snakes, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction, and the number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, free of charge, for the destruction of wild animals or protection of crops. The figures for the year under report (1896) are compared in the Statements with the corresponding figures for the preceding two years

2 The following table shows the loss of human life caused by wild animals and snakes during the last three years

	1894		1895		1896	
	By wild animals	By snakes	By wild animals	By snakes	By wild animals	By snakes
Madras	279	1,612	277	1,640	295	1,569
Bombay ..	40	1,233	46	1,286	51	1,109
Bengal	1,693	9,874	1,603	9,157	1,657	9,250
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	279	5,689	530	6,297	642	5,695
Punjab	40	1,037	54	1,085	62	962
Central Provinces	221	1,087	291	1,279	361	1,133
Burma .	156	567	110	832	129	619
Assam .	145	160	168	182	113	154
Coorg	1		1	..	1	.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts .	37	231	23	277	16	172
Ajmere Merwara ...	2	66	1	51	8	37
TOTAL	2,893	21,556	3,104	22,036	3,335	21,000

The most striking circumstance in connection with the figures is that they vary so slightly from year to year, and that two-thirds of the mortality caused by both wild animals and snakes are reported from the provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

3 The mortality from wild animals in 1896 was larger than in the previous two years. This increase is chiefly due to a large rise in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 417 deaths are ascribed to wolves as compared with 246 in 1895 and 106 in 1894, and of the number, 306 occurred in the Rohilkhand (231) and Allahabad (75) Divisions. In spite of the higher scale of rewards sanctioned in the Moradabad District of the Rohilkhand Division, where deaths caused by wolves were the largest, only two wolves are reported to have been killed. The Local Government is devoting special attention to the destruction of these pests in this tract and has approved a proposal to employ a colony of Haburahs to exterminate these animals. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that in the event of this proving unsuccessful, a wolf hunt must be organized on a large scale. The increase of the reward has had a good effect in reducing the mortality caused by wolves in the Meerut Division from 74 to 15. In the Central Provinces the number of persons killed by tigers and "other animals" (mostly jackals) rose in 1896 to 172 and 105, respectively, from 102 and 63 in 1894, and 142 and 71 in 1895. In explanation of this large increase it is suggested that owing to the famine the jungles were more frequented than usual. Bengal also shews a large rise in the deaths caused by tigers and hyenas; 418 persons being returned (nearly half the number from the Chota Nagpur Division) as killed by the former compared with 373 in 1894 and 385 in 1895, and 60 by the latter against 19 and 14 in those years. The increase under the head of tigers is mainly due to a large rise in the 24-Parganas and Khulna Districts of the Presidency Division and in the Angul tract of the Orissa Division. No explanation of the increase in the 24-Parganas has been suggested by the local officers; but the Government of Bengal states that it is probably due to the cause assigned for the increase in Khulna, namely, that many more of the inhabitants had recourse to the Sundarbans to cut wood and reclaim waste lands, owing to the scarcity and deficient rainfall. In the Orissa Division the increase is due to a man-eating tiger which is said to have killed 32 persons in Angul. The Local Government has offered a suitable reward for the destruction of this beast. Of the 60 deaths for which hyenas are reported to be responsible 32 are returned from the Darbhanga District, where, the Commissioner suggests, the animals referred to were probably wolves. The variations in the figures for the other Provinces are not noticeable except those for Assam where the total number of persons killed fell from 168 in 1895 to 113 in the year under review, and the number of deaths caused by tigers from 88 to 46. The Provinces in which the loss of life from all

causes was highest in proportion to population were the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the mortality in these Provinces being one in 29,873, one in 43,058, one in 48,467, one in 58,958 and one in 73,061, respectively. Taking the whole of British India together one person was killed among every 66,319 against one in every 71,051 in 1895, and one in every 76,436 in 1894.

4 Twenty-one thousand persons are reported to have met their deaths from snake-bite in 1896 as compared with 22,086 in 1895 and 21,556 in 1894. As in previous years the largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the increase in the number of deaths under this head over those in 1895 from 9,157 to 9,250 is very small. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where, as noticed in the last Resolution, deaths from this cause had been continuously on the increase since 1892, the return of the year 1896 shows that the number has fallen from 6,297 in 1895 to 5,695. The decrease is attributed to the deficient rainfall during the past year, in consequence of which snakes were not driven to such an extent from their holes and there was less undergrowth to afford cover for them in the neighbourhood of village sites. It is observed that there has been a continuous increase in the mortality from snake-bite in the Madras Presidency as follows—in 1892, 1,455, in 1893, 1,498, in 1894, 1,612, in 1895, 1,640, in 1896, 1,869. The Local Government adopted measures for the removal of noxious vegetation and rank undergrowth, these measures were confined to a limited area and they had no practical effect upon the loss of human life, at the same time there was a large falling off in the number of cattle killed by snakes, and it is impossible to draw any definite inference from the returns. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the number of persons killed by poisonous snakes fell from 277 in 1895 to 172 in 1896, and the Commissioner expresses the hope that the mortality may be still further reduced by the measures which are being taken to improve village sanitation by the removal of débris and rank vegetation.

5 The number of cattle reported to have been destroyed by wild animals and snakes is compared with the previous two years' figures in the following statement.

	1894		1895		1896	
	By wild animals	By snakes	By wild animals	By snakes	By wild animals	By snakes
Madras ..	12,254	2,071	11,855	2,312	9,386	1,707
Bombay ..	2,236	71	1,515	40	1,886	53
Bengal ..	34,943	463	38,500	887	30,595	963
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,724	236	6,079	184	6,500	361
Punjab ...	1,198	79	1,012	10	1,022	26
Central Provinces ..	10,228	235	9,697	244	8,508	249
Burma ..	3,792	1,540	3,973	2,139	4,246	3,484
Assam ..	19,594	60	19,544	205	17,640	190
Coorg ..	664	...	528	...	498	..
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ..	1,255	121	1,199	108	1,088	109
Ajmere-Merwara ...	31	1	76	...	28	1
Total	91,919	4,877	93,978	6,129	81,397	7,143

The number of cattle reported as destroyed by wild animals in Bengal continues higher, than elsewhere, but it has fallen off from 38,500 in 1895 to 30,595 in 1896. The decrease, however, is ascribed in part to orders of the

Local Government passed last year directing that kids and lambs and other animals not included within the definition of cattle should be excluded from the returns. The noticeable features of the year are that in Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Ajmere-Merwara the mortality caused by wild animals among cattle decreased, while in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma, it increased. Except in Bengal, Burma and Assam the leopard is reported to be far more destructive to cattle than the tiger. The number of cattle killed by snakes has risen in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma, and has fallen in Madras and Assam. The mortality under this head is lowest in Bombay and the Punjab, being 53 and 26 respectively.

6 The number of wild animals returned as destroyed is 18,084 as compared with 14,009 in 1894, and 15,543 in 1895, the total amount of rewards paid was Rs 1,13,690 against Rs. 1,04,932 and 1,03,615 in those years. There was a sensible increase in the number of tigers, leopards and bears for whose destruction rewards were paid. The respective numbers were 1,502 tigers, 4,711 leopards, and 1,772 bears. The number of wolves destroyed in 1896 was 2,877, slightly fewer than in 1895 but more than in 1894. More tigers were destroyed in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Assam, where 361, 323 and 353 were killed, respectively, at an expenditure of Rs 6,813, 15,260 and 7,024, than elsewhere.

7. The number of snakes destroyed is returned as 122,360 compared with 131,726 in the preceding year and the amount of reward paid for their destruction was Rs 5,506 against Rs 16,415. The great decrease in the amount of rewards paid for killing snakes is due to the orders issued by the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, directing that the payment of rewards for the destruction of snakes, should be discontinued except in Municipalities. The Governments of the Punjab and Assam have also spent less on this account than in the preceding year.

The returns show a corresponding decrease in the number of snakes destroyed in all the four Provinces mentioned above. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces observes that "the amount spent in this way fell from Rs 6,436 to Rs 1,286. A similar decrease is shown in the number of snakes killed, but this in no way corresponds to the facts. Probably many hundreds were killed by persons who did not report having done so. The discontinuance of the reward has in no way affected the number of deaths from snake-bite, which are 146 fewer than in the previous year when it was given." The last remark applies more or less to the other three Provinces, and it is clear that in the circumstances no inference can be drawn from a decrease in the *reported* number of snakes destroyed. These figures in fact are not of much value. Bombay shows a very large increase (12,421 to 42,148) and Burma a large decrease (13,971 to 7,150) no rewards are paid from Provincial revenues in Bombay for destruction of snakes, and of the 42,148 above mentioned no less than 35,932 were in the Ratnagiri District, while the Government of Burma states that many harmless snakes are no doubt included in some years in the returns, and that no deductions of any value can be drawn from them.

8 The number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, free of cost, for the purpose of destroying wild animals or of protection of crops was 13,503 against 16,688 in the previous year. The total, including the number of licenses granted for this purpose which were in force from previous years, amounted to 58,594 in 1896 against 66,161 in 1895. In Madras the number of licenses granted during the year was 681 as compared with 1,856 and the total number of licenses in force 9,197 against 12,937. The decrease occurs almost wholly in South Canara and is due to 2,893 licenses issued in 1891 having lapsed in 1896, and to the falling off in the number of fresh licenses issued during the year under report. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of licenses granted rose from 2,299 to 3,020, but the total number in force was less than in each of the previous two years, being 12,057 against 15,035 in 1894 and 13,360 in 1895. In the Punjab the number of licenses has

again fallen. As observed last year, the number of licenses issued in this form is comparatively small in Bengal and they have been continuously decreasing during the last three years. It appears, however, that steps are now being taken to grant them somewhat more freely in the Rajshahi Division, and the Commissioner of Dacca says that they are not much required as licenses in Form VIII are freely granted. The Government of the Punjab points out that wild beasts are getting scarcer in the Punjab year by year and that there is consequently less demand for shooting licenses for purely protective purposes. The mortality in the Province from wild animals is very small.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments* and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department and the Director General of Statistics.

* (Including the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and the Resident in Mysore)

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

NUMBER of PERSONS KILLED in BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS and
SNAKES in the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896

Province,		BY WILD ANIMALS							By snakes	Grand total	
		Elephants	Tigers	Leopards	Bears	Wolves	Hyenas	Other animals			Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras .	1894	2	180	81	7	1	1	7	279	1,612	1,891
	1895	4	177	64	12	10	2	8	277	1,640	1,917
	1896	1	186	73	6		3	26	295	1,869	2,164
Bombay	1894		10	19	1	2		8	40	1,233	1,273
	1895		3	23		1		19	46	1,286	1,332
	1896		7	17		6	1	20	51	1,109	1,160
Bengal . .	1894	30	373	180	47	105	19	939	1,693	9,874	11,567
	1895	22	385	143	59	53	14	927	1,603	9,157	10,760
	1896	12	418	116	41	46	60	964	1,657	9,250	10,907
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894		16	16	11	106	3	127	279	5,689	5,968
	1895		40	19	9	246	7	209	530	6,207	6,827
	1896	..	26	31	9	417	10	149	642	5,695	6,337
Punjab .	1894	1	...	2	2	5	...	30	40	1,037	1,077
	1895		1	3	4	13		33	54	1,005	1,139
	1896	..	1	3		4		54	62	962	1,024
Central Provinces .	1894	..	102	35	12	6	3	63	221	1,087	1,308
	1895	1	142	39	19	14	5	71	291	1,279	1,570
	1896	...	172	54	19	8	3	105	361	1,133	1,494
Burma	1894	11	108	12	7	.	...	18	156	567	723
	1895	8	69	11	5	.	..	17	110	832	942
	1896	4	85	16	7	2	1	14	129	619	748
Assam .	1894	24	69	...	23	..		29	145	160	305
	1895	23	88	4	24	..	..	29	168	182	350
	1896	18	46	7	14	..	..	28	113	154	267
Coorg	1894	..	...	..		..	...	1	1	...	1
	1895	1	...	..	..	.		...	1	..	1
	1896	.	.	..	.	..	..	1	1	.	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	6	26	1	2		2	37	231	268
	1895	...	4	9	2	3	...	5	23	277	300
	1896	.	3	4	1	...	2	6	16	172	188
Ajmere-Merwara . .	1894	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	2	66	68
	1895	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	51	52
	1896	...		1	1	...	1	5	8	37	45
Bangalore	1894		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	1895	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...
	1896	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Total . .	1894	68	864	371	111	227	26	1,226	2,893	21,556	24,449
	1895	59	909	315	134	340	28	1,319	3,104	22,086	25,190
	1896	35	944	322	98	483	81	1,372	3,335	21,000	24,335

No. 2,

NUMBER of CATTLE KILLED in BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES in the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896

PROVINCE		BY WILD ANIMALS								By snakes	GRAND TOTAL
		Elephants	Tigers	Leopards	Bears	Wolves	Hienas	Other animals	Total		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras .	1894	8	3,080	7,675	18	925	345	203	12,254	2,071	14,325
	1895	9	2,825	7,361	55	1,040	350	215	11,855	2,312	14,167
	1896	3	2,603	6,099	105	214	254	108	9,386	1,707	11,093
Bombay . .	1894		591	769	4	627	34	211	2,236	71	2,307
	1895		616	522	1	320	2	54	1,515	40	1,555
	1896		486	807		411	40	142	1,886	53	1,939
Bengal .	1894	6	9,051	11,426	63	3,839	4,206	6,352	34,943	463	33,406
	1895	31	10,264	11,087	145	6,069	4,246	6,658	38,500	887	39,387
	1896	6	9,415	9,472	25	5,118	3,714	2,845	30,595	963	31,558
North-Western and Oudh Provinces	1894		832	4,048	128	275	42	399	5,724	236	5,960
	1895	94	1,044	4,299	108	228	95	211	6,079	184	6,263
	1896		835	4,888	212	223	25	317	6,500	361	6,861
Punjab . .	1894		25	823	19	210	104	17	1,198	79	1,277
	1895		19	630	27	147	185	4	1,012	10	1,022
	1896		18	450		242	232	80	1,022	26	1,048
Central Provinces .	1894		4,631	4,788	17	167	79	546	10,228	235	10,463
	1895		4,444	4,605	15	161	59	413	9,697	244	9,941
	1896	1	3,740	3,911	23	111	190	532	8,508	249	8,757
Burma . .	1894	18	2,576	1,016	4		6	172	3,792	1,540	5,332
	1895	1	2,436	1,319	8	1	23	185	3,973	2,139	6,112
	1896	6	2,816	1,235	4	11	20	154	4,246	3,484	7,730
Assam .	1894	50	12,620	2,338	32	13	12	4,529	19,594	60	19,654
	1895	18	14,930	2,276	61	3	7	2,259	19,544	205	19,749
	1896	41	11,978	2,475	58	6	...	3,082	17,640	190	17,830
Coorg . . .	1894		433	218				13	664		664
	1895		308	187			..	33	528		528
	1896		219	278	..		...	1	498	...	498
Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts	1894		346	581	1	249	49	29	1,255	121	1,376
	1895		290	612		240	38	19	1,199	108	1,307
	1896		257	532	2	248	33	16	1,088	109	1,197
Ajmere Merwara .	1894		9	14		8	..		31	1	32
	1895		57	11		2	..	6	76	..	76
	1896			28	...	..		..	28	1	29
Bangalore . . .	1894				..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	1895	...	..	...		..	..	..	..
	1896			..	..	...		..	...
TOTAL	1894	82	34,194	33,696	286	6,313	4,877	12,471	91,919	4,877	96,796
	1895	153	37,233	32,909	410	8,211	5,005	10,057	93,978	6,129	100,107
	1896	57	32,367	30,175	429	6,584	4,508	7,277	81,397	7,143	88,540

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, in FORM XI
(FREE OF CHARGE) for the purpose of DESTRUCTION of WILD ANIMALS or of
PROTECTION of CROPS.

Province		Number of licenses granted during the year	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force	Total number of licenses in force during the year	REMARKS
1		2	3	4	5
Madras	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>2,036</div> <div>1,856</div> <div>681</div>	<div>6,807</div> <div>11,081¹</div> <div>8,516</div>	<div>9,443</div> <div>12,937</div> <div>9,197</div>	* These figures do not correspond with those shown in the return appended to Resolution No. 24-Sub. 1362 So B, dated the 27th September 1896, reviewing the reports for the year 1895. The differences are explained by the fact that 6,139 licenses which were omitted by the Collector of South Canara in 1893, have been included in this return.
Bombay	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>897</div> <div>930</div> <div>954</div>	<div>8,239</div> <div>8,461</div> <div>8,381</div>	<div>9,136</div> <div>9,391</div> <div>9,335</div>	
Bengal	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>586</div> <div>405</div> <div>389</div>	<div>2,134</div> <div>2,227</div> <div>1,835</div>	<div>2,720</div> <div>2,632</div> <div>2,221</div>	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>3,105</div> <div>2,299</div> <div>3,020</div>	<div>11,930</div> <div>11,061</div> <div>9,037</div>	<div>15,035</div> <div>13,360</div> <div>12,037</div>	
Punjab	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>2,005</div> <div>4,228</div> <div>3,549</div>	<div>8,544</div> <div>5,513</div> <div>5,047</div>	<div>10,639</div> <div>9,741</div> <div>8,506</div>	
Central Provinces	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>3,286</div> <div>3,039</div> <div>2,482</div>	<div>10,780</div> <div>10,111</div> <div>11,286</div>	<div>14,075</div> <div>14,050</div> <div>13,768</div>	
Burma	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>355</div> <div>426</div> <div>510</div>	<div>42</div> <div>85</div> <div>210</div>	<div>397[†]</div> <div>511</div> <div>720[†]</div>	<div>† Six licenses surrendered during the year.</div> <div>† Three licenses surrendered during the year.</div>
Assam	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>110</div> <div>18</div> <div>35</div>	<div>150</div> <div>13</div> <div>5</div>	<div>260</div> <div>31</div> <div>40</div>	
Coorg	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>7</div> <div>4</div> <div>2</div>	<div>8</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div>	<div>15</div> <div>5</div> <div>3</div>	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>1,966</div> <div>2,583</div> <div>1,881</div>	<div>1,171</div> <div>920</div> <div>773</div>	<div>3,137</div> <div>3,503</div> <div>2,654</div>	
Ajmere-Merwara	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>...</div> <div>...</div> <div>...</div>	<div>...</div> <div>...</div> <div>...</div>	<div>...</div> <div>...</div> <div>...</div>	
Bangalore	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>...</div> <div>...</div> <div>...</div>	<div>...</div> <div>...</div> <div>...</div>	<div>...</div> <div>...</div> <div>...</div>	
Total	<div>1894</div> <div>1895</div> <div>1896</div>	<div>15,043</div> <div>16,688</div> <div>13,503</div>	<div>49,814</div> <div>49,473*</div> <div>45,091</div>	<div>64,857</div> <div>66,161*</div> <div>58,594</div>	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 2nd, 1897.

The weather changes which have occurred during the past week have been interesting. On Sunday, September 26th, the storm which had formed the principal feature in the weather of the previous week was passing through the west of the North-West Provinces. On the 27th it had reached the hills and filled up, and the barometric recovery which subsequently set in resulted in the development of very uniform pressures throughout the Indian region. These uniform pressures and quiet weather lasted until September 30th, but during this period a cyclonic storm had been quietly developing over the Bay of Bengal. On October 1st the centre of the storm lay close to the North Madras Coast between Gopalpur and Vizagapatam. At that time the disturbance was slight, the winds were generally light or moderate and the sea was slight or smooth, and it appeared as though the storm was about to pass inland as a very unimportant disturbance. The storm did not, however, cross the coast, but remained steadily in the position described above while steadily increasing in intensity. On the last day of the week the barometer read about one-quarter of an inch below the normal at Vizagapatam, and the wind was blowing a gale at Gopalpur. As a consequence of these changes the weather was rainy in Upper India on the first day of the week due to the first storm, and over the Peninsula and the Bay area from the 30th September onward due to the second storm. The mean temperature agreed with this distribution of rainfall. It was below the normal average over Madras throughout the week and below the normal in Upper India during the first few days of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 26th.*—The storm which had been traced to the Central Provinces at the close of the previous week had reached the west of the North-West Provinces, where, as well as over Upper India generally, it was occasioning a cyclonic circulation of the winds, overcast, squally weather and heavy continuous rain. A small depression was also shown over Kathiawar, where also the winds were cyclonic and the weather showery. In other parts of the country the weather was fair to showery. The mean temperature was high in Burma and Bengal, but was generally lower than usual elsewhere—more particularly over the Indus Valley, the Upper Assam Valley and the Madras Coast.

Monday, September 27th.—Both the depressions noticed on the preceding day had disappeared and the barometer had risen—more particularly over North-West India. Pressure was uniform generally with light to moderate variable winds. Very general rain had fallen over the southern half of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fair with occasional passing showers. The mean temperature remained high over Burma and Bengal and generally low elsewhere, but in the Indus Valley a rapid rise had set in and the heat had risen to above the normal.

Tuesday, September 28th.—There had been no change of importance. Pressure remained uniform throughout the Indian region as is normally the case at this season, and the winds were variable and generally light or moderate. There had been very little rain over Upper Burma, Lower Bengal and North-West India, but elsewhere the weather had been showery and at some of the southern stations the amounts had been moderately heavy.

Wednesday, September 29th.—The barometric changes had again been slight. In most parts of the Indian region the changes had been unimportant, but around the Bay area they had been such as to produce moderate gradients in the south and east and to emphasise the low pressure area lying over the Bay. The winds were light and variable generally, but around the Bay a well marked, though feeble, cyclonic circulation had been established. The rise of temperature noticed over the Indus Valley had extended and the heat was generally greater than usual, except over Madras. The weather had again been showery over the Peninsula and generally fair elsewhere.

Thursday, September 30th—The barometric changes had again been generally slight or small, but while they had been upward over the land area they had been downward over the west of the Bay, so that there had been a further intensification of the depression area over the Bay which had now become the most marked feature of the weather. The cyclonic circulation around the Bay was now complete and at Diamond Island a gale was blowing. In other parts of the Indian region the winds showed no change. Fairly general rain had fallen over Burma, the Peninsula and North Bombay, the amounts in some instances being heavy. The heat was less than usual over Lower Burma, Assam, East Bengal and Madras. In North-West India, on the contrary, the heat was excessive.

Friday, October 1st—Pressure had increased over Burma, the east, centre and south of the Bay and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere it had decreased, and the depression which had been developing over the Bay had reached Ganjam, where the barometric fall had been brisk. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the Bay, but, except at Diamond Island and Gopalpur, the force was moderate. Rain had been general over Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal and the Peninsula. At several of the more southern stations the fall had been heavy. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was the same as on the preceding day.

Saturday, October 2nd—The barometer had risen slightly over Burma, the south of the Peninsula, the Punjab and Sind and had fallen elsewhere. The fall had been rapid over North Madras, and the cyclonic storm lying between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur had suddenly intensified considerably. Except in the extreme north-west the winds were influenced by the storm and blew from cyclonic directions, while at Gopalpur the force was strong to a gale. The heat was less than usual in Lower Burma and Madras and excessive elsewhere. Rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula and North-East India, the amounts at several stations being considerable. In other places the weather had been fine.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. In Madras rain has fallen almost daily, and the mean temperature throughout the week has been low. In Upper India heavy rain fell during the first day of the week, and the heat in the Punjab and parts of the North-West Provinces, of Sind and of Rajputana was lower than usual at the beginning of the week. Subsequently as the influence of this rainfall passed away the temperature rose to above the normal. In Bengal, Bombay and Central India the heat has been steadily, though slightly, excessive.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week.

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1897.					OCTOBER 1897.		Mean variation of week
	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Burma	+2.2	+2.3	+2.7	+0.1	+0.6	—0.5	—0.7	+1.0
Bengal and Assam	+1.8	+2.2	+2.2	+2.4	+1.4	+2.3	+1.1	+1.9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0.6	—0.7	—0.9	+0.1	+1.3	+2.7	+3.1	+0.9
Punjab	—3.7	—4.0	—1.0	+1.3	+2.3	+3.0	+3.3	+0.2
Bombay	+0.5	+0.3	+0.9	+0.9	+0.5	+0.3	+1.0	+0.6
Central Provinces and Berar	—0.3	+0.6	+1.8	+1.9	+2.1	+2.0	+2.6	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat	+0.6	+0.4	+0.4	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+1.9	+0.9
Sind and Rajputana	—2.2	+0.5	+1.6	+1.5	+3.6	+2.2	+2.2	+1.3
Madras	—2.0	—1.0	—1.7	—1.5	—1.0	—1.0	—0.3	—1.3
Mean for whole of India	—0.3	o	+0.7	+0.9	+1.3	+1.3	+1.6	+0.8

The mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the normal on each day of the week, except the 26th and 27th September, but the excess was small on the 28th and 29th and only about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the following days. The provincial variations show that the temperature for the week had been lower than usual in Madras, about normal in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and Central India and between 1° and 2° above in the remaining provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

September	26th	.	.	99° 1	at Bickaneer.
"	27th	.	.	100° 5	" Jacobabad.
"	28th	.	.	103° 4	" "
"	29th	.	.	105° 7	" Dera Ismail Khan.
"	30th	.	.	105° 9	" Jacobabad
October	1st	.	.	106° 4	" "
"	2nd	.	.	107° 4	" "

There was thus a steady rise in the maximum temperature, as the influence of the rainfall in the north-west in the early part of the week disappeared

Rain—The rainfall records of the week under review show that, as for some weeks past, the rainfall over India has been extensive and widespread. One division—*viz*, the Baluchistan Hills—received no rain during the week, and two divisions—*viz.*, the Central Punjab and the West Punjab—had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain during the week. With these exceptions effective rain was received throughout the whole country. In Burma and Assam the rain fell more or less on each day of the week, though the fall was perhaps most general and heaviest on October 2nd. In Bengal the showers occurred principally on the two first and two last days of the week, the three intervening days exhibiting relatively fair weather. In Bihar most of the rain fell on the 1st and 2nd of October, while in the North-West Provinces and Oudh all the rain fell on September the 26th and 27th and in the Punjab on the 26th only. Over the Peninsula rain was of daily occurrence, while over the central parts of the country the fall occurred mainly during the first three days.

The table at the close of the summary shows that in thirty of the rainfall divisions the rain of the week under review was heavier than usual, in twenty-five it was lighter, while in one—*viz*, Baluchistan—no rain is expected and none fell. The region over which the rainfall was abnormally light included all the Burma divisions, except deltaic Burma, all the Bengal and Assam divisions, except the Brahmaputra Valley, the south, central and west divisions of the Punjab and all the Central Provinces divisions. In all other divisions the rainfall was in excess. The principal cases of deficiency were over 3 inches in the Assam Hills and over one inch in Tenasserim, Arakan, East Bengal, Cachar, Central Bengal, North Bihar and the North-West Provinces (East and East Submontane). The principal instances of excess were 4·15 inches in the East Coast [North (a)], 3·46 inches in the North-West Provinces (Hills), 3 inches in South-Central Madras and over 2 inches in the west and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces and the East Coast (North). The excess of rain was hence not only more extensive, but more marked than the deficiency of rain. The amount of the effective rain varied from 5·35 inches in the East Coast [North (a)], 4·27 inches in Madras (South-Central), 4·07 inches in the Konkan and 4·01 inches in Malabar, to 0·17 inch in the east of the North-West Provinces.

In the Deccan districts, both of Madras and Bombay, the rainfall was everywhere excessive, and in some districts—as for example, Bijapur, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Bellary and Anantapur—the excess was between 2 inches and 4 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table, exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall, show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been excessive by 20 per cent or more of the normal in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, been in defect by 20 per cent or more of the normal in six of the divisions and been about the average in thirty-five divisions. Last week the numbers were seventeen divisions showing an excess fall, five a deficient fall and thirty-five a normal rainfall. There has hence been very little change.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review

Burma	.	.	Kyaikto (Thatôn)	.	.	.	12·98 inches.
Assam	.	.	Dhubri	.	.	.	7·74 "
Bengal	.	.	Cooch Behar	.	.	.	14·13 "
Bihar	.	.	Purnea	.	.	.	9·42 "
North-West Provinces	.	.	Pithoragarh (Almora)	.	.	.	8·62 "
Punjab	.	.	Unah (Hoshiarpur)	.	.	.	5·06 "
West Coast	.	.	Coondapore (Mangalore)	.	.	} 12·01 "	
			Magadi (Bangalore)	.	.		
Central districts	.	.	Narsinghpur	.	.	.	4·03 "
North Bombay	.	.	Wadhwan (Rajkot)	.	.	.	5·17 "
Madras	.	.	Kilapalur (Trichinopoly)	.	.	.	10·20 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2ND, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO OCTOBER 2ND, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 2nd	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	0 75	2 40	— 1 65	137 08	153 62	— 11
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	2 97	2 65	+ 0 32	78 86	70 40	— 1
	3 Central do	1 27	1 74	— 0 47	42 43	49 98	— 15
	4 Upper do	1 18	1 99	— 0 81	25 08	40 07	— 30
	5 Arakan	2 65	3 06	— 1 01	158 25	160 20	— 1
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	1 81	2 87	— 1 06	70 65	71 32	— 1
	7 Assam Surma	1 78	3 55	— 1 77	82 20	94 45	— 13
	8 Do Hills	1 13	4 58	— 3 45	72 92	115 88	— 37
	9 Do Brahmaputra	2 90	2 55	+ 0 35	53 08	57 09	— 6
	10 Deltaic Bengal	0 99	1 72	— 0 73	45 74	41 80	+ 2
	11 Central do	0 88	2 28	— 1 40	39 98	15 46	— 12
	12 North do	3 54	3 90	— 0 36	17 13	78 86	— 11
	13 Bengal Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14 Orissa	1 10	1 80	— 0 70	39 52	43 54	— 9
	15 Chota Nagpur	0 81	1 06	— 0 85	37 75	44 02	— 14
	16 South Bihar	0 66	1 57	— 0 91	12 60	36 65	+ 11
	17 North do	1 22	2 77	— 1 55	10 42	42 79	— 6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH	18 N-W P East	0 17	1 22	— 1 05	39 91	33 99	+ 17
	19 South Oudh	0 55	0 99	— 0 44	36 62	32 27	+ 13
	20 North do	0 96	0 68	— 0 02	38 47	34 84	+ 10
	21 N-W P Central	0 73	0 61	+ 0 12	30 81	30 51	+ 1
	22 Do West	2 88	0 15	+ 2 43	30 37	23 41	+ 30
	23 Do East Submontane	0 45	1 71	— 1 26	39 10	30 62	+ 7
	24 Do West do	2 76	0 63	+ 2 13	11 51	38 13	+ 17
	25 Do Hills	3 98	0 52	+ 3 46	51 55	38 50	+ 34
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	0 68	0 41	+ 0 27	20 10	20 30	— 1
	27 South do	0 29	0 31	— 0 02	11 17	13 10	— 15
	28 Central do	0 08	0 22	— 0 14	11 51	13 86	— 17
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 86	0 38	+ 0 48	17 38	22 44	— 23
	30 Do Hills	2 42	1 15	+ 1 27	38 58	40 71	— 22
	31 North Punjab	0 33	0 23	+ 0 10	16 40	11 57	+ 42
	32 West do	0 09	0 11	— 0 02	7 13	5 92	+ 26
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar	4 01	2 39	+ 1 62	12 61	96 00	+ 26
	34 Madras South-Central	4 27	1 27	+ 3 00	30 82	23 39	+ 38
	35 Coorg	3 40	2 94	+ 0 46	13 88	108 34	+ 14
	36 Mysore	2 76	1 19	+ 1 57	36 54	24 40	+ 25
	37 Konkan	4 07	2 76	+ 1 31	119 91	110 93	+ 8
	38 Bombay Deccan	3 51	1 57	+ 1 94	30 59	23 19	+ 32
	39 Hyderabad North						
	40 Khandesh	2 96	1 71	+ 1 25	23 59	21 29	+ 11
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41 Berar	0 77	1 55	— 0 78	27 63	31 18	— 11
	42 Central Provinces West	0 49	1 11	— 0 62	35 33	37 35	— 5
	43 Do do Central	0 51	1 02	— 0 51	42 58	47 65	— 11
	44 Do do East	0 48	1 17	— 0 69	40 89	44 47	+ 5
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	2 10	1 08	+ 1 02	33 75	42 26	— 20
	46 Kathiawar	1 47	0 35	+ 1 12	21 26	10 41	+ 10
	47 Sind	0 27	0 02	+ 0 25	8 28	4 80	+ 69
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0 36	2 18	— 83
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	49 Central India East	1 21	0 69	+ 0 52	34 15	34 15	0
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0 86	0 16	+ 0 70	22 20	25 87	— 14
	51 West Rajputana	0 94	0 15	+ 0 79	15 83	11 38	+ 39
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	3 39	1 16	+ 2 23	33 70	21 85	+ 32
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	5 35	1 20	+ 4 15	50 35	47 85	+ 5
	53 Hyderabad South	1 13	0 90	+ 0 23	22 27	20 29	+ 9
	54 Madras Central	2 83	1 23	+ 1 60	21 76	16 15	+ 35
	55 East Coast Central	1 77	0 98	+ 0 79	20 67	15 77	+ 31
	56 Do South	3 10	1 31	+ 1 79	21 31	15 41	+ 39
	57 Madras South	1 66	0 55	+ 1 11	10 31	6 68	+ 54

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SIMLA, 7th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 2nd October*—Rainfall during the week generally largely above the average expected during the period, rainfall from 1st April to date above average in all districts. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample, for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general, harvests are still limited to small area, outturn generally middling to average, but *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Northern Circars bad to middling. Crops damaged by heavy rain in parts. Pasture is generally available, fodder is still dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier, especially in the Deccan. Prospects are encouraging, but a break in the rainfall would be beneficial. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—24,971 men, 51,834 women, 16,137 children, total 92,942 in the Deccan and Circars. Figures for Anantapur incomplete. Intermediate workers—54 men, 12 women, 1 child, total 67 in Godavari. Weavers—15,545 men, 14,377 women, 940 children, total 30,862 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 123,871. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—224 men, 437 women, 7,816 children, total 8,477. Others—953 men, 1,901 women, 8,308 children, total 11,162. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—3,553 men, 10,201 women, 7,263 children with 7,316 unspecified, total 28,333. Total on gratuitous relief—47,972. Grand total on Government relief 171,843. All relief operations in Vizagapatam closed. Prices on which wages are calculated are—Ganjam $9\frac{1}{2}$, Godavari $12\frac{1}{2}$, Kurnool 13, Cuddapah 14, Bellary $14\frac{1}{2}$, and Anantapur $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 5,449. Figures for Cuddapah incomplete.

Bombay—*For week ending 4th October*—Rain slight in Sind, good in Presidency proper, except at Bijapur and Ratnagiri where it was heavy, more wanted in parts of Belgaum. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Hyderabad, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Kanara where they are damaged to some extent by rain. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Thar and Parkar, three of Karachi and Shikarpur and nine of Hyderabad, slight in Kathiawar. Reaping of autumn crops commenced in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Kolaba, and parts of Hyderabad, Thana, Satara, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in Broach, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Nasik, and Thana, falling in Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Broach, stationary in Kolaba and Surat. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $11\frac{1}{8}$, Bijapur $11\frac{3}{8}$, Sholapur $8\frac{7}{8}$, Ahmednagar $8\frac{3}{8}$, Poona $8\frac{7}{10}$, Nasik $9\frac{3}{10}$, Satara $9\frac{1}{8}$, Khandesh 9, and Dharwar 13 seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was:—Bijapur 51,199, Sholapur 80,257, Ahmednagar 76,329, Poona 17,083, Nasik 2,924, Satara 10,393, Khandesh 1,473, Belgaum 13,655, Dharwar 3,038. On test works—Ratnagiri 35, Kolaba 252, total 256,629, of whom 206,444 are relief workers and 50,185 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,357, including 2,139 in poor-houses, Sholapur 15,237, including 146 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 18,383, including 1,056 in poor-houses; Poona 34,026, Nasik 817, including 252 in poor-houses; Satara 5,580, including 234 in poor-houses; Khandesh 703, Belgaum 945, Dharwar 1,208, Kolaba 2,724, total 95,980. Total number on relief 352,609.

Bengal—*For week ending 2nd October*.—There was general and in many places heavy rain towards the end of the week. This rain will benefit the winter

rice and will facilitate preparation of lands for the spring crops. The early autumn harvest is still proceeding and the outturn for the province generally is estimated at $16\frac{1}{2}$ annas, in Patna the outturn has been 9 annas only owing to damage by floods and to excessive rain at weeding time. Jute is being steeped and washed and will yield a good outturn. The indigo crop is reported to have been poor. Sugarcane promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen at Motihari from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 seers and at Ranchi from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee, elsewhere there was no important change in prices. Relief works remain open in Manbhum and Champaran, and the price of grain on which the famine wage is based is in Manbhum, rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers and in Champaran, indian-corn $19\frac{1}{6}$ seers. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 2nd October, were—Khulna 3,541, Patna 324, Champaran 606, Hazaribagh 141, Manbhum 13,406, total 18,018 against 41,115 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 357, Khulna 1,514, Shahabad 3,613, Champaran 1,022, Bhagalpur 1,150, Hazaribagh 2, total 7,658 against 26,160 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 5,754, women 3,206, children 450, total 9,410. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 545, women 887, children 2,716, total 4,148. Otherwise relieved—men 417, women 3,373, children 670, total 4,460. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 717, women 5,636, children 1,305, total 7,658. Private relief—Hatwa—in poor-houses—men 66, women 99, children 109, total 274. By doles—men 33, women 98, children 47, total 178. Total on private relief 452 against 1,569 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 6th October*—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week. Almorah recorded over 8 inches, Muttia and Pilibhit over 5 inches and Bareilly over 4 inches. In most of the remaining districts in which rain fell the fall varied from half an inch to 3 inches. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of land for spring sowings in active progress. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 2nd October, in sixteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows—Agra 753, Etawah 1,983, Cawnpore 3,890, Fatchpur 5,546, Banda 28,653, Hamirpur 13,826, Allahabad 34,262, Jhansi, 7,578, Jalaun 6,924, Muzapur 343, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 1,447, Jaunpur 3,157, Azamgarh 88, Lucknow 18,093, Unao 10,179, Rai Bareilly 475, Hardoi 16,870, total 154,067. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—*nil*, relieved as dependants—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—4,338, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 45,263 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 149,729, total 154,067. The numbers relieved in four districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—679, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 2,470 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 13,591, total 14,270. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 168,337. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices generally show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The district of Gorakhpur has been removed from the list of distressed districts, and Farukhabad, Etah, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th October*.—Rain has fallen about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in Ferozepore only. Harvesting of autumn crops has commenced. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good but is average on dry lands in Ferozepore. Prospects are generally excellent. Locusts have damaged the standing crops seriously in Delhi and Karnal and slightly in Hissar and Rohtak; they also appeared in parts of Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Great millet has suffered slight damage

in Lahore by some insect called *pela*. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. 634 persons are relieved in poor-houses in Delhi and 210 otherwise relieved in Kainat. Relief works at Hissar and elsewhere closed. Total number on relief 844. Prices are generally high, but they have a downward tendency in most districts, wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 13, gram 9 to $10\frac{3}{8}$, barley 12 to 16, great millet 12, bulrush-millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, maize 10 to 20 and *cheena* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) 20 to 24 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 4th October*—Weather generally bright and clear at commencement of week but sky more overcast the last few days. The late disturbance has given good rain to Narsinghpur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur which is proving of immense benefit to rice in the Chhattisgarh districts. Raipur and Saugor received $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch, Seoni one half, other districts only nominal amounts. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent. The recent break has killed off the caterpillars which were damaging *tul* in Hoshangabad. Harvesting of early millet, maize, and rice continues, the outturns are in many cases above average. Weeding of other crops still in progress. The preparation of land for winter sowings is in full swing under favourable conditions produced by the recent break. Sowings of linseed and other spring crops commenced in parts of Bhandara, Mandla, Narsinghpur, and Wardha. Prices fluctuate with a general tendency to fall in most districts. The number of relief workers has contracted by 10,000, the decline occurring mainly in Hoshangabad. There is an increase of 21,000 in the recipients of gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 8,639, Damoh 11,875, Jubbulpore 19,966, Mandla 7,872, Seoni 1,393, Narsinghpur 9,934, Hoshangabad 21,216, Nimar 1,212, Betul 7,155, Chhindwara 8,654, Wardha 1,030, Nagpur 12,690, Bhandara 17,611, Balaghat 27,160, Raipur 38,436, Bilaspur 43,774, and Sambalpur 1,036, total 239,653. Test workers—Damoh 93. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 28,696, Damoh 20,770, Jubbulpore 38,572, Mandla 26,391, Seoni 18,667, Narsinghpur 17,956, Hoshangabad 14,231, Nimar 1,909, Betul 19,823, Chhindwara 12,738, Wardha 592, Nagpur 3,774, Chanda 6,401, Bhandara 17,887, Balaghat 17,737, Raipur 46,467, Bilaspur 106,078, and Sambalpur 84, total 398,773. Total number on relief 638,519. There were also 11,838 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 74,990, women 113,089, and children 51,574. Test workers—men 30 and women 63. Dependants—men 1,895, women 2,341, and children 26,163 with 2,126 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 4,717, women 5,596, and children 9,992. Otherwise relieved—men 43,907, women 91,920, and children 123,506 with 86,510 unclassified. Wage prices—Sambalpur 11, Wardha $10\frac{1}{2}$, Chanda 10, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Narsinghpur 9, Mandla, Nimar and Bhandara $8\frac{3}{4}$, Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, and Balaghat 8, Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh and Betul 7 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd October*.—In Lower Burma agricultural operations practically completed. Prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma standing crops are generally in fair condition, but more rain is generally wanted for paddy on unirrigated land, this is particularly the case in Sagaing, parts of Pakokku, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen very largely in Rangoon and Amherst, largely in Tharrawaddy, and Pakokku, considerably in Prome, Myaungmya, Mandalay and Thayetmyo; and slightly in Yamethin, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 489, Myingyan 12,831. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 75, Myingyan 3,527, Yamethin 150. Total number on relief 17,072. Price of rice—Meiktila 13 seers and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th October*.—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara and Barpeta subdivision of Kamrup district. Ploughing for and sowing of pulses in progress. Condition of tea fair. Fodder insufficient in Goalpara and Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar $7\frac{1}{2}$ and Gauhati 8 seers per rupee. Reports from Sylhet, Darrang, and Sibsagar not received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th October*.—**MYSORE**.—3 inches 79 cents in Civil and Military station, good rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts.

COORG—Rainfall 4 inches 46 cents Transplantation of rice completed Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. Coffee berries maturing Prices of food-grains stationary Water and fodder for cattle are abundant

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 4th October*—**BERAR**—Weather hot and cloudy Rainfall sufficient. Cotton, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are thriving well Monsoon crops generally in excellent condition Breaking up of land for the winter crops in progress Sowings have commenced in Basim and Buldana, weeding continues Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have fallen in most districts The numbers on relief were—Relief workers—Amraoti 112, Buldana 787, Ellichpur 1,236 Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 344, Basim 103, Buldana 1,640, Ellichpur 397 On gratuitous relief—Amraoti 40, Basim 214, Buldana 2,717, Ellichpur 1,019 Total number on relief 8,609 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 10, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 7, Wun 11 seers per rupee No attacks from cholera on relief works

Hyderabad—Rainfall during week one inch 53 cents Rainfall has been plentiful, and prospects are now everywhere good The only suffering that now exists is caused by high prices which show a tendency to fall Harvesting of autumn continues Hot weather crops in good condition Aggregate number of persons on relief works—22,251 in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgondah Prices in affected districts—6½ Aurangabad and Gulbarga, 7½ Bir, 8½ Raichur, 7 Lingsagar, 5½ Naldurg, 6 Mahbubnagar, 9½ Elgandal, 8 seers per rupee Nalgondah 677 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 325 Lingsagar, 182 Naldurg, 376 Mahbubnagar, 635 Elgandal Total number on relief 24,446 Prices—wheat 4½, coarse rice 5½, and *jowar* 8½ seers per current sicca rupee

Central India—*For week ending 4th October*—Rain fell in three agencies during week, none in Bundelkhand and Malwa Agricultural operations are in progress Autumn crops are good throughout Central India Agricultural stock and pasturage also good Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, falling in Malwa The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—1,077 in Gwalior, 565 in Bhopal, 5,397 in Bundelkhand, and 1,026 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—216 in Gwalior, 577 in Bhopal, 13,290 in Bundelkhand, and 2,928 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 25,076. Prices—Gwalior not reported, Bhopal 8½, Bundelkhand 11 to 11½, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee. Report from Bhopawal not received

Rajputana—*For week ending 6th October*—Rainfall 3·08 cents in Serohi 2·50 cents in Bhurtpur; Dholpur 2·21, between 1½ and 2 inches in Maiwar, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar, and slight or no rain elsewhere Harvesting continues in Serohi, Jhallawar, and Ulwar, ploughing for spring crops in Serohi, Maiwar, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, and Jaisalmer, other agricultural operations satisfactory. Crops are thriving Prospects are favourable. In Dholpur agricultural operations and crops good Slight damage by locusts in parts of Marwar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Bhurtpur, Jaisalmer Agricultural stock fair in Dholpur, elsewhere in good condition generally Pasturage or fodder is sufficient Prices are rising in Kotah; steady in Kherwara, Haraoti, Bikanir, Jaisalmer, falling elsewhere. The numbers of persons on relief works were—Tonk nil, Dholpur 75, Sironj 265. All relief works closed. Ordinary works—Tonk 369, Dholpur 170. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 339, Tonk 2,611, Chabra 62, Bundi 157, Deoli 8, Sironj 22, Bhurtpur 43, Dholpur 214. Total number on relief 3,657. Price of *bajra* falling in Dholpur, other grains steady.

Kashmir—*For week ending 5th October*—Weather fine. Rice crop reaping commenced in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 5th October*—No rain. Prices stationary. Fodder is sufficient. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal—*For week ending 2nd October*—Rainfall 0·07 inch. Weather bright and clear. Upland rice is still being harvested. Price—7½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . . .	169,708	88,222	257,930	101,486	70,357	171,843	—86,087
Bombay . . .	327,823	96,536	424,359	256,629	95,980	352,609 (a)	—71,750
Bengal . . .	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608	18,018	—23,097
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	...	205,556	205,556	...	120,604	(b) 120,604	—84,952
Punjab . . .	4,768	870	5,638	..	844	844	—4,794
Central Provinces	249,952	377,996	627,948	239,746	398,773	638,519	+ 10,571
Burma . . .	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	— 29
Berar . . .	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	+ 2,424
Hyderabad . .	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	+ 197
Central India . .	14,195	18,190	32,385	8,065	17,011	25,076	— 7,309
Rajputana . . .	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	— 818
TOTAL . . .	826,827	820,114	1,646,941	653,382	727,915	1,381,297	—265,644

(a) Exclusive of 7,658 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(b) Exclusive of 47,733 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No $\frac{2953}{4-2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 7th October, 1897.

Read—

The Act of Congress and Circular on the subject of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held next year at Omaha, the capital of Nebraska.

OMAHA TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D C January 11, 1897

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs

The following act of Congress (No 199) was approved by the President on June 10, 1896

AN ACT To authorize and encourage the holding of a trans-mississippi and international exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight

Whereas it is desirable to encourage the holding of a trans-mississippi and international exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the exhibition of the resources of the United States of America and the progress and civilization of the Western Hemisphere, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, and

Whereas it is desirable that an exhibition shall be made of the great staples of the trans-mississippi region which contributes so largely to domestic and international commerce, and

Whereas encouragement should be given to an exhibit of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products, illustrative of the progress and development of that and other sections of the country, and

Whereas such exhibition should be national as well as international in its character, in which the people of this country, of Mexico, the Central and South American Governments, and other States of the world should participate, and should, therefore, have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas it is desirable and will be highly beneficial to bring together at such an exposition, to be held at a central position in the western part of the United States, the people of the United States and other States of this continent, and

Whereas the trans-mississippi and International Exposition Association has undertaken to hold such exposition, beginning on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and closing on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That a trans-mississippi and international exposition shall be held at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the auspices of the Trans-mississippi and International Exposition Association: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable for any of the expense attending or incident to such exposition, nor by reason of the same.

Section 2—That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exhibition building, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if

any, imposed upon such article by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal

Section 3—That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum, such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people, and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit a board shall be created, to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe keeping, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department and Museum and by the President of the United States. The President shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary

Section 4—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the trans-mississippi and international exposition for the Government exhibits, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Omaha, or to the said Trans-mississippi and International Exposition Association, to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury

Section 5—The United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expense incident to, or growing out of same, except for the construction of the building or buildings heretofore provided for, and for the purpose of paying the expense of transportation, care and custody of exhibits by the Government, and the maintenance of the said building or buildings, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said Government exhibit, and other contingent expenses to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemised accounts and vouchers, and the total cost of said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, nor shall the expenses of said Government exhibit for each and every purpose connected therewith, including the transportation of same to Omaha and from Omaha to Washington, exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, amounting in all to not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred, and no expenditure of money under this Act shall be made, until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purposes of said exposition a sum aggregating not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars

Section 6—That the commission appointed under this Act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and a reasonable sum to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from home on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such exposition.

Section 7—That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said trans-mississippi and international exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat, shall be prepared at some mint of the United States, for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof, and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage Act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States, shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this Act

Section 8.—That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said Trans-mississippi and International Exposition Association, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligation of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor

Approved, June 10, 1896

1 In order to secure the privileges of free entry above accorded, every package destined for the Exposition should have affixed to it by the foreign shipper one or more labels representing the flag of the country to which it belongs. This label should be about 8 by 12 inches in size, and should bear across the face, in plain black letters, the inscription, 'Exposition at Omaha'

All packages should be plainly marked as follows

- (1) "Surveyor of Customs, Omaha"
- (2) "Exhibits for Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition"
- (3) Name of consignee or agent at the port of first arrival in the United States.
- (4) The shipping marks and numbers.
- (5) Name and address of the exhibitor

2 Every exhibit shall be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate, which shall show the name of the exhibitor, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a description of their contents, and a declaration of the quantity and the market value of each separate kind thereof in the country of production. This invoice must be signed by the exhibitor, but will require no further verification. One of the invoices will be transmitted by mail to the surveyor of customs at Omaha, and the other to the consignee of the goods at the port of first arrival.

3 As a matter of convenience, it is recommended that all packages intended for the Exposition shall be consigned to an agent, or forwarder, or commissioner, at the port of first arrival, who will attend to customs business incident to the transfer of packages from the importing vessel to a bonded route for transportation to Omaha

4 The names of duly bonded companies will be furnished by collectors of Customs at the ports of arrival. The goods may be transported to Omaha by companies duly bonded for the carriage of either appraised or unappraised merchandise. Examination and appraisal of exhibits at the port of original entry are hereby waived

5 The consignee of the merchandise at the first port of arrival must present at the custom house the invoice above described, with a bill of lading and an entry in duplicate made out upon the special form to be prescribed for this purpose by the Treasury Department, which will show the name of the foreign shipper or owner, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a statement of the nature of their contents and of their foreign value, as declared in the invoice. The entry must also indicate the bonded route by which the goods are to be transported to Omaha, and must be signed by the consignee. No other declaration will be required. The consolidation of different shipments on one entry will not be allowed, such practice having obtained in regard to previous expositions has proved to be a fruitful source of confusion. Each entry will comprise, therefore, the consignment a single exhibit only. The goods will be consigned on the customs entry, to "Surveyor of Customs, Omaha," and there need be no computation of duties upon this entry, but the amount charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be double the invoice value.

6 The collector will thereupon issue a special permit bearing the words "Omaha Exposition," authorizing the transfer of the goods, from the ship to the bonded railroad for transportation to Omaha, and will record and file one of the entries in his office, and send the other, by mail, with the invoice, to the surveyor at Omaha.

7 The permit will be taken by the agent or consignee to the inspector on board the importing vessel, who will thereupon send the goods, by a cartman duly licensed, to be delivered under the supervision of a customs officer to the transportation company.

8 The consignee will also prepare a manifest of the goods, which, after being duly certified, will be handed to the conductor of the car containing the same, and a duplicate copy must be sent by mail to the surveyor of customs at Omaha. Upon the arrival at Omaha of any car containing such articles the conductor or agent of the railroad company will report such arrival by the presentation of the manifest to the customs officer designated to receive it, who shall compare the same with the copy received by mail, and superintend the opening of the car, taking care to identify the packages by marks and numbers, as described in the manifest.

9. These regulations will also apply to goods sent to the Exposition from foreign contiguous territory. All articles destined for the Exposition arriving from Canada or

Mexico, on through cars, under consular seal, must be consigned by the foreign shipper to the "Surveyor of Customs at Omaha."

10 The buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the Exposition are constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the customs officers, and which have been specially imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. No warehouse entry will be required at Omaha in order to obtain entrance for such goods, but the latter will be kept under customs supervision, in accordance with the general regulations governing merchandise in bonded warehouses.

11 Under the special act of Congress establishing the Trans-mississippi and International Exposition, sales are permitted during its continuance, but delivery of goods sold is to be withheld until the close of the Fair. The enforcement of this latter restriction devolves properly upon the Exposition authorities, who being in control of the local police, are responsible for the protection of the exhibits. When the duties have been received by the surveyor upon the merchandise contained in any exhibit, he will regard such exhibit as released from customs control, except so far as concerns the supervision necessary to secure export with refund of duty.

12 At the close of the Exposition all goods intended for exportation will be transported in bond to the seaboard or exterior port, and exported therefrom under the general regulations for immediate export in bond, as modified by special regulations to be in due time provided.

13 Any merchandise imported by an exhibitor in excess of the articles duly installed as exhibits will be placed and retained in a storage warehouse at the expense of the importer until duly entered for payment of duty or exportation. Withdrawals of merchandise stored under these conditions, if made for the purpose of placing the same within the Exposition, will be treated under the provisions for entry on arrival at first port of entry, and no duty will be required to be paid. Such merchandise must be delivered at the Exposition in charge of a customs officer.

Goods which have been imported by exhibitors in excess of those used as exhibits, and stored on their account, may be withdrawn at any time for consumption on payment of duty and charges. Whenever duty-paid goods of this class shall be exported without having left the custody of the surveyor, the duty paid thereon, less 1 per cent, will be refunded, provided the duty paid on any such exported package shall have amounted to \$50. Exhibits entered for exportation without payment of duty are not subject to appraisement.

14. Articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions for temporary use may be entered free of duty upon the filing of satisfactory bonds for their export within six months after such importation, as provided for in paragraph 596 of the tariff act.

15 It is to be distinctly understood that the United States is not liable for any loss, casualty, or injury to the merchandise imported as exhibits at the Exposition, nor for any debt, contract, or expense incident to the transportation, care, or treatment of such merchandise.

16. All entries, invoices, permits, abstracts, and reports relating to merchandise imported under the act of June 10, 1896, must be separately made, and must be stamped with the words "Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition."

17. Additional special regulations will be provided in due time covering the withdrawal of exhibits for consumption, transportation or exportation at the close of the Exposition.

18 The privileges granted by virtue of these regulations are intended solely for the benefit of exhibitors at the Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition, and with the view of relieving them, so far as practicable, of delays and vexations in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations.

Any attempt to take advantage of these regulations in order to evade the tariff laws of the United States will subject the offender to all the penalties prescribed by those laws including confiscation of goods and fine and imprisonment.

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Act of Congress and Circular be published for information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Madras													
1	Cuddapah	43,037	24,771	67,808	37,013	24,214	61,257	23,961	19,623	43,587	13,626	14,987	28,613
2	Kurnool	114,369	46,019	160,388	86,681	41,218	127,919	80,162	32,217	112,379	61,916	21,259	83,265
3	Bellary	131,568	28,293	162,861	102,535	27,764	130,299	81,835	26,181	108,016	52,318	21,812	77,150
4	Anantapur	54,190	27,256	81,446	47,928	8,268	56,196	40,496	10,112	50,608	34,746	8,592	43,338
5	Ganjam	9,072	26,219	35,291	8,378	22,867	31,245	7,488	20,271	27,759	1,825	15,065	19,890
6	Vizianagaram	8,052	11,575	22,627	3,890	12,913	16,803	3,525	7,569	11,094	2,221	2,775	4,996
7	Godavari	96	3,713	3,809	64	2,677	2,741	84	887	971	26	712	738
TOTAL MADRAS		363,084	(1) 170,906	533,990	289,523	(1) 109,921	426,461	237,551	(1) 116,890	354,141	169,708	(1) 88,229	257,930
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	114,668	16,401	162,269	123,838	16,230	146,068	114,268	17,169	131,737	49,709	16,751	96,451
2	Sholapur	118,729	15,896	134,125	109,875	15,929	125,804	102,272	15,705	117,977	91,411	15,153	109,866
3	Ahmadnagar	68,909	22,036	90,945	85,583	21,982	110,565	94,361	23,195	117,856	98,132	21,465	119,597
4	Poona	16,909	19,279	36,228	18,116	18,930	37,375	18,827	21,284	43,112	18,092	33,197	51,580
5	Nasik	4,803	1,131	5,934	1,511	1,318	3,862	3,967	1,122	5,089	3,891	1,124	5,015
6	Satara	11,718	4,037	16,655	12,382	5,134	17,816	11,857	5,571	20,428	12,192	5,569	17,761
7	Khandesh	1,961	381	2,342	1,921	581	2,502	1,857	654	2,511	1,714	652	2,396
8	Belgaum	19,501	1,011	20,512	10,599	990	21,589	19,211	1,092	20,303	16,825	1,102	17,927
9	Dhule	2,808	1,057	3,865	4,030	1,069	5,099	4,277	1,111	5,388	2,199	923	3,122
10	Ratnagiri	221		221	109		109	185		185	112		112
11	Kolaba										228		228
TOTAL BOMBAY		391,237	81,812	473,099	387,296	85,433	472,729	374,062	90,500	464,562	327,828	96,736	424,361
Bengal.													
1	Champan	5,912	16,616	22,558	4,472	13,737	18,209	4,796	7,402	12,198	1,609	611	2,280
2	Saahabad		13,159	13,159		4,391	4,391		972	972		564	564
3	Nadia	403	6,299	6,702	25	3,467	3,492		23	23			
4	Patna		1,548	1,548		1,816	1,816		1,861	1,861		1,881	1,884
5	Khulna	41	5,313	5,354		4,371	4,371		3,831	3,831		3,733	3,733
6	Saran	10,188	29,906	40,154	1,977	19,972	21,949	1,851	9,502	11,355		2,666	2,656
7	Darbhanga	6,196	62,727	68,923	3,986	49,665	63,651	636	30,835	31,471	108	624	732
8	Muzaffarpur	2,317	35,032	37,349	44	19,453	19,497	61	2,299	2,370		11	41
9	Manbhum	2,878	10,159	13,037	1,353	5,344	6,697	11,919	5,404	17,353	19,225	5,100	26,325
10	Hazratnagar	260	396	656		229	229		211	211		165	165
11	Puri	237	1,386	1,623	2,082	1,354	3,136		582	582			
12	Bankura	8,915	6,582	10,497	5,567	3,766	9,353	6,986	2,013	9,029	7,817		7,817
13	Lohardaga		2,412	2,412		1,695	1,695		1,113	1,113		918	918
14	Jessore	41		41									
15	Dinajpur	84		84									
TOTAL BENGAL		32,502	191,795	224,297	19,508	129,281	148,792	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115
North-Western Provinces and Oudh													
1	Agra	3,741	6,812	10,553	3,446	6,676	10,122		6,573	6,573		6,512	6,512
2	Etawah		765	765		190	190		765	765		765	765
3	Banda	5,262	65,923	71,185	5,401	49,489	54,890	126	41,891	42,017		34,371	34,374
4	Cawnpur		3,302	3,302		2,727	2,727		2,422	2,422		1,898	1,898
5	Hamirpur		12,760	12,760		10,521	10,521		8,316	8,316		7,672	7,672
6	Allahabad	5,410	28,413	33,823	5,267	28,282	33,549		23,907	23,907		23,128	23,128
7	Jhansi		15,067	15,067		11,154	11,154		10,101	10,101		7,210	7,210
8	Jalaun		19,636	19,636		15,679	15,679		15,686	15,686		11,963	11,962
9	Jaunpur		20,971	20,971		19,971	19,971		11,623	11,623		9,738	9,738
10	Gorakhpur		9,567	9,567		6,987	6,987		6,142	6,142		5,926	5,926
11	Lucknow	1,294	16,964	16,954	901	14,776	15,677		16,105	16,105		16,341	16,341
12	Unao		16,889	16,889		15,887	15,887		14,343	14,343		12,905	12,905
13	Rai Bareilly	97	13,375	13,412	50	11,300	11,350		5,853	5,853		1,218	1,218
14	Sitapur		532	532		2,940	2,940		523	523		630	630
15	Hardoi		42,378	42,378		41,159	41,159		39,707	39,707		35,947	35,947

(1) Includes 56,617 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(2) " 54,701 " " " " " " "

(3) " 50,587 " " " " " " "

(4) Including 88,377 weavers relieved at their own trade.

Incomplete.

Exclusive of 57,832 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bara Banka	31	1,852	1,852	32	1,992	1,992	27	295	295			
17	Muzapuri		8,103	8,434		6,370	6,402		2,747	2,774		2,602	2,602
18	Bijnor		1,031	1,031		1,192	1,192		1,217	1,217		1,066	1,066
19	Moradabad		1,224	1,224		1,212	1,212		808	808		800	800
20	Barilly		811	811		701	701		406	406		291	291
21	Muttra		1,689	1,689		1,655	1,655		1,599	1,599		1,134	1,134
22	Etah		856	856		814	814		703	703		251	251
23	Mainpuri		20	20		1,059	1,059		430	430			
24	Farrukhabad		1,259	1,259		788	788		599	599		739	739
25	Budawn		261	261		265	265		265	265		41	41
26	Shahrbanpu		2,565	2,565		1,862	1,862		1,372	1,372		896	896
27	Pilibhit		1,986	1,986		1,984	1,984		1,897	1,897		1,870	1,870
28	Kheri		150	150		339	339		289	289		180	180
29	Sultanpur		1,111	1,111		921	921		406	406			
30	Peitabgarh		2,139	2,139		1,701	1,701		940	940		648	648
31	Fyzabad		363	363		289	289		186	186		186	186
32	Fatehpur		7,386	7,386		6,326	6,326		6,307	6,307		5,546	5,546
33	Azamgarh		7,683	7,683		4,044	4,044		1,600	1,600		568	568
34	Benares		16,182	16,182		16,095	16,095		14,466	14,466		12,517	12,517†
35	Gonda		1,993	1,993		1,287	1,287		988	988			
36	Basti		393	393		280	280		295	295			
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		15,775	131,710	147,485	15,097	288,911	304,014	153	241,477	241,630		205,561	205,561
Punjab													
1	Hissar	5,971	7,231	13,202	5,415	17	5,432	4,065		4,065	3,554		3,554
2	Delhi		633	633		650	650		651	651		660	660
3	Karnal	902	210	1,112	1,206	210	1,416		210	210	1,214	210	1,424
TOTAL PUNJAB		6,873	8,074	14,947	6,621	877	7,498	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	10,136	21,416	31,552	9,572	21,913	31,485	10,071	23,912	33,983	9,323	26,192	35,514
2	Damoh	57,746	19,060	76,806	13,780	19,699	33,479	14,617	19,418	34,035	14,597	13,636	28,233
3	Jabalpur	24,158	41,319	65,477	23,218	30,117	53,335	23,092	32,139	55,231	25,311	34,694	60,005
4	Mandla	14,569	18,453	33,022	12,880	21,677	33,957	12,493	22,669	35,072	11,703	25,077	36,780
5	Seoni	5,098	18,282	23,380	3,711	14,118	18,129	3,084	20,911	23,995	1,810	16,851	18,661
6	Narsinghpur	20,419	14,707	35,126	18,924	13,913	32,837	15,171	15,669	30,840	12,852	16,225	29,077
7	Hoshangabad	32,652	7,557	40,209	34,453	8,081	42,534	32,621	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,228	44,538
8	Nimai	1,182	1,548	2,730	1,240	1,605	2,845	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282
9	Betul	9,737	7,429	17,166	8,517	10,467	18,984	8,252	10,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017
10	Chindwara	12,270	3,717	15,987	10,037	7,070	17,107	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226
11	Nagpur	8,941	8,656	17,597	8,354	9,355	17,709	7,670	9,500	17,070	6,742	9,722	16,464
12	Chanda		1,828	1,828		4,405	4,405		6,593	6,593		5,331	5,331
13	Bhandara	20,534	10,148	30,682	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498
14	Balaghat	36,308	13,472	49,780	35,179	14,847	50,026	34,477	14,038	48,515	32,648	15,220	47,868
15	Raipur	43,069	25,694	68,763	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821
16	Bilaspur	41,813	87,226	129,039	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,644	99,867	140,511	46,235	102,249	148,484
17	Sambalpur	992		992	992		992	410	183	593	682	100	782
18	Wardha	1,636	674	2,310	1,753	1,045	2,798	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		341,290	299,216	640,506	285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	343,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176†
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	891	134	1,025	696	122	818	317	69	380	987	61	428
2	Myingyan	14,799	4,215	19,014	14,199	2,835	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510
3	Yamethin		235	235		188	188		176	176		163	163
TOTAL BURMA		15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101

* Exclusive of 49,217 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† Includes 2,086 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 16,730 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Benar													
1	Akola	340	4,326	4,666	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716		539	539
2	Basim		318	318		291	291		306	306		323	323
3	Ellichpur	1,576	2,781	4,360	1,313	2,587	3,900	1,131	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	2,615
4	Amraoti	(Not reported)			131	481	618		610	610	110	636	746
5	Buldana		1,040	1,040	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,183	1,662
6	Wun	66		66									
TOTAL BENAR		1,982	8,468	10,450	2,220	7,331	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,413	6,155
Hyderabad													
1	Raichur		302	302		176	176						
2	Naldurg	21,298	216	21,514	15,709	277	15,986		333	333	20,086	191	20,277
3	Gulbarga												
4	Lingsagar		1,041	1,041		388	388		1,016	1,016		1,000	1,000
5	Bir							18,777	166	18,937		714	714
6	Mahbubnagar		254	254					308	308		396	396
7	Hyderabad												
8	Elgandal		397	397		1,245	1,245		884	884		516	516
9	Aurangabad								1,385	1,385		1,316	1,316
10	Nalgonda												
TOTAL HYDERABAD		21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249
Central India													
1	Bundelkhand	11,950	8,089	20,039	6,362	10,515	16,907	5,211	8,778	13,992	5,619	11,163	16,782
2	Baghelkhand	10,113	4,817	14,930	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,121	3,918	10,039
3	Gwalior	5,436	1,638	6,984	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	1,741
4	Bhopal	766	701	1,467	767	689	1,456	(not reported)			601	593	1,194
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		31,205	15,245	46,450	19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,196	18,190	32,386
Rajputana													
1	Marwar		1,034	1,034		832	832		732	732		589	589
2	Dholpur	158	369	527	180	308	447	180	306	486	198	209	407
3	Bikaner		74	74					49	49		29	29
4	Jaisalmer					63	63						
5	Bharatpur		196	196		111	111		61	61		59	59
6	Tonk	748	3,610	4,358	608	3,581	4,192	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736	3,171
7	Deoli		8	8		9	9		8	8		8	8
8	Bundi		305	305		315	315		257	257		213	213
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		906	5,596	6,502	74	5,222	5,964	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111	1,053,330	698,281	2,051,611	665,748	890,502	1,556,250	856,642	800,538	1,657,180

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda

† Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda

‡ Besides 618 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 9th October, 1897

No 4475-S R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE
CUSTOMS

Simla, the 8th October, 1897.

Read—

Customs Circular No XII of 1897

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India

Customs Circular No. XII of 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No 4312-S R, dated the 28th September 1897,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

* * * * *

2. * + * * * + Engine-room telegraphs cannot be regarded either as component parts of machinery under No. 14 (o), or as sections of a ship under No 96 of schedule IV of the Act, and they should be classed for assessment to duty under No. 55 of the schedule.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 26th September 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 25th September 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State Lines worked by companies													
Standard gauge—	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
East Indian	583	1,735	9,40,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	1,07,10,583	1,06,47,000	10,22,417			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	25,390	203	125	31,700	254	2,39,993	2,77,000	37,007			
Bungri-Nagpur	118	802	1,03,315	120	802	60,000	80	9,74,279	10,00,000	25,721			
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,08,273	145	752	1,05,000	110	10,82,527	11,71,000	2,50,473			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	110	21	3,019	114	21	2,000	135	2,000	10,500	10,500			
Mad-Lannai sec (Bezwada Mad)	167	9	549	91	0	1,000	111	2,200	1,21,000				7,102
Metric gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,40,152	151	1,515	3,10,000	171	3,08,930	3,06,310	2,04,070			
Praja-pur-Dees	45	17	511	30	17	100	24	6,173	5,000				37
South Indian	101	1,012	1,06,183	102	1,042	1,72,000	105	2,08,216	2,21,100	61,881			
Mayavaram Mutpet	39	51	4,375	51	54	4,700	57	59,830	61,000	3,704			
Southern Mahatt (d)	109	1,105	1,21,782	107	1,105	1,18,000	101	13,00,023	19,23,000	5,62,077			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahatta)	102	296	31,043	107	296	28,000	97	3,30,050	1,51,000	1,55,514			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	125	756	87,023	115	815	92,000	113	10,79,955	11,01,000	1,15,045			
Lucknow-Banelly	64	200	10,113	52	200	10,300	52	1,25,100	1,31,000	5,900			
Assam-Bengal	57	159	0,837	62	238	16,000	70	1,00,637	1,53,000	4,500			
Burma	145	880	1,14,402	129	555	1,43,000	110	13,31,703	14,01,000	1,35,297			
TOTAL	218	9,893	20,71,110	210	10,050	2,18,300	221	2,17,270	2,07,80,000	10,57,707			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	195	2,056	1,90,267	183	2,523	7,07,000	205	5,15,010	7,57,000	1,52,300			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metric gauge line)	181	717	1,20,707	157	575	1,51,000	176	15,52,515	10,00,000	7,72,515			
Eastern Bengal (including metric and 2' 6" gauge)	123	514	1,01,181	569	817	3,90,000	58	5,80,000	3,17,000				1,33,257
East Coast	89	500	54,170	109	536	65,000	121	5,19,397	2,75,000	2,00,000			
Special gauges—													
Garhi	17	25	2,917	11	23	1,700	74	2,00,000	21,000				7,000
Chitra-Compingonj	60												
TOTAL	221	1,793	11,17,700	230	5,130	1,01,700	270	1,01,000	1,37,81,000	17,30,000			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	316	1,490	5,00,531	339	1,491	3,80,000	170	5,16,000	5,17,000	8,000			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	1,011	2,32,200	506	1,061	1,92,000	470	5,11,000	2,11,000	61,000			
Madras	216	840	2,19,055	200	510	2,19,000	201	2,57,500	2,80,000	29,000			
TOTAL	350	2,701	9,57,786	335	2,702	7,97,000	385	1,07,50,102	1,07,47,000	5,63,000			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.	571	17,177	41,02,000	565	17,200	11,00,000	655	1,07,50,102	1,07,47,000	5,63,000			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	117	160	2,46,75	131	160	3,500	203	2,44,000	3,77,000	1,00,000			
Tukesser	212	22	4,800	215	22	4,900	223	0,22,257	61,000				1,257
Metric gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	120	66	7,693	117	66	7,500	120	00,800	1,00,000	10,000			
Bengal Doonars	176	36	6,601	183	37	8,100	213	78,119	71,000				1,040
Dilau-Sadiya	161	78	13,098	105	78	14,500	190	1,10,395	1,00,000	1,00,000			
Ahmedabad Parantij					41	1,700	41		2,300				
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling Himalayan	288	51	1,2981	255	51	1,10,000	155	1,33,057	1,70,000	2,00,000			
TOTAL	174	413	00,557	169	451	83,700	183	5,26,310	10,11,000	1,85,000			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bua-Gooni	27	74	2,366	32	74	2,200	30	22,400	17,700				4,700
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,552	92	114	5,700	50	1,18,055	00,100				37,055
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,559	46	35	900	30	1,17,221	14,000				3,21
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	64,012	194	331	70,100	210	6,77,105	8,31,000	1,53,895			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,292	99	13	700	54	14,161	11,300				2,861
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	14,243	132	108	11,400	166	2,22,490	1,30,000	9,2490			
Kolar Gold fields	327	10	3,049	305	10	5,500	550	12,038	5,200	9,362			
Metric gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore From including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,881	74	66	5,000	76	62,155	87,000	21,417			
The Gaekwar's Mchana	65	93	5,220	56	93	5,300	57	50,531	63,500	2,907			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,103	75	29	2,000	63	21,507	26,000	1,133			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	1,276	59	70	3,500	14	35,334	42,100	6,766			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)					10	100	5		2,600				
Coorh Behai	56	22	1,252	57	22	1,300	59	12,364	7,700				4,664
TOTAL	113	968	1,15,465	119	996	1,13,700	114	13,08,841	13,45,000	36,159			
Lines owned & worked by native states													
Metric gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Port Blair	84	334	25,992	78	334	23,000	69	2,80,771	2,78,000				2,771
Jetalsai-Rajkot	78	46	3,065	80	46	3,300	72	36,776	43,000	6,224			
Jamnagar					51	2,200	43		27,700				
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	22,203	61	364	23,300	64	2,10,791	2,42,000	31,000			
Oddepore Chitor	43	60	2,432	40	60	1,900	32	31,737	28,000				
Special gauge— Morvi	70	94	6,659	71	94	5,300	56	74,800	80,500	5,600			3,137
TOTAL	70	898	60,951	68	949	59,000	62	6,34,582	6,90,800	64,918			
GRAND TOTAL													
	225	19,756	14,09,254	222	20,363	46,55,900	229	4,85,94,240	5,46,60,800	60,66,551			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Ujjain railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Sbadipalli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha (coal), the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 26th September 1896.

Sd/-, the 8th October, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXIV of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 25th September 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 25th September 1897	Increase	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Me mileage worked	Earnings		Me mileage worked	Per mile open per week								
			Total	Rs		Total	Rs										
State lines worked by companies																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
East Indian	606	1,735	9,40,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	2,35,91,236	2,75,13,000	39,21,764	53,920						
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	25,390	203	125	31,701	254	4,80,080	5,00,000	1,23,745	5,29,705						
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,03,315	120	862	6,00,000	80	25,42,255	26,06,000	8,450							
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,08,923	145	752	1,05,000	140	24,45,295	29,75,000	8,450							
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	3,019	144	21	2,000	134	65,650	74,100								
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	849	94	9	1,000	111	39,055	31,500				7,555				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,40,482	188	1,815	3,10,000	171	94,63,125	90,34,000	4,29,125	7,364						
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	514	30	17	400	24	27,104	19,800								
South Indian	105	1,042	1,68,483	162	1,042	1,72,000	161	45,16,409	45,94,000	77,591							
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,375	81	54	4,700	87	1,20,305	1,35,000	5,695							
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,24,782	107	1,165	1,18,000	101	34,16,02	39,89,000	5,72,118							
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	31,643	107	296	28,700	07	7,34,545	9,55,000	2,50,417							
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	87,023	115	815	12,000	113	26,02,211	30,38,000	3,40,789							
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	10,443	52	200	10,300	52	3,55,429	3,92,000	33,571							
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,837	62	238	16,600	70	2,61,513	3,94,000	1,00,487							
Burma	175	886	1,14,402	129	888	1,42,000	160	31,93,242	37,40,000	5,46,758							
TOTAL	232	9,894	20,74,110	210	10,016	22,10,300	221	5,39,26,154	6,00,82,400	61,56,046							
State lines worked by the State																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,65,000	265	1,35,94,033	1,50,84,000	14,89,967							
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,20,795	152	875	1,54,000	176	39,25,525	40,83,000	1,57,475							
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,63,381	569	817	3,09,000	488	67,86,794	63,29,000	4,57,794							
East Coast	94	500	54,376	109	538	65,000	121	12,31,048	14,65,000	2,33,952							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
Jorhat	73	25	2,917	117	23	1,700	74	48,947	47,600								
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200								
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,31,736	236	5,136	11,84,700	270	2,55,91,105	2,70,10,800	14,21,395							
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	5,05,854	339	1,491	3,86,000	259	1,52,66,523	1,29,37,000	23,29,523							
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,33,226	506	461	1,92,000	416	75,63,663	71,28,000	4,35,663							
Madras	243	840	2,18,055	260	840	2,19,000	261	53,77,980	53,32,000	4,54,012							
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,57,115	343	2,792	7,97,000	285	2,82,08,374	2,58,97,000	23,11,374							
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	255	17,477	41,62,081	238	17,964	41,00,000	245	10,77,26,133	11,29,92,200	52,66,077							
State lines worked by native states and worked by other agencies.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Bina-Goonna	28	74	2,366	32	74	2,200	30	46,245	50,600	4,355							
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,552	92	114	5,700	50	2,36,329	1,61,000	75,329							
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,559	46	35	900	26	(l) 17,221	50,500	33,279							
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	64,612	194	334	70,100	210	15,03,921	16,70,000	1,72,079							
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,292	99	13	700	54	71,210	31,300	39,910							
Rajpura-Bhátinda	159	108	14,243	132	108	11,400	106	5,57,942	3,44,000	2,13,942							
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,049	305	10	5,500	550	77,106	99,000	21,894							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,881	74	66	5,000	76	1,24,101	1,61,000	36,899							
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	5,220	56	93	5,300	57	2,36,340	1,69,000	67,340							
Kolhapur	76	29	2,163	75	29	2,000	69	57,576	57,000	576							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,276	59	70	3,500	44	1,17,811	1,11,000	6,811							
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpura)						100	5		(m) 2,600	2,600							
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,252	57	22	1,300	59	30,879	25,100	5,779							
TOTAL	125	968	1,15,465	119	996	1,13,700	114	30,78,681	29,40,100	1,38,581							
Lines owned & worked by n. states																	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Bhánagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr	108	334	25,992	78	334	23,000	69	8,86,247	8,34,000	52,247							
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,665	80	46	3,300	72	88,461	96,700	8,239							
Jamnagar						2,700	43		(n) 57,700	57,700							
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	22,203	61	364	23,300	64	5,40,567	5,81,000	40,433							
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,432	40	60	1,000	32	64,999	60,000	4,999							
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	78	94	6,659	71	94	5,300	56	1,90,840	1,00,000	3,840							
TOTAL	82	898	60,951	68	940	59,000	62	17,74,114	18,12,400	45,286							
GRAND TOTAL	219	19,756	44,09,254	223	20,363	46,85,900	229	11,44,21,509	11,97,94,400	53,73,891							

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(g) Information not received

(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways

(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 25th September 1897.

(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 26th September 1896.

(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 2th September 1897.

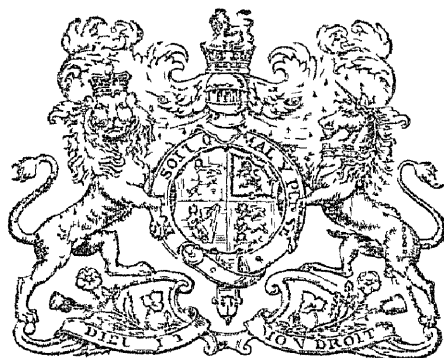
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 25th September 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 8th October, 1897.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi
Burma—												
<i>Unassam—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5										
Lavoy	22 1	42 5										
Moulmein and Amherst	24 65	65	.									
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	27 2	62 05	90 95							61 2		
I hongwa		68	.									
Bassein	23 8	65	..									
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Ilenzada	23 29	54 4										
Toungoo	19 55	54 4									..	
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	25 5	63 24	71 23							67 32		
Lima												
Pakokku	25 5	65				28 9				...		
<i>Araican—</i>												
Kyaukpju	21 25	42 5	.							..	...
Akyab	20 91	41 52						..		.		
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	25	50	..		..	.	..	...	.	..	..	.
Gauhati	.	47 03	..		..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong	.	50	.	.		.	...	..	...	50		400
Dacca	.	56 25	50	.	35	.	...	...	...	50	62 5	350
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur	..	40	...	..		..	..	..	..	.	..	320
Calcutta	..	55	45		40	40	50	...	40	45	40	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan	.	47 5					.		.	50	52 5	290
Pabna	..	44 37	50 62					..	.	45 62	57 5	300
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	...	60	56 25						40	45	57 5	300
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack	.	33*91	49 37			..	...	...		33*91	38 12	332 5
<i>Bihār, south—</i>												
Patna	...	41 87	38 75		32 5	.		26*25	36 87	40*62	36*25	260
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur	.	52*5	45	.	35 16			.	37*19	42 19	39*53	300
Muzaffarpur	.	53 28	45 62		33 12	.	.	23 44	30 62	41*87	57 19	270
N W Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	36*67	62 19	44*43	51 61	37 13	40*73	52*08	...	34 37	45*99	53*54	300 78
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	34 06	50	42*66	48 49	32 03	.	...	...	...	43*28	48 49	278 28
Jhansi	...	55*16	43 33	50 78	34*22	40 94	.	..	40 94	48 75	...	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	...	...	40	.	...	.	..	..	.	...	.	.
Agra	..	...	..	...	.	.	..	.	.	..	...	.
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	.	...	41 04	...	33*33	..	..	.	.	44*43	...	266 25
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Kyzabad	.	48*44	43 12	...	.	...	.	...	...	41*25	...	256 25

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhusa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough-bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS.
..											Burma—
.											Tenasserim—
											Mergui
											Tavoy
											Moulmein and Amherst
											Pegu (deltaic)—
											Rangoon
											Thongwa
...											Bassein.
...											Pegu (inland)—
...											Henzada
...											Toungoo
											Upper Burma—
											Mandalay.
..											Bamo
											Pakòkku
...											Arahan—
...											Kyaukpyu.
											Akyab.
...											Assam—
...											Brahmaputra—
...											Goalpara
											Gauhati
...											Bengal—
...	40	100		35							Eastern—
	40	75									Chittagong.
											Dacca
											Deltaic—
	37 5	47 5 & 62 5			2(a)						Midnapur.
..	35	70		7(a)	5 5(a)						Calcutta.
..	35	70			6 5(a)						Central—
	40	70			8 75						Bardwan.
											Pabna
...	40	45		15(b)	2(b)						Northern—
											Rangpur.
...	31 87	62 5		20(a)	3(a)						Orissa—
..	36 87	30	...	2 5							Cuttack.
...											Bihar, south—
...	40	50									Patna
..	36 25	120									Bihar, north—
											Bhagalpur
											Muzaffarpur.
65 21		..				...			..	..	N.-W Provinces—
55 21		70	72 5	..				60			Eastern—
53 75	..	..	...	..							Benares
...	..	60	..		..	..		60	..	70	Central—
..	...	..	..		..	...					Cawnpore.
											Jhansi.
...											Western—
..	...	..	..		..	...					Meerut.
											Agra.
...	...		9 5 & 10	...	..	...	...	40 to 90		25 to 50	Submontane, west—
											Shahjahanpur.
...		..	..	..	..	...		...	..	..	Oudh—
											Southern—
											Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	2 81	...	..	..	...	...	28	Northern—
											Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897

DISTRICTS.	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33		47 81		37 19	44 43	45 68		44 43	50		320
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	35	70	38 75	43 75	31 25	33 12	50		44 37	43 12	57 5	30
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	35 52	59 27	39 01	40 52	30 78	33 33	53 33		51 43	46 04	57 13	320
<i>South eastern—</i>												
Delhi	38 07	53 33	39 01	43 23	31 87	38 07	42 08		42 06	45 08	50	312 29
<i>Submontain—</i>												
Amritsar	38 02	65 31	39 53	42 66	30 78	40				45 05		355 57
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	53 78	43 23	51 56	31 79	36 35	47 03		36 12	48 51	12 5	320
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	25	48 59	40 99	45 68	31 01	30 78	50		42 06	45 06		336 87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		56 25	44 69		35	39 37	47 5			50 60	70	350
Shikarpur			37 0		33 91	35 02				49 37		331 57
Quetta			11 25	65	30	40			75			305
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar												
Sholapur												
Poona								35 38		57 97		
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar						50 62						
Dhulia												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad							50					
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur		18	48	56		37				44	52	318
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore		48 5	42 12	47 06						42 10	53 31	245
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Kaipur		50	50	58						50	64	228
Berar—												
Basim		64 20	50									
Filchpur		80	61 5	60 66		53 33	66 66			57 12	61 5	320
Amraoti		66 25	61 50	66 25		50	90			60 87	61 50	320
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore						34 37	21 87			56 97		356 57
Salem								22 71				365 12
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary						45 73				53 33		340 42
Cuddapah	27 92	47 03				36 41	43 7					366 67
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore												
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	31 15	47 97						25 94		30 57		
Janjore	22 08	42 19								54 43		329 17
Trichinopoly								21 72				
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura						29 22	22 83			34 22		
Mysore—												
Mysore	27 98	49 36	90 12	98 74		32 91		26 45		31 73	74 06	368 79
Bangalore	25 6	64 69	82 53	56		41 26		28 07		40 2	46 11	438 7

(The figures represent prices per ten mounds in rupees and decimals of a rupee) — continued

Gum	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Fur-metic	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhusa	Sheep per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
53 33				7 97	5	5		140		80	Rajputana— Jaipur— Ajmer
		57 5	100	2 03	5	2 00		50		75	Panjab— Sialkot— Lahore
		57 13	95 52	10	7 29			100		86	Captain— Lahore
		80	13 33	3 65	8 91	3 65		60		125	South-western— Delhi
				3 33	2 19			65			Sikhand— Amritsar
		40	94 06	2 5	6 87	7 97		55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi
		100	100	2 81	5 62	2 34		50		70	Western— Muker
80 50							7 5	40 to 140			Sind and Baluchistan Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
											Bombay— Dacca— Dhulewar Sholapur Poona
											Khandish— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
											Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
	39	80	115					60		70	Central— Jubbulpore
	43	250	95					40		30	Eastern— Raipur
		320 200	70 5 110	5 3		11		60 55		50 90	Berar— Basim Ellichpur Amraoti
75		107 03	105 55 91		2 5 6 56			95 50	95 80	30	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
47 55		100	46 67 58 7					80	60	110	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Kannul
					5 1						East Coast, central— Nellore
57 6		131 67	57 6					55	55		East Coast, south— Madras Panjore Trichinopoly
		118 28									Southern— Madura
		89 69			5 36					4	Mysore— Mysore
76 79		374	109 08	10 71	7 14	39 48		100		50	Bangalore
76 17		342 75	85 69	6 16	12 31			200		100	

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of StatisticsJ. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FIG. 4. PRACTICE FROM THE END OF AUGUST TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice		Other		Total	
	Hull-mouth or report	Pc vict hull month	Hull- mouth or report	Pc vict hull month	Best sort		Common		Hull- mouth or report	Pc vict hull month
					Hull- mouth or report	Pc vict hull month	Hull- mouth or report	Pc vict hull month		
Burma—										
Irrawaddy—										
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14		
Tavoy					10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5		
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	7 —	7 —			6 11	6 11	5 5	5 5		
Legu (deltic)—										
Pegu					10 —	10 —	11 2	11 2		
Rangoon	6 1	6 5			10 —	10 —	11 2	11 2		
Thongwa					5 5	5 5	9 11	9 11		
Basatin										
Pegu (inland)—										
Thawadi					5 11	5 11	9 4	9 4		
Hendia					5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5		
Prome	10 1	10 0			7 9	7 9	5 13	5 13		
Tonngoo					9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11		
Mayetung	5 0	5 0			5 12	5 12	9 15	9 15		
Upper Burma—										
Mandalay	13 5	13 5			9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13		
Bamio					5 0	5 0	10 5	10 5		
Lakokku					7 1	7 1	5 5	5 5		
Meiktila . . . . .	..	..			5 1	5 1	5 13	5 13		
Arakan—										
Sandoway					11 11	11 11	15 7	15 7		
Kyaukpau					8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12		
Akyab					2 —	2 —	15 —	15 —		
Assam—										
Surma—										
Sylhet					6 —	6 1	3 —	3 —		
Cachar	6 15	7 4			5 5	5 1	7 5	7 4		
Hill tracts—										
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . .	5 8	5 8			4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —		
Garo Hills					3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —		
Mamait					12 8	12 8	15 —	14 —		
Brahmaputra—										
Goalpara	8 —	8 8			5 5	5 8	7 5	8 —		
Kamrup	6 5	6 5			6 —	6 —	7 1	8 —		
Dibrang	0 5	0 5			5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —		
Nowgong . . . . .	..	..			5 —	5 —	6 6	6 —		
Sibsagar					5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —		
Lakhimpur	6 —	5 12			5 —	5 8	7 12	8 —		
Bengal—										
Eastern hill tracts—										
Naga Hills					4 —	4 —	8 —	6 8		
Eastern—										
Bachiganj					6 12	6 12	7 2	7 —		
Noakhali					6 4	6 4	9 —	7 5		
Chittagong					6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —		
Lippra					5 11	5 11	7 8	6 10		
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8		
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —			5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8		
Deltic—										
Kulna					7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —		
24-Parganas					6 4	6 4	7 4	7 4		
Midnapur	8 —	7 8			{ 7 8 to 5 — }	{ 7 — to 5 — }	{ 8 5 to 12 — }	{ 8 — to 12 — }		
Howrah					7 —	7 —	8 —	4 —		
Cakutta	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 5	5 5	7 —	7 —		
Hooghly	10 —	10 —			7 —	7 —	7 1	7 1		
Nadia (Krishnagarh) . . .	9 —	9 2			5 11	5 11	7 1	7 1		
Jessore	3 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	5 5	5 5	7 1	7 1		
Faridpur					5 4	5 4	7 1	7 1		

The number of eggs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

MARUAGI (1/2)		KARAGI (1/2)		GAGI (1/2)		HAGI (1/2)		ARAGI (1/2)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
												Meigui
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
												Peon
												Rangoon
												Thongwa
												Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
												Thawadi
												Henzada
												Prome
												Toungoo
												Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
												Mandalay
												Yamo
												Patheingyi
												Mektila
												Lower—
												Sundway
												Kyaukpadaung
												Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
												Sylhet
												Cachar
												Hill tracts—
												Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
												Garo Hills
												Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
												Goalpara
												Lamiup.
												Darrang
												Nowong
												Sibsagar
												Lokhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
												Naga Hills.
												Eastern—
												backerganj.
												Noakhali.
												Chittagong.
												Tippera
												Dacca
												Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
												Khulna
												24-Parganas.
												Midnapur.
												Howrah
												Calcutta.
												Hooghly.
												Nadia (Krishnagarh).
												Jessore.
												Bandipur.

* Rs-0-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		PILS				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (Sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	8 14			7 4	7 4	10 —	9 —				
Bardwan	5 —	8 4			7 8	6 15	8 4	7 14				
Birbhum					6 6	6 —	8 —	6 12				
Murshidabad	5 4	5 —	10 —		7 —	6 5	8 — and	7 4				
South Parganas	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 5	6 8	7 2	7 —				
Pabna	7 14	9 —	12 12	13 5	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 10				
Boogra	7 2	7 8			5 4	4 14	6 6 and 7 8	6 9 and 7 8				
Rajshahi	7 14	8 10		9 —	6 —	6 —	6 15 and 7 1	7 2				
Malda	8 4	5 —			6 4	6 4	8 5	6 12				
North—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12			5 4	5 —	6 —	5 12				
Dinajpur	8 —	7 10			5 6	5 —	6 4	6 9				
Jalpaiguri	7 8	5 —			5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —				
Orissa—												
Puri	5 14	7 —			6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —				
Cuttack	7 9	7 9			7 14	7 14	10 8	10 5				
Balesore	10 —	10 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	12 8 to 13 —	10 8				
Central-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —				
Manbhum	5 5	5 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 —	8 4	7 —				
Lohardaga	5 to 6 8	5 —			5 12 to 5 —	5 —	5 12 and 5 10	7 —				
Palamu	7 —	6 12	10 —	9 —	6 5	5 —	7 14	7 5				
Hazaribagh	7 8	7 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —				
Bihar, south—												
Monogay	8 10	8 10	10 8	11 6	5 4	6 —	7 11	7 7				
Gaya	8 5	8 4	11 4	10 4	5 8	6 4	7 4	7 7				
Litchia	10 —	9 4	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 —				
Shahabad	9 —	8 12 and 9 —	9 —	9 5	7 8 and 7 8	7 —	7 12 and 8 —	7 8 and 8 —				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 5	7 8	6 —	10 2	7 —				
Bhagalpur	8 11	8 13	11 6	10 1	6 11	6 4	7 10	7 15				
Darbhanga	7 8	7 12	9 5	10 —	6 5	5 4	7 —	7 —				
Muzaffarpur	8 12	8 5	12 —	11 —	6 —	6 8	7 8 and 7 8	7 8 and 8 —				
Saran	9 4	8 12	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 —				
Champaran	8 12	8 12	12 —	11 4	7 10	7 1	9 —	7 13				
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 13	8 1	9 6	9 9	4 14	4 14	7 7	7 6				
Banarès	9 13	8 15	10 13	10 9	5 10	5 11	7 12	6 12				
Ghazipur	9 —	8 12	10 2	10 —	4 12	5 4	7 5	7 —				
Jaunpur	8 15	8 12	11 12	10 2	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —				
Allahabad	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 5	5 —	5 4	7 —	6 8				
Central—												
Banda	8 12	8 5	10 4	10 —	6 8	6 —	7 12	7 5				
Fatehpur	9 —	8 5	10 8	10 5	5 8	5 5	7 4	7 —				
Hampur	8 3	8 5	10 4	10 —	6 —	6 4	7 —	7 —				
Jaunpur	8 5	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 13	6 13				
Cawnpore	9 8	9 5	12 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —				
Jhansi	9 —	8 12	11 5	11 2	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 4				
Etawah	9 6	9 9	11 7	11 2	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 8				
Farukhabad	9 7	9 9	12 4	11 13	4 12	4 12	5 7 to 6 2	6 2				
Mainpuri	9 15	10 4	12 3	12 10	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —				
Etah	9 10	10 1	12 10	12 10	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2				
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —				
Agra	9 4	9 5	12 8	12 —	5 8	7 2	7 4	7 7				
Muttra	9 4	9 5	13 8	12 12	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12				
Aligarh	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 5	4 4	5 4	5 8	6 12				
Bulandshahr	10 2	9 11	12 10	12 5	4 12	4 5	7 6	7 1				
Submontane, east—												
Balhar	9 —	8 12	2 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 4				
Azamgarh	8 14	8 2	11 12	10 —	4 7	4 7	6 11	6 11				
Gorakhpur	8 9	7 14	11 15	10 5	4 15	4 11	7 3	6 12				
Basti	10 8	9 10	11 —	11 —	5 4	5 14	7 4	7 —				

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elev-sine core-cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arisetinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
..	..	..	..	9 —	9 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bengal—continued
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —			10 8	10 —	11 —	11 4	
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 4			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Central—
..	..	..	..	9 —	8 8			12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bardwan
..	..	..	..	8 12	8 12	..		6 — and 10 6	7 8 and 12 12	9 12	9 12	Birbhum
..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8					9 —	8 1	Murshidabad
..	..	..	..	8 10	9 —			10 8	9 12	9 —	9 —	Santhal Parganas
..	..	..	..	8 —	..					9 — and 9 8	9 8	Pabna
..	..	..	..	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 6	6 8	5 12	9 —	9 —	Northern—
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 5 1/2			9 9	8 —	10 —	10 5	Rangpur
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 12	..		7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	Dinajpur.
..	..	..	..									Jalpaiguri
11 —	11 —	..	..	7 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Hills—
..	..	..	..	9 3	10 8			9 3	9 3	12 8	12 4	Darjeeling
..	..	..	..	11 3*	11 3*			9 14	10 8	10 12	10 12	Orissa—
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 4	..	..	6 6	6 6	11 8	10 12	Puri
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Cuttack.
..	..	..	..	8 8	8 —			10 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	Balasore
8 —	8 —	..	..	6 12 and 7 —	7 —			6 12	7 —	8 —	8 —	Chota-Nagpur—
..	7 14	..	..	7 14	8 —	11 4	7 14	10 2	9 8	7 14	7 5	Singhbhum
9 —	8 4	..	..	8 4	8 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	9 —	Manbhum
..	..	..	..	9 7 1/2	9 7 1/2	13 10 1/2	9 7 1/2	9 7 1/2	8 14 1/2	10 8	10 8	Lohardaga.
11 4	..	9 4	7 —	8 12	8 12	13 4	9 4	9 8	9 10	10 —	10 —	Palamau.
15 —	..	12 —	8 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Hazaribagh
..	..	..	..	9 —	and 9 4	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar, south—
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
..	13 —	..	13 —	8 —	8 13	10 12	9 2	..	..	10 —	10 —	Gaya
18 —	11 —	..	..	8 8	8 —	14 4	8 8	9 8	9 6	9 8	10 —	Patna
17 —	12 —	..	..	9 8	9 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Shahabad.
13 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	8 12	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 —	Bihar, north—
..	..	..	..	10 6	9 10	10 8	10 2 1/2	11 —	11 2 1/2	10 15	10 15	Purnea
..	..	..	..									Bhagalpur.
12 2	8 —	8 2	8 —	8 2	8 8	..	..	7 1	7 2	9 5	9 5	Darbhanga.
..	..	9 12	8 15	8 15	8 13	11 11	..	9 12	7 9	10 14	10 2	Muzaffarpur.
..	..	10 8	10 8	8 4	8 6	..	..	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	Saran
..	..	..	..	8 4	8 4	9 —	..	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	Champaran
14 —	12 —	12 —	..	8 4	8 4	..	..	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	N-W. Provinces—
..	..	..	..									Eastern—
..	..	17 —	..	8 8	8 8	..	9 12	8 —	7 12	10 12	10 12	Mirzapur.
..	..	..	..	8 8	8 4	..	9 2	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 8	Benares
..	..	15 —	..	8 8	8 9	9 1	9 2	7 —	7 2	10 4	10 4	Ghazipur.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 8†	8 8†	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
..	..	17 —	..	8 12	8 12	15 —	9 8	10 —	9 12	11 12	11 12	Allahabad.
..	..	..	..	8 4	8 8	9 8	..	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	Central—
15 —	12 —	12 12	10 —	8 8	9 2	16 —	12 8	9 10	8 —	11 —	10 12	Banda
..	..	12 —	7 10	7 13	9 3	12 15	..	10 8	10 9	11 8	11 8	Fatehpur.
..	..	..	..	8 9	9 4	13 14	13 —	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	Hamirpur.
..	..	..	..	8 6	9 2	13 4	..	7 2	8 2	11 8	11 8	Jalaun.
..	..	..	..	8 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Cawnpore.
..	..	..	..	8 6	8 8	..	9 4	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 4	Jhansi.
..	..	12 —	12 —	9 —	8 8	..	..	11 4	11 4	12 —	12 —	Etawah.
..	..	11 8	11 8	8 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	8 12	8 12	11 12	11 12	Western—
8 —	..	11 —	11 —	8 11	9 8	11 —	9 5	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 5	Meerut.
..	..	..	..									Agra
..	..	..	..	9 —	9 8	9 —	..	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Muttra.
..	..	..	..	8 2	8 2	..	..	7 1	7 1	9 13	9 13	Aligarh.
12 8	9 14	12 8	9 —	8 13	8 9	14 6	9 —	7 14	7 6	10 —	10 —	Bulandshahr.
15 —	13 4	10 —	9 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	9 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Submontane, east—
..	..	..	..									Balia.
..	..	..	..									Azamgarh.
..	..	..	..									Gorakhpur.
..	..	..	..									Basti.

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month				
N-W Provinces—contd.												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	.	.	.	.
Budaun	9 14 & 10 —	10 3	10 11 & 12 1	12 1	5 7	5 9	7 2	7 1	11 4	8 3	9 8	6 12
Pilibit	9 9 1/2	9 7	13 —	13 —	7 13	5 —	9 2	7 13	.	.	.	.
Bareilly	8 13	8 13	10 14	10 14	4 11	4 8	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 6	9 10	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	.	.	.	.
Bijnor	9 9	9 —	11 8	10 11	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 5	.	.	.	.
Muzaffarnagar	10 5	10 5	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2	.	.	.	.
Saharanpur	9 13	9 15	12 7	13 —	4 13	4 13	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 8	.	.	5 —	5 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	6 —	7 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwāl	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 8	5 4	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	.	.	.
Sultanpur	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 —	...	.	.	.
Rae-Bareilly	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 —	5 —	5 —
Unao	9 —	6 12	11 4	10 8	.	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Lucknow	9 6	9 8	11 8	11 4	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 10	10 4	.	8 4	8 —
Hardoi	9 8	9 4	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	.	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	.	.
Barabanki	9 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 6	11 14	11 8	6 6	6 4	7 9	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 —	9 8	12 8	12 4	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	.	.
Sitapur	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 4	.	...	.	.
Kheri	9 14	9 10	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	.	...	.	.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 5	10 5	13 1	13 1	5 8	5 8	7 9	7 9	12 6	12 6	.	.
Banswara	12 8	13 2	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	.	.
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	9 6	11 5	11 11 1/2	7 —	7 13	7 13	8 3 1/2	9 6	11 11 1/2	10 2	8 9 1/2
Hilly tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 —	16 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	.	.	.	.
Sirohi	10 —	10 8	15 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Erinpura	9 13	10 3 1/2	12 3 1/2	14 4	5 8 1/2	6 2	6 7	7 2	11 6 1/2	12 2	11 8	12 2 1/2
Ajmere	8 9 1/2	8 10 1/2	11 1 1/2	10 11	4 8	4 8	6 2 1/2	6 2 1/2	8 8	9 4	9 —	9 4
Abu	9 — & 10 5	9 10 1/2	11 2	11 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 1	9 4
Kishengarh	8 12	8 8	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	9 4	9 —
Bundi	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 12	6 —	6 4	11 —	11 —	...	...
Kotah	8 12	9 6	10 4	11 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	7 2	9 12	11 —	7 —	7 —
Jhalawar	8 3 1/2	8 6 1/2	8 13 1/2	9 11	4 15	5 5 1/2	6 2 1/2	6 7	9 5	9 11 1/2	...	...
Tonk	6 11	7 10	9 —	9 7	3 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 1	9 —	6 14
Jaipur	8 12	8 8	11 4	10 12	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 4
Kerauli	8 2	7 13	10 —	9 6	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 13	6 14	8 2	7 13
Dholpur	8 15 1/2	9 3 1/2	12 3	11 13 1/2	5 2 1/2	5 5 1/2	6 14	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 5	9 4 1/2
Bhartpur	10 2 1/2	10 6	15 5	13 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14
Alwar	10 4	9 13 1/2	13 4	12 14	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 4 1/2	10 9	10 1
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	11 4	12 8	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 12	8 12	.	...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	.	9 —	8 8	8 8
Balmer	9 2	8 2	.	...	5 9	5 —	7 9	7 8	.	...	13 —	12 3
Anadra	9 4 & 10 14	9 7 & 10 15	.	...	8 —	5 —	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	10 —	11 12	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 & 8 1	7 13 & 8 2	9 6	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	7 12 & 8 12	8 12 & 9 6
Jaisalmer	7 3	8 3	10 —	10 —	5 9	6 —	6 12	6 6	10 —	9 6	9 —	8 3
Bikaner	8 —	8 —	.	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 12	8 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	7 —	10 10	10 4	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4
Nimach Cantonment	8 12	9 —	.	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 4	8 12	8 4
Gwahior	7 13 1/2	7 15 1/2	9 9	9 13 1/2	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2	5 5	5 5	8 8	9 3	8 8	8 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	.	...	6 5	6 5	10 4	10 8	9 4	9 4
Ferozpur	10 4	9 4	11 14	12 —	...	...	6 14	5 12	11 12	10 4	7 12	7 8
Central—												
Lahore	10 —	10 2	12 8	12 10	.	...	6 10	6 8	11 8	10 14	7 4	8 4
Cujranwala	9 14	9 12	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	10 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 —
Jhelam	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 12

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus sinensis</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
N -W. Provinces—contd												
Submontane, west—												
..	..	15 —	...	9 —	9 4	..	..	8 4	8 8	11 4	11 4	Shahjahanpur
12 —	9 12	13 4	8 4	9 6 & 12	10 —	12 12	8 12	7 9	7 13	10 8	10 8	Budaun
...	...	7 8	11 4	8 12 1/2	9 2	..	..	8 7	8 7	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
...	...	8 8	7 6	8 8	8 2	9 11	9 11	7 —	7 10	10 9	10 9	Bareilly
...	9 —	8 11 1/2	..	..	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	8 13	9 3	..	..	7 5	7 9	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
10 12	10 12	15 1	16 2	9 4	9 8	11 13	11 13	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar
8 —	8 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur
...	7 4	7 4	..	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dun.
13 —	12 8	..	..	7 12	8 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Hills—
...	6 —	7 —	..	..	6 4	6 8	8 8	8 8	Naini Tal.
...	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	Almora
Garhwal												
Oudh—												
Southern—												
13 —	..	16 —	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh.
13 —	5 —	13 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
...	8 8	9 2	10 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly
11 4	11 4	16 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	11 12	8 12	16 4	9 12	10 8	10 10	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
...	9 —	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	10 8	10 8	..	..	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 —	Northern—
...	9 8	9 12	16 —	..	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 12	10 13 1/2	10 4	10 8	10 8	Barabanki
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 8	10 12	10 —	11 8	11 4	10 —	10 —	Gonda
...	...	19 —	..	10 —	10 —	..	..	8 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
...	...	4 —	..	10 —	9 12	..	..	11 —	10 10	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
Kheri												
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	11 11	11 11	13 1	13 1	..	..	13 —	13 —	Partabgarh
...	...	8 9	9 6	15 —	16 4	18 12	20 —	..	..	9 6	8 12	Banswara.
...	8 3	8 15 1/2	10 8	11 5 1/2	5 13	6 10 1/2	10 8	10 11 1/2	Meywar (Udaipur)
...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	..	..	11 —	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	..	..	12 —	12 8	Sirohi.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 4	10 9	..	..	..	..	12 —	12 —	Erinpura
...	7 12	8 12	9 4	9 8	..	..	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	8 14 1/2	9 4	10 6	11 4	6 4	6 —	11 —	11 —	Abu
...	7 8	8 12	9 12	10 —	..	..	12 8	12 12	Kishengarh
...	9 8	9 8	..	..	..	..	10 —	9 12	Bundi
...	9 —	10 4	11 13 1/2	..	5 —	5 8	10 4	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	10 14 1/2	10 14 1/2	8 5	8 13	8 4	8 4	..	..	9 15	9 14	Jhalawar
...	7 —	7 6	..	..	..	..	10 4	10 2	Tonk
...	...	12 —	12 —	7 12	7 8 & 4	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
...	...	10 —	10 —	6 9	6 9	..	..	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 11	Kerauli
...	...	13 8	7 14	7 10 1/2	8 4 1/2	11 4	11 4	10 9 1/2	10 6 1/2	11 9	11 4	Dholpur
...	...	9 12	9 12	8 1	8 12	10 10	10 10 1/2	11 —	11 2 1/2	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur
...	...	8 —	..	8 7	9 2	..	..	..	..	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	8 11	8 11	..	..	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
...	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	6 9	6 8	..	..	..	..	13 —	13 —	Balmer
...	9 2	9 4	11 8	11 6	..	6 8	12 —	12 —	Anadra
...	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	..	..	11 8	11 10	Shahpura.
Western—												
...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	..	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur
...	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jaisalmer.
...	8 4	8 4	..	..	6 4	6 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
Central India—												
...	7 8	8 —	9 —	8 4	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Indore
...	8 12	9 —	9 13 1/2	9 13 1/2	7 4	7 8	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 2 1/2	6 6	..	..	8 3 1/2	6 10 1/2	10 1 1/2	10 1 1/2	Gwalior
Panjab—												
Southern—												
...	...	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 4	9 —	9 —	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	9 —	9 4	9 12	9 12	..	..	12 10	12 8	Ferozpur.
Central—												
...	...	13 4	13 8	8 7	9 —	8 12	8 4	6 12	7 —	12 13	12 14	Lahore
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 4	9 8	8 8	6 8	..	..	13 8	13 12	Gujranwala.
...	9 8	9 8	8 —	7 —	..	..	14 —	14 —	Gujat
...	8 8	9 10	10 —	10 8	..	..	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month.
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Panyab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 —	13 10	13 2	.	.	6 12	6 8	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Delhi	10 —	9 14	12 —	12 —	.	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 5	10 —
Rohtak	9 8	9 4	12 —	11 —	.	.	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 4
Karnal	9 4	9 8	11 —	12 —	.	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	9 12	11 —	14 —	.	.	7 —	6 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	7 —
Ludhiana	10 8	10 —	12 5	11 4	.	.	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 4	8 —	6 12
Jalandhar	11 —	10 4	13 —	12 5	.	.	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	11 —	10 10	13 4	14 —	.	.	7 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —
Gurdaspur	10 4	10 8	12 8	14 —	.	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	.	.	5 14	6 4	9 12	8 12	7 4	7 8
Sialkot	9 14	9 8	12 4	13 —	.	.	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	†	†
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	.	.	5 2	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kangra	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	.	.	7 5	7 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	9 —	9 12	11 4	14 12	.	.	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	8 4	8 4
Hazara	10 2	10 4	15 8	15 4	.	.	5 5	5 14	†	†	†	†
Peshawar	8 12	10 —	12 —	16 —	.	.	6 —	6 11	†	†	†	†
Kohat	7 10	10 14	9 11	15 6	.	.	7 —	6 14	†	†	†	†
Bannu	9 13	10 8	14 —	15 8	.	.	7 —	7 3	7 5	7 8	10 5	7 13
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	11 —	14 —	15 —	.	.	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 6
Jhang	10 8	10 12	12 8	13 5	.	.	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	†	†
Multan	9 5	9 12	11 4	12 8	.	.	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 9	7 12
Montgomery	10 2	10 6	11 *	11 12	.	.	6 —	6 5	†	†	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	9 10	10 —	12 —	12 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	†	†
Muzaffargarh	10 12	11 4	13 —	13 —	.	.	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	†	†
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 14	11 4	12 8	12 8	.	.	6 6	6 6	11 4	9 6	10 —	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 8	9 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 5
Hyderabad	9 —	9 5	.	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 5	9 —	9 —
Jhar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	.	.	12 8	11 5	14 5	14 5	11 —	10 5	9 —	9 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 —	.	.	6 3	6 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 8	.	.	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	9 —	10 —
Quetta	9 12	10 —	12 2	12 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 14	.	.	6 9	6 9	7 1	7 3	9 5	9 4	*	*
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	.	.	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Ahbab	5 9	5 9	.	.	9 —	9 —	9 7	9 7	†	†	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 5	6 5	.	.	5 12	5 12	7 13	8 7	†	†	7 5	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	.	.	6 7	6 7	7 0	7 0	†	†	7 5	7 5
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	.	.	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	9 15	9 15	8 8	8 14
Belgaum	6 1	6 1	.	.	8 1	8 1	8 6	8 15	9 15	9 15	8 8	8 14
Satara	5 13	5 13	.	.	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	9 1	9 14	6 13	7 5
Sholapur	5 9	7 —	.	.	6 3	6 5	7 13	7 13	6 8	6 14	5 12	5 14
Bijapur	5 5	5 5	.	.	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	7 10	7 10	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 15	6 15	.	.	5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	7 1	7 10	6 14	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 12	5 12	.	.	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 14	6 14	6 9	6 9
Nasik	6 7	6 13	.	.	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	†	†	6 11	7 1
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	.	.	5 9	5 9	6 9	6 9	7 5	6 14	6 14	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 15	7 6	6 15	6 15
Broach	8 8	8 4	.	.	6 —	6 4	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —
Baroda Cantonment	5 12	6 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	7 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Godhra	7 14	8 —	.	.	6 6	7 —	7 —	7 —	†	†	7 15	8 9
Disa Cantonment	9 8	9 12	.	.	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 8	8 9	.	.	6 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	8 11	9 5	7 15	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	7 9	.	.	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 —	7 8	*	*
Khandwa	7 4	7 4	.	.	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	†	†	†	†
Hoshangabad	7 7	7 10	.	.	6 6	6 6	7 —	7 —	†	†	†	†
Betul	7 3	7 —	.	.	5 8	5 9	6 9	6 9	†	†	†	†
Chhindwara	7 10	7 10	.	.	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	†	†	†	†
Nagpur	8 2	8 2	.	.	6 4	6 4	8 2	8 2	†	†	†	†
Waruna	7 —	7 4	.	.	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	†	†

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, GHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OF THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
†	†	†	†	8 12	9 4	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued
†	†	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	10 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	
10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	South-eastern—
†	†	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 12	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Gurgaon
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Delhi
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rohtak
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Karnal
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Submontane—
†	†	8 —	†	9 —	9 12	11 —	10 8	†	†	12 13	12 12	Ambala
†	†	11 —	12 8	8 12	9 6	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ludhiana
†	†	13 —	13 —	8 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
†	†	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiarpur
†	†	10 —	10 —	8 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur
†	†	13 —	11 —	8 10	9 4	9 12	7 12	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
†	†	†	†	8 4	9 12	†	†	†	†	13 12	13 12	Sialkot.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 8	Simla.
†	†	†	†	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kangra
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Northern—
†	†	10 12	10 12	8 —	9 —	10 4	11 12	9 12	14 4	13 12	13 12	Rawalpindi.
†	†	†	†	7 14	8 10	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazara
†	†	10 —	13 —	7 5	7 14	9 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	15 —	Peshawar
†	†	†	†	7 8	9 9	8 15	12 12	†	†	15 2	17 14	Kohat
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 5	10 8	10 5	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Bannu
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
8 —	5 —	14 —	10 —	8 —	9 12	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang
†	†	†	†	8 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan
†	†	†	†	8 —	9 4	†	†	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery
†	†	4 —	4 —	9 6	10 —	9 1	8 4	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan
†	†	†	†	9 8	10 —	†	†	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
†	†	†	†	8 12	9 11	†	†	†	†	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	†	†	7 8	8 —	†	†	6 —	6 4	14 —	14 —	Karachi
†	†	†	†	8 8	9 —	†	†	5 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
†	†	†	†	6 —	6 —	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
†	†	†	†	9 —	9 —	†	†	6 8	6 4	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur
†	†	†	†	7 12	9 —	†	†	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
†	†	6 —	6 —	7 7	8 4	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bombay—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Konkan—
10 13	11 2	†	†	6 12	6 12	†	†	†	†	10 10	10 8	Karwar.
9 6	9 6	†	†	7 9	7 9	†	†	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnagiri.
†	†	†	†	6 13	6 13	†	†	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibag.
9 —	7 14	†	†	6 14	7 8	†	†	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay
†	†	†	†	8 —	8 —	†	†	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Deccan—
†	†	†	†	7 4	7 4	†	†	6 15	6 15	10 14	10 14	Dharwar.
12 8	14 8	†	†	6 8	6 8	†	†	6 5	6 5	9 1	9 1	Belgaum.
†	†	†	†	5 13	5 13	†	†	5 10	†	10 2	10 2	Satara
†	†	†	†	5 6	7 3	†	†	7 7	7 14	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
11 13	†	†	†	7 2	7 2	†	†	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 9	Byapur
10 14	10 14	†	†	7 3	7 8	†	†	6 —	6 —	10 3	10 3	Poona.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Khandesh—
†	†	†	†	6 3	6 3	†	†	6 4	6 4	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
8 1	8 10	†	†	7 13	7 13	†	†	6 7	7 2	12 1	12 1	Nasik.
†	†	†	†	6 10	7 —	†	†	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 5	Dhulia.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Gujarat—
†	†	†	†	6 8	7 6	†	†	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
†	†	†	†	7 12	7 12	†	†	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
8 8	8 8	†	†	7 8	8 8	†	†	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
†	†	†	†	7 —	7 —	†	†	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
†	†	†	†	8 8	9 —	†	†	6 8	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
9 14	10 14	†	†	8 14	9 13	†	†	6 14	7 6	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
†	†	†	†	9 —	9 4	†	†	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kathiawar—
†	†	†	†	8 1	8 1	†	†	6 —	6 4	70 —	70 —	Rajkot
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Central Provinces—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Western—
†	†	†	†	8 —	8 —	†	†	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
†	†	†	†	7 —	7 —	†	†	†	†	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
†	†	†	†	7 4	7 9	†	†	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
†	†	†	†	7 9	7 9	†	†	5 8	5 9	8 —	8 —	Betul.
†	†	†	†	7 10	7 10	†	†	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
†	†	†	†	8 12	8 7	†	†	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
†	†	†	†	7 4	7 4	†	†	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOUM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia purpurea)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Central Provinces—contd												
Central—	8 —	8 —					7 11	7 6				
Narsinghpur	8 4	8 4			5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1				
Saugor	7 4	7 4			6 —	5 12	7 —	6 2				
Damoh	9 —	9 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —				
Jubbulpore	8 8	8 8			6 8	6 8	7 —	7 5				
Mandla	8 13	9 —			5 —	5 —	7 5	8 —				
Seoni	7 —	6 4			6 4	5 4	7 —	6 4				
Balaghat	7 8	7 8					7 8	7 8				
Bhandara	7 5	7 5					6 14	7 7	8 —	8 —		
Chanda												
Eastern—	7 2	8 —			7 —	7 —	7 2	8 —				
Bilaspur	7 8	8 —			6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8				
Raipur	7 4	7 4			7 8	7 8	8 1	8 5				
Sambalpur												
Berar—												
Buldana	6 8	6 2			5 5	5 5	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 —	6 —
Dasim	6 4	5 12			5 —	5 12	5 12	6 4	8 —	7 12		
Akola	7 —	6 14			4 —	4 13	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —		
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8			5 8	5 —	6 —	5 5	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amratoti	6 —	6 8			4 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	6 —
Wun	5 8	6 4			4 8	4 5	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —		
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 1	4 14	*		4 13	4 8 1/2	5 1	5 2	7 8 1/2	6 2	9 —	9 —
Bolaram	5 1	5 5	*		4 13	4 13	6 1	5 10	8 2	8 2	8 —	9 2
Chadarghat	5 —	6 2	*		5 5	5 10	6 12	6 6	8 5	8 6	8 5	9 2
Madras—												
Malabar coast—							7 11	7 11				
Malabar							8 —	7 6				
S. Canara												
South, Central—							8 3	8 10	12 —	17 3	14 5	14 5
Coimbatore							7 10	7 10				
Nilgiris							9 14	9 6	13 11	13 6	17 3	18 —
Salem												
Central—							7 10	7 10	8 3	8 13		
bellary							7 10	7 10	10 5	10 5		
Anantapur							8 5	8 5	10 11	11 2	8 11	8 11
Cuddapah							7 3	7 8	8 14	8 14		
Kanul												
East Coast, north—							7 —	6 8				
Ganjam							6 14	7 —			15 5	13 10
Vizagapatam							8 —	8 —	10 10	11 8		
Godavari												
East Coast, central—							8 13	8 5	10 5	10 5		
Kistna							11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13		
Nellore												
East Coast, south—							8 14	9 2		11 8		
Madras							8 11	8 11				
Chingleput							9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14		
N. Arcot							10 14	10 14			10 14	14 10
S. Arcot							10 6	10 —			17 6	17 6
Tanjore							9 3	9 6	14 —	15 6	13 5	15 3
Trichinopoly												
Southern—							8 10	9 2				
Innevelly							9 11	10 10	14 10	13 —	11 13	11 13
Madura												
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 8	4 12			6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 12		
Bangalore	5 —	5 3	4 12	4 13	6 —	6 1	6 1	6 8	9 8	9 12		
Kolar	5 —	7 8	6 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	6 8	5 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —		
Hassan	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8				
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —		
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	7 6	8 2	10 12	9 7	12 10	13 2		
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	4 8	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 8				
Aden												
Aden	6 4	6 4			4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAFUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 14	Central Provinces—cont ^d
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 12	8 —	8 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 —	8 12	Damoh
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	6 4	9 8	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chanda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	...	...	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 12	...	...	6 12	6 10	9 —	9 —	Basim
...	...	...	...	6 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	Amratoti.
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	...	...	8 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	Wun
9 4	9 4	...	...	6 3 ¹	6 1 ¹	...	...	5 12	5 10 ¹	8 7	8 7	Nizam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	6 11	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 10	Bolarum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadarghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	S Canara
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	South, central—
16 11	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10 6	Nilgiris.
12 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Salem
13 10	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Central—
14 5	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Bellary
11 8	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Anantapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Karnul
11 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	East Coast, north—
11 13	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Ganjam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vizagapatam.
11 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Godavari
15 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
13 14	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south —
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Chingleput
17 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	N Arcot
18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	S Arcot
16 6	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 13	Southern—
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	Finnevelly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
14 8	14 12	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 12	Mysore—
14 3	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 8	10 6	10 —	10 —	Mysore
17 4	16 —	9 —	9 4	6 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
17 —	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
21 —	21 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	13 —	11 —	7 8	9 —	Tumkur.
16 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan
17 14	18 10	...	...	7 14	8 6	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
17 —	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 9th October 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	113,659	11,759,297
	Exports . .	122,541 —8,882	5,043,775 +6,715,522
RANGOON	Imports . .	2,138	372,836
	Exports . .	478,899 —476,761	29,779,404 —29,406,563
MADRAS	Imports . .	35,700	1,512,700
	Exports . .	10,500 +25,200	418,700 +1,094,000
BOMBAY	Imports . .	117,400	11,109,000
	Exports . .	122,200 —4,800	5,054,300 +6,054,700
KARÁCHI	Imports . .	49,500	1,772,471
	Exports . .	262,500 —213,000	4,810,876 —3,038,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 9th October 1897.
PATNA	Imports . .	32,000	1,281,500
	Exports . .	10,600 +21,400	849,500 +432,000
GAYA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	19,400	318,600
	Exports . .	100 +19,300	95,800 +222,800
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	...	352,400
	Exports . .	... ..	346,400 +6,000
SÁRAN	Imports . .	18,000	1,406,300
	Exports . .	900 +17,100	174,300 +1,232,000
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . .	...	476,400
	Exports . .	2,800 —2,800	63,200 +413,200
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	11,175	991,840
	Exports . .	6,700 +4,475	95,151 +896,689
DARBHANGA (")	Imports . .	10,300	1,361,300
	Exports . .	2,700 +7,600	144,600 +1,216,700
Bhágalspur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	8,100	312,700
	Exports . .	17,100 —9,000	1,174,700 —862,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhágálpur Division—contd			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	1,691	333,780
	Exports	9 + 1,682	1,202,567 — 868,787
PURNEA	Imports	500	122,835
	Exports	1,300 — 800	179,181 — 50,346
MALDA	Imports		2,200
	Exports . . . . .	..	2,000 + 200
SANTHAL PARGANAS (incomplete)	Imports . . . . .	..	217,463
	Exports	434 — 434	460,115 — 218,655
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (incomplete)	Imports	2,400	386,600
	Exports	100 + 2,300	58,598 + 328,002
DINAJPUR (")	Imports	2,400	68,600
	Exports	600 + 1,800	417,484 — 318,884
JALPAIGURI	Imports	5,600	382,803
	Exports	1,071 + 4,526	17,596 + 365,207
DARJEELING	Imports	6,700	177,300
	Exports	400 + 6,300	7,400 + 169,900
RANGPUR	Imports	5,600	67,900
	Exports	2,300 + 3,300	80,800 — 18,900
BOGRA	Imports	2,500	72,600
	Exports	200 + 2,300	299,100 — 226,500
FABNA (preceding week)	Imports	2,100	281,900
	Exports . . . . .	.. + 2,100	22,300 + 259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	900	33,400
	Exports	2,600 — 1,700	34,600 — 1,200
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . . . .	..	33,800
	Exports . . . . .	..	163,000 — 129,200
MAIMENSINGH (preceding week)	Imports	3,320	90,429
	Exports	50 + 3,270	9,768 + 80,661
FARIDPUR	Imports	2,100	218,400
	Exports	2,000 + 100	129,200 + 89,200
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . . . .	..	2,000
	Exports	1,000 — 1,000	48,700 — 46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	300	48,704
	Exports	100	40,663
		+ 200	+ 8,041
NOAKHALI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	...	700
	Exports	100	7,000
		—100	—6,300
CHITTAGONG	Imports	1,500	613,642
	Exports		138,620
		+ 1,500	+ 475,022
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,200	185,600
	Exports	12,100	1,870,000
		—10,900	—1,684,400
BIRBHUM	Imports	100	37,700
	Exports	1,800	1,666,800
		—1,700	—1,629,100
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,200	120,200
	Exports	700	87,700
		+ 500	+ 32,500
MIDNAPUR *	Imports . . . . .	...	361,054
	Exports . . . . .	...	1,436,408
		...	—1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS [.	Imports . . . . .	...	34,200
	Exports	200	26,300
		—200	+ 7,900
NADIA	Imports	3,500	833,000
	Exports	4,100	878,800
		—600	—45,800
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	...	66,600
	Exports	4,900	314,700
		—4,900	—248,100
JESSORE	Imports . . . . .	.	272,300
	Exports . . . . .	.	71,700
		...	+ 200,600
KHULNA	Imports	200	17,200
	Exports	300	34,600
		—100	—17,400
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,200	206,500
	Exports	200	3,000
		+ 2,000	+ 203,500
LOHARDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		..	+ 500
MANBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	3,400	216,900
	Exports	100	8,300
		+ 3,300	+ 208,600
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	9,333
	Exports . . . . .	...	48,900
		+ 200	—39,567
RANCHI (")	Imports	57	3,101
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,978
		+ 57	—2,877

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897
BENGAL—<i>concd.</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . .	.	2,130
	Exports . .	570	337,972
		—570	—335,842
BALASORE	Imports . .	4,400	29,500
	Exports . .	10,800	1,237,700
		—6,400	—1,208,200
PURI	Imports . .	222	2,979
	Exports . .	1,357	60,686
		—1,135	—57,707
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . .	1,268	274,834
	Exports . .	21,644	252,446
		—20,376	+22,388
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . .	600	219,400
	Exports . .	10,400	513,100
		—9,800	—293,700
MEERUT	Imports . .	5,000	331,340
	Exports . .	10,500	667,859
		—5,500	—333,519
BULANDSHAH	Imports . .	1,000	47,600
	Exports . .	19,200	835,900
		—18,200	—788,300
ALIGARH	Imports . .	29,000	192,400
	Exports . .	3,000	908,100
		+26,400	—715,700
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . .	2,541	90,568
	Exports . .	7,016	178,168
		—4,475	—87,600
AGRA	Imports . .	7,100	565,800
	Exports . .	24,600	561,300
		—17,500	+4,500
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	2,100	121,200
	Exports . .	2,100	31,400
		...	+89,800
MAINPURI	Imports . .	100	17,800
	Exports . .	1,100	31,900
		—1,000	—14,100
ETAWAH	Imports . .	100	67,100
	Exports . .	3,300	54,000
		—3,200	+13,100
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	200	20,000
	Exports . .	3,200	224,700
		—3,000	—204,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 9th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	400	238,300
	Exports	400	11,600
		...	+ 226,700
Moradabad	Imports	3,700	220,300
	Exports	5,100	434,800
		—1,400	—214,500
Shahjahanpur	Imports	1,100	98,264
	Exports	1,400	319,542
		—300	—221,278
Budaun	Imports		4,600
	Exports	900	23,900
		—900	—19,300
Pilibit	Imports	500	54,875
	Exports	1,100	81,050
		—600	—26,175
Bareilly	Imports	7,000	193,000
	Exports	2,600	214,100
		+ 4,400	—21,100
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	23,800	1,956,200
	Exports	13,000	717,100
		+ 10,800	+ 1,239,100
Fatehpur (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,100	229,400
	Exports	4	3,470
		+ 4,096	+ 225,930
Banda	Imports	7,400	661,100
	Exports	900	11,800
		+ 6,500	+ 649,300
Hamirpur	Imports	4,000	158,200
	Exports	700	5,400
		+ 3,300	+ 152,800
Allahabad (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	17,800	1,293,800
	Exports	200	19,300
		+ 17,600	+ 1,274,500
Jhansi	Imports	7,800	506,500
	Exports	1,300	22,300
		+ 6,500	+ 484,200
Jalaun	Imports	8,600	295,400
	Exports	200	16,700
		+ 8,400	+ 278,700
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	20,100	705,100
	Exports	400	48,700
		+ 19,700	+ 656,400
Mirzapur	Imports	7,000	258,615
	Exports	400	15,063
		+ 6,600	+ 243,552
Jaunpur	Imports	5,100	233,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	43,500
		+ 5,100	+ 189,800
Ghazipur	Imports	12,600	175,000
	Exports	500	85,200
		+ 12,100	+ 89,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 9th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—concl'd			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .	...	26,800
	Exports . .	2,400	367,100
		—2,400	—310,600
BALLIA	Imports . .	3,760	86,816
	Exports . .	2,690	68,527
		+1,070	+18,319
GORAKHPUR	Imports . .	200	130,300
	Exports . .	200	520,100
		..	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports . .	...	6,700
	Exports . .	...	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . .	.	28,000
	Exports . .	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . .	12,300	549,800
	Exports . .	600	92,100
		+11,700	+157,700
UNAO (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	...	62,200
	Exports . .	300	900
		—300	+61,300
RAE-BARELI	Imports . .	8,900	298,800
	Exports . .	400	11,200
		+8,500	+277,600
SITAPUR	Imports . .	100	22,995
	Exports . .	7,800	432,200
		—7,700	—409,205
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	...	12,700
	Exports . .	2,500	174,300
		—2,500	—161,600
HARDOI	Imports . .	1,200	168,200
	Exports . .	800	52,700
		+400	+115,500
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . .	3,900	250,000
	Exports . .	1,400	345,400
		+2,500	—95,400
GONDA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	3,300	208,132
	Exports . .	200	203,000
		+3,100	+5,132
BAHRAICH	Imports . .	.	8,810
	Exports . .	3,100	215,500
		—3,100	—206,690
BARABANKI	Imports . .	...	70,300
	Exports . .	5,000	338,500
		—5,000	—268,200
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . .	2,223	49,772
	Exports . .	1,554	140,256
		+669	—90,484
BIKANER	Imports . .	6,475	224,442
	Exports . .	...	5
		+6,475	+224,437

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports Exports	3,900 5,100 —1,200	346,900 109,855 + 237,045
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports Exports	5,800 700 + 5,100	1,093,400 108,500 + 984,900
ROHTAK	Imports Exports	2,300 2,400 —100	9,400 7,200 + 2,200
GURGAON (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	1,600 18,000 —16,400	114,500 253,800 —139,300
DELHI	Imports Exports	4,200 16,200 —12,000	897,400 477,100 + 420,300
KARNAL	Imports Exports	100 400 —300	56,922 56,600 + 322
AMBALA	Imports Exports	9,300 4,300 + 5,000	452,300 76,900 + 375,400
SIMLA	Imports Exports	3,700 ... + 3,700	79,200 200 + 79,000
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports Exports	6,900 16,900 —10,000	115,500 964,600 —849,100
LUDHIANA	Imports Exports	2,300 16,900 —14,600	130,100 822,800 —692,700
FEROZPUR	Imports Exports	12,300 2,100 + 10,200	369,900 850,100 —480,200
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports Exports	2,700 9,000 —6,300	212,000 224,200 —12,200
JHANG	Imports Exports	400 1,700 —1,300	28,900 182,000 —153,100
MONTGOMERY	Imports Exports	1,200 1,900 —700	117,000 30,000 + 87,000
LAHORE	Imports Exports	10,500 17,200 —6,700	534,321 467,431 + 66,890
AMRITSAR	Imports Exports	6,300 14,000 —7,700	325,400 625,500 —300,100
GURDASPUR	Imports Exports . . . . .	... 4,900 —4,900	61,700 436,218 —374,518

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897.
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	1,000	141,700
	Exports	2,100	64,900
		—1,100	+76,800
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,000	155,600
	Exports	1,000	38,100
		+1,000	+117,500
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,600	125,500
	Exports	5,600	550,700
		—4,000	—425,200
SHAHPUR	Imports	500	77,900
	Exports	1,200	85,400
		—700	—7,500
JHELAM	Imports	1,015	222,813
	Exports	432	33,845
		+583	+188,968
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	47,500	1,147,251
	Exports	2,900	118,600
		+44,600	+1,028,651
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	5,500	308,600
	Exports	3,800	358,800
		+1,700	—50,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	7,670
	Exports	1,000	125,157
		—900	—117,487
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	1,100	23,100
	Exports	3,300	237,600
		—2,200	—214,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	200	8,801
	Exports	5,000	173,300
		—4,800	—164,499
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	24,000	646,500
	Exports	7,600	389,800
		+16,400	+256,700
KAIRA	Imports	1,900	222,900
	Exports	7,300	216,400
		—5,400	+6,500
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	100	17,755
	Exports	3,199	666,182
		—3,099	—648,427

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 6th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd			
Guzerat Division—contd			
BROACH	Imports	7,800	400 231
	Exports	1,900	285,166
		+ 5,900	+ 115,065
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	17,500	695,800
	Exports	5,300	232,400
		+ 12,200	+ 463,400
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KATHIAWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	3,973	198,860
	Exports	193	5,371
		+ 3,780	+ 193,489
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	3,500	1,057,400
	Exports	1,000	16,100
		+ 2,500	+ 1,041,300
NASIK	Imports	5,700	696,500
	Exports	900	88,700
		+ 4,800	+ 607,800
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,500	328,800
	Exports	2,000	81,700
		—500	+ 247,100
Poona	Imports	7 500	1,115,621
	Exports	1,800	51,300
		+ 5,700	+ 1,064,321
SHOLAPUR	Imports	1,300	492,500
	Exports	400	213,800
		+ 900	+ 278,700
SATARA	Imports	1,216	625,450
	Exports	1,681	27,414
		—465	+ 598,036
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,800	555,900
	Exports	300	181,800
		+ 1,500	+ 374,100
BIJAPUR	Imports	3,300	718,000
	Exports	500	16,300
		+ 2,800	+ 701,700
DHARWAR	Imports	3,500	252,833
	Exports	4,600	620,821
		—1,100	—367,988
TANNA	Imports	1,500	* 220,700
	Exports	600	362,000
		+ 900	—141,300
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,400	132,167
	Exports	6,500	151,620
		—4,100	—19,453
KOLHAPUR	Imports	2,305	833,390
	Exports	841	86,738
		+ 1,464	+ 746,652
KANARA	Imports . . . . .	...	28,500
	Exports . . . . .	...	127,200
		...	—98,700
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	10,200	720,800
	Exports	1,200	25,100
		+ 9,000	+ 695,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKARPUR	Imports . . .	2,991	162,036
	Exports . . .	38,399 —35,408	2,253,376 —2,091,340
THAR-PARKAR	Imports . . .	9,900	407,600
	Exports . . .	4,800 +5,100	378,000 +29,600
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	200	30,800
	Exports . . .	9,300 —9,100	331,600 —303,800
HYDERABAD	Imports . . .	...	172,100
	Exports . . .	..	273,700 —101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	10,400	377,100
	Exports . . .	+10,400	27,100 +351,910
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	2,500	457,900
	Exports . . .	2,300 +200	275,800 +177,100
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	4,900	216,200
	Exports . . .	900 +4,000	97,100 +119,100
HOSHANGABAD	Imports . . .	4,700	271,000
	Exports . . .	300 +4,400	45,500 +226,500
NIMAR	Imports . . .	1,800	279,600
	Exports . . .	2,200 —400	38,700 +215,900
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports . . .	600	118,600
	Exports . . .	300 +300	22,300 +96,300
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	10,600	625,800
	Exports . . .	2,900 +13,700	133,800 +492,000
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	700	17,600
	Exports . . .	... +700	72,000 —54,400
BHANDÁRA	Imports . . .	4,900	397,500
	Exports . . .	2,600 +2,300	103,300 +294,200
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	3,400	126,100
	Exports . . .	3,300 +100	510,200 —392,100
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	2,300	212,659
	Exports . . .	200 +2,100	60,298 +152,361
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	100	13,700
	Exports . . .	11,400 —11,300	652,900 —639,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . . .	5,100	372,800
	Exports . . .	2,000	28,000
		+ 3,100	+ 344,800
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . . .	3,500	271,400
	Exports . . .	900	135,700
		+ 2,600	+ 135,700
BULDÁNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	553	53,269
	Exports . . .		5,300
		+ 553	+ 47,969
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	9,200	207,000
	Exports . . .	700	136,800
		+ 8,500	+ 70,200
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	14,100	642,000
	Exports . . .	300	42,200
		+ 13,800	+ 599,800
GODÁVARI	Imports . . .	2,100	228,700
	Exports . . .	27,100	1,728,800
		—25,000	—1,500,100
KISTNA	Imports . . .	2,900	54,674
	Exports . . .	6,300	1,245,007
		—3,400	—1,190,333
NELLORÉ	Imports . . .	100	27,658
	Exports . . .	600	93,204
		—500	—65,546
KARNÚI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	100	132,400
	Exports . . .	200	40,500
		—100	+ 91,900
BELLARY	Imports . . .	5,300	633,900
	Exports . . .	1,500	160,900
		+ 3,800	+ 467,000
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	2,400	147,000
	Exports . . .	2,900	186,400
		—500	—39,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports . . .	2,200	147,200
	Exports . . .	1,700	126,700
		+ 500	+ 20,500
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	2,900	330,800
	Exports . . .	18,300	757,800
		—15,400	—427,000
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	600	33,000
	Exports . . .	14,500	341,700
		—13,900	—308,700
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	11,800	101,500
	Exports . . .	11,800	1,103,100
		—11,800	—1,001,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 9th October 1897	30th January to 9th October 1897
MADRAS—contd			
SALEM	Imports . . .	700	44,000
	Exports . . .	8,900 —8,200	515,100 —171,100
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	13,000	411,200
	Exports . . .	4,900 +8,100	1,016,800 —605,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,018	52,516
	Exports . . .	16,933 —15,915	358,813 —306,297
TANJORE (incomplete)	Imports . . .	9,900	200,900
	Exports . . .	155,600 —145,700	4,341,800 —4,140,900
MADURA	Imports . . .	5,600	117,600
	Exports . . .	7,800 —2,200	679,200 —561,600
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	28,500	992,300
	Exports . . .	21,500 +7,000	813,600 +118,700
MALABAR	Imports . . .	12,400	1,878,100
	Exports . . .	4,400 +8,000	423,400 +1,454,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	900	115,220
	Exports . . .	.. +900	628,790 —513,570

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, October 9th, 1897.

During the week under review the weather has been quiet and settled over North-West India, it was showery during the first-half of the week over the west of the Peninsula and fine during the second-half, it was stormy and very rough and rainy over the Bay and North-East India and Burma during the first-half and quiet and fine during the second-half of the week. The principal feature in the weather has been the cyclonic storm which, at the close of the previous week, had developed to a considerable disturbance and lay off the Ganjam coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur. On the first day of the week the storm was close to Gopalpur, thence it advanced to the neighbourhood of Chaibassa by the morning of the 4th October, reached Patna by the morning of the 5th and there filled up during the day. It occasioned heavy rain over the region immediately affected by it and moderate rain over Burma. When the storm disappeared the weather cleared, and fine weather prevailed throughout the whole country during the latter half of the week. The rainfall accompanying the storm occasioned a reduction of temperature below the normal in Bengal, Assam and part of the North-West Provinces and of Madras during the beginning or middle of the week, but in general the heat over India was excessive, and for the whole country for the whole week there was an average abnormal excess of 1°·0

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 3rd*—Pressure had decreased over the greater part of the country, and the storm which was shown off the Ganjam coast at the close of the previous week had grown deeper. At Gopalpur, near which station the centre lay, the barometer marked 29·389 inches and was about 0·3 inch below the average. The winds over all parts of the country, except the north-west, were influenced by the storm and circulated cyclonically around it. Over the northern half of the Bay the wind was blowing with the force of a gale. Rain had been general and in places heavy over Burma, Bengal, the north Madras districts and the west of the Peninsula. Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Saugor Island, Barisal and Akyab reported between 3 inches and 5 inches. The mean temperature had been generally above the normal, but around the northern coasts of the Bay, as well as over the south of the Peninsula, the heat had been less than usual.

Monday, October 4th.—The barometer had risen fast over Ganjam and fallen fast over west Bengal, and the cyclonic storm had moved northward and lay between Sambalpur and Chaibassa. The surrounding gradients were steep, and strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed, except in the extreme north-west of India. Rain had fallen over the same districts as on the 3rd, and in addition had extended to the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces and North Bombay. Heavyish rain had been received all over North-East India and Arakan, and the fall had likewise been heavy along the west coast of the Peninsula. The mean temperature had been lower than usual over Assam, Bengal, Arakan and Madras, but elsewhere the excess of heat was unchanged.

Tuesday, October 5th—The barometer had fallen over Burma and Northern India—rapidly in Bihar—and risen over Southern and Central India—rapidly in Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces. The cyclonic storm had reached the neighbourhood of Patna and the cyclonic circulation of the winds was central around that station. The barometric gradients were still rather steep, but the storm was apparently beginning to fill up. Rain had fallen over the same area as on the preceding day, but the amounts had been larger—more particularly in Bihar. The weather was hotter than usual over North-West and Central India, Burma and Madras and cooler than usual elsewhere. At Benares the abnormal deficiency was as much as 8°.

Wednesday, October 6th—The barometer had risen in all parts of India, though it had fallen in Burma. The rise had been rapid to very rapid over

Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and the cyclonic storm had filled up. Pressure was now highest in Malabar and lowest in the Indus Valley. The winds were south-easterly over Bengal and generally between west and north-west elsewhere. The force had decreased and was light or moderate. General rain had fallen over North-East India and Burma and showers over the Peninsula and some central districts. The amounts had again been heavy in Bengal and Bihar. The mean temperature was largely below the normal over Bengal and Bihar and slightly below over north Bombay, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. At Benares, Patna and Darbhanga the abnormal defect of temperature was $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Thursday, October 7th.—Pressure had changed only slightly in most parts of the country. Pressure was highest over the west of the Peninsula and lowest at the head of the Bay, but barometric readings were becoming very uniform. The wind was south-easterly on the Bombay coast and generally between west and north-west elsewhere, but in Lower Bengal calms were reported. There had been no general rain. The mean temperature had been low over the Bombay Presidency as well as over Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces. Elsewhere the heat had been greater than usual—more particularly over the Punjab and Central Burma.

Friday, October 8th.—The barometric changes had again been slight. Pressure was high over the west of the Peninsula, low over the west of the Punjab and relatively low over the Bay. The pressure differences were small and the winds rather variable. Scattered showers had been received, except over the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Sind. The mean temperature had been low over the Bombay Presidency and the west of Bengal.

Saturday, October 9th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, the changes in parts of North-West and of North-East India having been brisk. Pressure was even more uniform than on the preceding day. The winds were variable or light from between north-west and west. Calms were reported over Bengal. Showers had been received fairly generally over Burma and a few scattered showers in Rajputana and the Peninsula. The mean temperature had been low over north Bombay and Rajputana.

Temperature.—The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal had agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. Thus the heavy rain which accompanied the storm in its passage northward from Ganjam to North Bihar was followed by a reduction of temperature below the normal average over north Madras, Bengal, Assam and the east of the North-West Provinces, while, on the contrary, the other provinces which were beyond the influence of the storm experienced a normal or excessive temperature. Similarly in north Bombay and Rajputana the occurrence of showers over that area towards the close of the week was promptly followed by a fall of temperature to below the average.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Burma	—0.5	+0.9	+1.3	+1.9	+2.5	—1.9	+0.3	+1.2
Bengal and Assam	—0.5	—2.0	—2.1	—1.5	—0.4	+0.7	+1.8	—0.6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3.2	+3.1	—1.5	—1.5	+0.2	+1.3	+2.3	+1.0
Punjab	+2.7	+3.2	+3.1	+3.4	+2.5	+2.2	+2.7	+2.8
Bombay	+0.8	+1.0	—0.4	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+1.3	+0.5
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.9	+1.8	+0.5	+0.5	+1.8	+2.0	+2.1	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat	+1.9	+2.3	+0.8	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2	—0.3	+0.1
Sind and Rajputana	+2.3	+1.6	+1.6	+1.5	+1.0	+0.8	—1.6	+1.0
Madras	—1.0	—0.7	+0.8	+1.1	+2.1	+1.7	+1.3	+0.8
Mean for whole of India	+1.2	+1.2	+0.5	+0.7	+1.1	+1.2	+1.1	+1.0

The average temperature of the whole country was about 1° above the normal average on all days of the week. The provincial variations show that in Bengal, Bombay, Central India, Gujarat and Madras the mean temperature of the week was about normal, but that in all other provinces it was excessive, the excess being greatest and nearly 3° in the Punjab.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

October 3rd	.	.	.	.	$108^{\circ} 4$	at Jacobabad.
" 4th	.	.	.	.	$107^{\circ} 4$	" "
" 5th	.	.	.	.	$108^{\circ} 4$	" "
" 6th	.	.	.	.	$103^{\circ} 9$	" "
" 7th	.	.	.	.	$101^{\circ} 5$	" "
" 8th	.	.	.	.	$102^{\circ} 4$	" Tinnevely.
" 9th	.	.	.	.	$101^{\circ} 0$	" Jacobabad.

Rain—The rainfall during the week under review has differed in some important respects from the rainfall of the past few weeks. For some time past general showery conditions have occasioned general and widespread rainfall moderately uniform in amount, but in the present week the fall of rain has been largely connected with a cyclonic storm and has hence been to a great extent concentrated over the area affected by the storm, leaving other parts of the country comparatively rainless. The storm crossed the Ganjam coast during the third and thence passed northward or north-north-eastward into north Bihar where it filled up. The rainfall returns show that rain fell in Lower Burma and Arakan on each day of the week, and in Central and Upper Burma mainly on the two first and two last days of the week, in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the east of the North-West Provinces the rainfall all occurred during the first four days of the week (due to the advance of the storm mentioned above), the last three days being fine, in the centre and west of the North-West Provinces and the whole of the Punjab the weather was fine throughout, in the west and south of the Peninsula the first four days were showery and the remainder of the week fine, in the west and centre of the Central Provinces there were only a few scattered showers during the week, but in the east of these provinces there was moderate rain from the storm which caused the rainfall in Bengal, etc. In Ganjam the rainfall occurred on the first three days, while in other parts of Madras only a few scattered showers were reported. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review there has been actually or practically no rain over the following thirteen divisions: the North-West Provinces (West), all the Punjab divisions, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Sind, Baluchistan and perhaps the East Coast [North (a)]. In all the remaining divisions effective rain has been received which varied in amount from 8.11 inches in the Bengal Hills, 5.46 inches in the North-West Provinces (East Submontane), 5.25 inches in North Bihar, 5.01 inches in North Bengal and 5.37 inches in the Assam Hills to 0.12 inch in the North-West Provinces (Hills), 0.14 inch in West Rajputana and 0.18 inch in Hyderabad (South). The actual rainfall of the week differed considerably from the normal rainfall, the principal difference consisting of a large excess over part of North-East India due to the rainfall accompanying the cyclonic storm and of a moderate excess in North Bombay due to local causes. The third column of the table shows that the average actual rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in twenty-six of the rainfall divisions, the most marked cases of excess being 5.65 inches in the Bengal Hills, 4.47 inches in the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces, 3.69 inches in North Bihar, 3.00 inches in North Bengal, 3.01 inches in the Assam Hills, 2.87 inches in the east of the North-West Provinces and 2.73 inches in the East Coast (North). The rainfall of the week was less than usual in thirty of the rainfall divisions, but the amount of the deficiency was small compared with the amount of the excess and exceeded one inch, only in Tenasserim, Central Burma, the East Coast [North (a)], Central Madras and the south of the East Coast.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been excessive

(by 20 per cent. or more of the normal) in sixteen of the rainfall divisions, it has been deficient (by 20 per cent. or more of the normal) in four of the divisions and has been approximately normal in the remaining thirty-seven divisions. The numbers last week were fifteen divisions in excess, six in defect and thirty-five with the normal rainfall. The four divisions exhibiting a deficiency this week are—Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab and Baluchistan

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review.

Burma	.	.	.	Sundargunj (Rangoon)	.	.	.	21 11 inches.
Assam	.	.	.	Cheria Poonjee	.	.	.	13 60 "
Bengal	.	.	.	Darjeeling	.	.	.	10 46 "
Bihar	.	.	.	Ramnagar (Champaran)	.	.	.	16 16 "
North-West Provinces	{			Jelalpur (Fyzabad)	.	.	.	13 46 "
	{			Maharajgunj (Gorakhpur)	.	.	.	
West Coast	.	.	.	Ratnagiri	.	.	.	9 46 "
Central Provinces	.	.	.	Korba (Bilaspur)	.	.	.	6 06 "
North Bombay	.	.	.	Jetalsar (Rajkot)	.	.	.	9 05 "
Madras	.	.	.	Chodavarum (Godaveri)	.	.	.	11 90 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO OCTOBER 9TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 9th	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	3.41	4.50	- 1.09	140.49	158.12	- 11
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	4.44	3.22	+ 1.22	83.30	82.61	+ 1
	3 Central do	0.96	2.25	- 1.29	43.39	52.23	- 17
	4 Upper do.	0.66	1.35	- 0.69	26.23	41.41	- 37
	5 Arakan	3.43	3.21	+ 0.22	163.78	163.41	0
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	2.76	1.66	+ 1.10	73.41	72.97	+ 1
	7 Assam Surma	2.41	2.14	+ 0.27	84.67	96.59	- 12
	8 Do Hills	5.37	2.36	+ 3.01	78.29	118.25	- 34
	9 Do Brahmaputra	2.82	1.33	+ 1.49	56.49	58.42	- 3
	10 Deltaic Bengal	2.84	1.03	+ 1.81	48.58	45.83	+ 6
	11 Central do	3.57	1.06	+ 2.51	42.47	46.79	- 9
	12 North do	5.01	2.01	+ 3.00	78.58	86.13	- 9
	13 Bengal Hills	8.11	2.46	+ 5.65	99.75	114.09	- 13
	14 Orissa	2.31	1.66	+ 0.65	42.19	45.13	- 7
	15 Chota Nagpur	1.59	0.90	+ 0.69	39.34	44.92	- 12
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	16 South Bihar	1.72	1.12	+ 0.60	44.37	37.77	+ 17
	17 North do	5.25	1.56	+ 3.69	46.96	45.21	+ 4
	18 N.-W P East	3.76	0.89	+ 2.87	43.67	34.89	+ 25
	19. South Oudh	0.59	0.80	- 0.21	37.21	33.07	+ 13
	20. North do	1.00	0.85	+ 0.15	39.47	35.09	+ 11
	21 N.-W P Central.	0.28	0.69	- 0.41	31.09	31.19	0
	22 Do West	0.08	0.60	- 0.52	30.45	24.01	+ 27
PUNJAB	23. Do East Submontane.	5.46	0.99	+ 4.47	44.61	37.61	+ 19
	24 Do West do.	0.74	0.70	+ 0.04	45.25	38.83	+ 17
	25 Do Hills	0.12	0.82	- 0.70	51.66	39.31	+ 31
	26 South-East Punjab	0.04	0.25	- 0.21	20.14	20.64	- 2
	27 South do	0.01	0.04	- 0.03	11.18	13.21	- 15
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	28 Central do	0	0.15	- 0.15	11.52	14.01	- 18
	29 Punjab Submontane	0	0.16	- 0.16	18.19	23.26	- 22
	30 Do Hills	0	0.54	- 0.54	47.81	56.64	- 16
	31 North Punjab	0	0.22	- 0.22	15.18	11.96	+ 27
	32. West do.	0.01	0.05	- 0.04	7.44	5.94	+ 25
	33 Malabar	1.91	1.99	- 0.08	122.52	98.08	+ 25
	34 Madras South-Central	0.46	1.03	- 0.57	31.28	23.43	+ 34
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	35 Coorg	1.61	2.04	- 0.43	125.49	110.38	+ 14
	36 Mysore	0.40	1.27	- 0.87	29.64	24.26	+ 22
	37 Konkan	3.51	2.14	+ 1.37	123.41	113.06	+ 9
	38. Bombay Deccan	1.45	1.96	- 0.51	32.04	25.15	+ 27
	39. Hyderabad North	0.84	1.74	- 0.90	24.43	23.02	+ 6
	40. Khandesh	0.84	1.74	- 0.90	24.43	23.02	+ 6
	41. Berar	0.07	0.99	- 0.92	27.71	32.17	- 14
BOMBAY (NORTH)	42 Central Provinces West	0.08	0.84	- 0.76	35.41	38.19	- 7
	43 Do do Central	0.20	0.70	- 0.50	42.78	48.35	- 12
	44. Do do East	2.01	0.66	+ 1.35	48.90	45.12	+ 8
	45 Gujarat	1.20	0.68	+ 0.52	34.95	42.93	- 19
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	46. Kathiawar	1.54	0.32	+ 1.22	22.80	19.73	+ 16
	47 Sind	0	0	0	8.28	4.89	+ 69
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0.01	- 0.01	0.36	2.19	- 84
	49 Central India East	0.41	0.21	+ 0.20	34.55	34.37	+ 1
MADRAS	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0.32	0.08	+ 0.24	22.52	25.95	- 13
	51. West Rajputana	0.14	0.05	+ 0.09	15.96	11.43	+ 40
	52. East Coast North	4.34	1.61	+ 2.73	38.05	26.45	+ 44
	52-A. Do do. (a)	0	1.41	- 1.41	50.35	49.25	+ 2
	53 Hyderabad South	0.18	0.84	- 0.66	22.45	21.12	+ 6
	54. Madras Central	0.43	1.44	- 1.01	22.19	17.59	+ 26
	55. East Coast Central	0.50	1.21	- 0.71	21.17	16.98	+ 25
	56. Do South	0.31	1.50	- 1.19	21.61	16.82	+ 28
	57. Madras South	0.28	0.70	- 0.42	10.59	7.38	+ 43

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 14th October, 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rainfall during the week very heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, elsewhere light and considerably below the average expected in the period. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample, for irrigation it is generally sufficient, except in the extreme south. Agricultural operations are general, harvests are extending, outturn generally middling to average, but *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Northern Circars bad to middling. Pasture is generally available and sufficient to supplement the supply of fodder which is still short. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan, elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally slightly easier. Prospects are generally encouraging. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—14,949 men, 32,121 women, 9,517 children, total 56,587 in the Deccan and Ganjam. Weavers—9,721 men, 8,341 women, 932 children, total 18,994 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 75,581. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Ganjam (dependants)—119 men, 222 women, 4,923 children; total 5,264. Others—596 men, 1,238 women, 6,538 children, total 8,372. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—3,407 men, 9,184 women, 6,290 children, total 19,181. Total on gratuitous relief—32,817. Grand total on Government relief 108,398. Prices on which wages are calculated are—Ganjam $9\frac{1}{2}$, Cuddapah 13, Kurnool $13\frac{1}{2}$, Bellary 15, and Anantapur 17 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 22,765.

Bombay—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain slight in Gujarat; good in the Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan, except in parts of Kanara and Ratnagiri, where it was heavy, more rain wanted in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Thal and Paikar, Poona, and Ahmednagar where they are damaged by rain. Locusts caused damage in seven talukas of Shikarpur and Hyderabad, three of Thar and Parkar, two of Upper Sind frontier; slight in three of Karachi. Reaping of early crops commenced in Gujarat, Konkan and parts of Sind, the Deccan, Rajkot, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, the Deccan, Karnatak, and Rajkot. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Surat, and Nasik, rising in Upper Sind frontier, falling in Khandesh; stationary in Panch Mahals. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum $12\frac{1}{8}$, Bijapur $11\frac{1}{10}$, Sholapur 9, Ahmednagar $8\frac{5}{8}$, Poona $9\frac{1}{4}$, Nasik $9\frac{1}{16}$, Satara $9\frac{1}{4}$, Khandesh $9\frac{1}{2}$, and Dharwar $12\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 28,506, Sholapur 65,591, Ahmednagar 63,082, Poona 14,440, Nasik 1,984, Satara 7,409, Khandesh 1,137, Belgaum 7,562, Dharwar 515. On test works—Ratnagiri 36, Kolaba 288, total 190,550, of whom 151,388 are relief workers and 39,162 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,156, including 2,037 in poor-houses; Sholapur 14,001, including 132 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 17,138, including 872 in poor-houses; Poona 30,318; Nasik 704, including 156 in poor-houses; Satara 4,660, including 239 in poor-houses; Khandesh 258; Belgaum 501; Dharwar 738; Kolaba 2,941; total 87,415. Total number on relief 277,965.

Bengal—*For week ending 11th October.*—There was general rain at the beginning of the week, the fall being very heavy in many parts of the Province, especially in the extreme north. The winter rice crop has everywhere been benefited by the rain and is doing well. The rain has also facilitated the pre-

paration of land for the spring crops which is in active progress. The harvesting of the early autumn crops including jute is being rapidly completed. Sugarcane generally promises to be a good crop. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in several districts. Relief works remain open in Manbhum only, where the average price of common rice upon which the famine wage is calculated is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Gratuitous relief is still being given in Manbhum and Khulna and to a small extent in Patna and Hazaribagh. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 9th October, were—Khulna 3,082, Patna 88, Hazaribagh 148, Manbhum 11,863, total 15,181 against 18,018 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 990, Champaran 711, Bhagalpur 972, Sonthal Parganas 1,306, total 3,979 against 7,658 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 4,662, women 2,469, children 216, total 7,347. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 519, women 840, children 2,539, total 3,898. Otherwise relieved—men 330, women 3,116, children 490, total 3,936. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 630, women 1,670, children 1,679, total 3,979. Private relief—relief works—Sonthal Parganas—men 130, women 202, children *nil*, total 332. Gratuitous relief—Hatwa—in poor-houses—men 49, women 88, children 94, total 231. Otherwise relieved—men 31, women 77, children 34, total 142. Total on private relief 705 against 452 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 13th October*—Rain fell in most districts during the week. Gorakhpur recorded over 9 inches, Jaunpoor over 7 inches, Azamgarh and Fyzabad over 5 inches, and Basti over 4 inches. In most of the remaining districts the showers were light. The standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of land for spring sowings in active progress. Sowings commenced in some districts. Locusts appeared in a few districts and caused slight damage. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 9th October, in fifteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows—Etawah 2,331, Cawnpore 3,113, Fatehpur 120, Banda 20,527, Hamirpur 12,586, Allahabad 34,247, Jhansi 6,624, Jalaun 5,565, Mirzapur 287, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 1,277, Jaunpur 50, Azamgarh 88, Lucknow 18,067, Unao 4,710, Rai Bareilly 108, Hardoi 7,240, total 116,940. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation—employed on relief works—*nil*, relieved as dependants—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—3,200; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 44,047 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 113,740, total 116,940. The numbers relieved in two districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows—relieved on test works—*nil*, relieved in poor-houses—604, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 1,333 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 9,987, total 10,591. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 127,531. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage was based varied from $9\frac{7}{8}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The district of Agra has been removed from the list of distressed districts, and Muttra and Kheri have been removed from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th October*.—Rain has fallen averaging about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in Gurgaon and $\frac{2}{5}$ in Hissar; slight fall is also reported from Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Rawal Pindi. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings of early spring crops commenced generally. More rain is wanted in certain districts. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. The standing crops have been damaged to some extent by locusts in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Jullundur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, they have also appeared in Mooltan, but no damage is reported. Great millet, maize, and cotton have been attacked by insects called *tela* in the Gujranwala district. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in

all districts 619 persons were relieved in Delhi poor-houses. Relief works have been closed in all districts. Prices are generally high but have a downward tendency in most districts, they are still rising in Karnal, Amritsar, and Sialkot. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{5}{16}$ to 13, bailey 13 to 16, gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 12, bulrush-millet $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 17, maize $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 18 and rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th October.*—The weather is generally clear and warm, but the sky is occasionally overcast. With the exception of a slight fall of 1·2 inch in Seoni and Chhindwara, the rainfall has been normal. A few good showers would be beneficial in Jubbulpore, Seoni, and the Drug Tahsil of Raipur, where rice on the lighter soils is reported to have been slightly injured. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent, though there are complaints of various insects in several districts and a flight of locusts has appeared in the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor. Harvesting of some autumn crops is in progress in Saugor, Damoh, and Narsinghpur, and the early and coarser rice is being reaped in Sambalpur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bhandara. Sowing of linseed and spring pulses has commenced in parts of eleven districts; elsewhere the preparation of land for winter sowings is being vigorously prosecuted. Prices fluctuate with a further tendency to fall. The number of relief workers has contracted by 31,000, while there is an increase of 10,000 in the recipients of gratuitous relief. Test works in Damoh closed. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 7,399, Damoh 7,988, Jubbulpore 15,134, Mandla 6,990, Seoni 1,147, Narsinghpur 5,013, Hoshangabad 15,921, Nimar 963, Betul 6,780, Chhindwara 7,451, Wardha 887, Nagpur 11,626, Chanda 97, Bhandara 16,161, Balaghat 23,403, Raipur 38,179, Bilaspur 43,399, and Sambalpur 421, total 208,959. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 30,469, Damoh 20,752, Jubbulpore 36,931, Mandla 26,043, Seoni 18,744, Narsinghpur 16,718, Hoshangabad 13,097, Nimar 2,498, Betul 22,099, Chhindwara 14,780, Wardha 4,198, Nagpur 5,160, Chanda 6,831, Bhandara 22,064, Balaghat 18,040, Raipur 49,256, Bilaspur 100,982, and Sambalpur 98, total 408,760. Total number on relief 617,719. There were also 6,830 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 66,042, women 99,554, and children 43,363. Dependants—men 1,793, women 2,204, and children 23,983, with 2,352 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 4,403, women 5,179, and children 8,929. Otherwise relieved—men 54,031, women 115,606, and children 141,213, with 49,067 unclassified. Wage prices—Nagpur $11\frac{1}{2}$, Sambalpur 11, Chanda $10\frac{5}{8}$, Nimar $10\frac{1}{2}$, Seoni 10, Mandla $9\frac{1}{2}$, Jubbulpore and Raipur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Narsinghpur 9, Wardha and Bhandara $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bilaspur $8\frac{1}{4}$, Saugor, Damoh, Chhindwara, and Balaghat 8, Hoshangabad $7\frac{7}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th October.*—In Lower Burma the crops are excellent. A little reaping of early paddy on hill sides is in progress. In Upper Burma the standing crops have much improved, owing to recent showers, but more rain is still wanted in Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, and Magwe. In Sedoktaya Township, Mmbu district, the sessamum crop has been slightly destroyed for want of rain, and in Meiktila crops are stunted and backward. The price of paddy continues to drop largely in Pegu; considerably in Thayetmyo, Upper Chindwin, Shwebo and slightly in Prome, Myaungmya, Pakokku, Henzada, Mandalay, Amherst and Yamethin; elsewhere unchanged. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 316, Yamethin nil, Myingyan 10,059. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 54, Yamethin 147, Myingyan 439. Total number on relief 11,015. Price of rice—Meiktila 12 seers, Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Weather hot with moderate rain. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara district. Some damage by insects is reported from Kamrup and Lakhimpur. Sowing of pulses and mustard is retarded by rain in Darrang and Nowgong. Outturn of tea is short. Prices—common rice—Silchar $7\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati 9, Sylhet, Tezpur, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th October.*—**MYSORE.**—35 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Prospects are

favourable Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, and Kadur districts *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Hassan district, paddy sown in parts of Bangalore and Kolar

COORG—Rainfall one inch 41 cents Rice crop thriving Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue Prices of food-grains stationary Water and fodder for cattle are abundant

Berar and Hyderabad—For week ending 11th October—BERAR—Weather warm and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Monsoon crops are in thriving condition Ploughing of fields for the ensuing winter crop continues Sowing of gram, wheat, and linseed has commenced in parts of the Province. Weeding operations well advanced Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices of food-grains gradually falling. Relief workers—Buldana 820, Ellichpur 1,031. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 433, Amraoti 205, Buldana 328, Ellichpur 370. On gratuitous relief—Akola 1,757, Amraoti 43, Buldana 859, Ellichpur 839 Total number on relief 6,685 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 10, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 8, Wun 13 seers per rupee No attacks from cholera on relief works

HYDERABAD—Rainfall during week 59 cents Prospects continue good, and prices have fallen Standing crops are good and autumn harvesting and spring sowings are in progress The aggregate number of persons on relief works were—19,485 in Aurungabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda 340 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 300 Lingsagar, 115 Naldurg, 358 Mahbubnagar, 608 Elgandal. Total number on relief 21,206 Prices in affected districts— $7\frac{1}{4}$ Aurungabad, $7\frac{3}{4}$ Gulbarga, $9\frac{1}{4}$ Raichur, $9\frac{3}{4}$ Lingsagar, 16 Mahbubnagar, 9 Nalgonda, 8 seers per rupee Bir, Naldurg, and Elgandal. Prices—wheat 5, rice $5\frac{3}{4}$, *jowar* $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee

Central India.—For week ending 11th October.—Rain fell in three agencies during the week The fall this season has been sufficient in all agencies Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in one district of Gwalior, crops in other agencies good Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices continue high in Bundelkhand, falling in all other agencies. The number of persons employed on famine relief works are—50 in Gwalior, 396 in Bhopal, 5,153 in Bundelkhand, and 2,987 in Baghelkhand On gratuitous relief—187 in Gwalior, 490 in Bhopal, 13,192 in Bundelkhand, and 2,732 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 25,187 Prices—Bhopal $9\frac{3}{8}$, Bundelkhand $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and Baghelkhand $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee

Rajputana.—For week ending 13th October.—Rainfall—Abu 2 14 cents on 8th, over 50 cents in Serohi, Haraoti, Ajmere, Ulwar, a few cents elsewhere. Ploughing for spring crops continues Harvesting of autumn crops in progress in Serohi, Kherwara, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, Ulwar. Other operations satisfactory Crops are thriving. Prospects are good Some damage by locusts in Haraoti, Ajmere district, Bhurtpore Tehsils and Jaisalmere Agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kotah, Dholepore, Jaisalmere; rising in Kherwara; high in Bundi, and falling elsewhere. The number on relief works are—one on relief work and 12 on ordinary works in Dholepore On gratuitous relief—Marwar 189, Dholepore 178, Bhurtpore 38. Total number on relief 406.

Kashmir.—For week ending 12th October.—Weather fine. Rice crop reaping commenced in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—For week ending 12th October.—No rain Prices stationary. Condition of standing crops generally good. Fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—For week ending 9th October.—A heavy downpour lasting four days and in which 7·33 inches of rain fell, has done much good to the lowland rice crops. Upland rice has been harvested with a 12 anna outturn. Price— $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	101,486	70,357	171,843	61,851	46,547	108,398	—63,445
Bombay . .	256,629	95,980	352,609	190,550	87,415	277,965	—74,644
Bengal . .	9,410	3,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181	— 2,837
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	120,604	120,604	...	82,151	82,151	—38,453
Punjab . .	...	844	844	..	619	619	— 225
Central Provinces	239,746	398,773	638,519	208,959	408,760	617,719	—20,800
Burma . .	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	— 6,057
Berar . .	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	— 1,924
Hyderabad .	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	—3,240
Central India .	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	+ 111
Rajputana . .	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	— 3,251
TOTAL . .	653,382	727,915	1,381,297	509,005	657,527	1,166,532	—214,765

(a) Exclusive of 3,979 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(b) Exclusive of 45,380 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE — The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total.
<i>Madras</i>													
1	Cuddapah	37,043	24,214	61,257	23,964	19,623	43,587	13,626	14,987	28,613	6,850	12,187	19,037
2	Kurnool	86,681	41,238	127,919	80,162	32,247	112,409	61,946	21,259	83,205	45,950	17,987	63,937
3	Bellary	102,535	27,764	130,299	81,835	26,181	108,016	52,318	24,832	77,150	21,702	20,679	42,381
4	Anantapur	47,928	8,268	56,196*	40,496	10,112	50,608*	34,716	8,592	43,308	21,044	7,557	31,601*
5	Ganjam	8,378	22,867	31,245	7,488	20,271	27,759	4,825	15,065	19,890	2,873	11,235	14,108
6	Vizagapatam	3,890	12,913	16,803	3,525	7,569	11,094	2,221	2,775	4,996			
7	Godavari	68	2,677	2,745	84	887	971	26	712	738*	67	712	779
TOTAL MADRAS		286,523	(¹)130,011	126,464	237,551	(²)116,890	354,444	169,708	(³) 88,222	257,930	101,486	(⁴)70,357	171,843
<i>Bombay</i>													
1	Bijapur	129,838	16,230	146,068	114,268	17,469	131,737	79,700	16,751	96,451	51,190	16,357	67,547
2	Sholapur	109,875	15,929	125,804	102,272	15,705	117,977	94,413	15,453	109,866	80,257	15,237	95,494
3	Ahmednagar	85,583	24,982	110,565	94,361	23,495	117,856	98,132	21,465	119,597	76,329	19,383	94,712
4	Poona	18,445	18,930	37,375	18,827	24,285	43,112	18,092	33,497	51,589	17,083	34,026	51,109
5	Nasik	4,514	1,348	5,862	3,967	1,122	5,089	3,891	1,124	5,015	2,924	817	3,741
6	Salara	12,382	5,434	17,816	14,857	5,571	20,428	12,192	5,569	17,761	10,393	5,580	15,973
7	Khandesh	1,921	581	2,502	1,857	654	2,511	1,744	652	2,396	1,476	703	2,179
8	Belgaum	20,599	990	21,589	19,211	1,092	20,303	16,825	1,102	17,927	13,655	915	14,600
9	Dharwar	4,030	1,009	5,039	4,277	1,111	5,388	2,499	923	3,422	3,038	1,208	4,246
10	Ratnagiri	109	..	109	185	..	185	112	..	112	33	..	33
11	Kolaba . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	..	228	252	2,724	2,976
TOTAL BOMBAY		387,296	85,438	472,729	374,082	90,504	464,586	327,828	96,536	424,364	256,630	95,980	352,610
<i>Bengal.</i>													
1	Champaiian	4,472	13,737	18,209	4,796	7,402	12,198	1,609	671	2,280	606	..	606
2	Shahabad . . . . .	..	4,394	4,394	..	972	972	..	564	564	..	..	..
3	Nadia	25	3,467	3,492	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Patna . . . . .	..	1,816	1,816	..	1,861	1,861	..	1,884	1,884	..	324	324
5	Khulna . . . . .	..	4,374	4,374	..	3,831	3,831	..	3,733	3,733	..	3,541	3,541
6	Saran	1,977	19,972	21,949	1,851	9,502	11,355	..	2,656	2,656	..	..	..
7	Darbhanga	3,986	49,665	53,651	636	30,835	31,471	108	624	732	..	..	..
8	Muzaffarpur	44	19,453	19,497	61	2,209	2,270	..	41	41	..	..	..
9	Manbhum	1,353	5,344	6,697	11,949	5,404	17,353	15,225	5,100	20,325	8,804	4,602	13,406
10	Hazaribagh . . . . .	..	229	229	..	211	211	..	165	165	..	141	141
11	Puri	2,082	1,354	3,436	..	582	582	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bankura	5,567	3,786	9,353	6,986	2,043	9,029	7,817	..	7,817	..	..	..
13	Lohardaga . . . . .	..	1,695	1,695	..	1,113	1,113	..	918	918	..	..	..
TOTAL BENGAL		19,508	129,284	148,792	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608†	18,018
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh.</i>													
1	Agra	3,446	6,676	10,122	..	6,573	6,573	..	6,512	6,512	..	753	753
2	Etawah . . . . .	..	190	190	..	765	765	..	765	765	..	415	415
3	Banda	5,401	49,489	54,890	126	41,891	42,017	..	34,374	34,374	..	27,449	27,449
4	Cawnpur . . . . .	..	2,727	2,727	..	2,422	2,422	..	1,898	1,898	..	1,351	1,351
5	Hamirpur . . . . .	..	10,521	10,521	..	8,316	8,316	..	7,672	7,672	..	6,025	6,025
6	Allahabad	5,267	28,282	33,549	..	23,907	23,907	..	23,128	23,128	..	20,857	20,857
7	Jhansi . . . . .	..	11,154	11,154	..	10,101	10,101	..	7,210	7,210	..	6,152	6,152
8	Jalaun . . . . .	..	15,679	15,679	..	15,686	15,686	..	11,962	11,962	..	6,924	6,924
9	Jaunpur . . . . .	..	19,971	19,971	..	11,623	11,623	..	9,738	9,738	..	2,535	2,535
10	Gorakhpur . . . . .	..	6,987	6,987	..	6,142	6,142	..	5,926	5,926	..	..	..
11	Lucknow	901	14,776	15,677	..	16,105	16,105	..	16,341	16,341	..	1,122	1,122
12	Unao . . . . .	..	15,887	15,887	..	14,343	14,343	..	12,905	12,905	..	10,179	10,179
13	Rai Bareilly	50	11,300	11,350	..	5,853	5,853	..	1,218	1,218	..	475	475
14	Sitapur . . . . .	..	2,940	2,940	..	523	523	..	630	630	..	..	..
15	Hardoi . . . . .	..	41,159	41,159	..	39,707	39,707	..	35,947	35,947	..	16,870	16,870

(¹) Includes 54,701 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(²) " 50,557 " " " " " "
(³) " 38,377 " " " " " "
(⁴) Including 30,502 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Incomplete.
† Exclusive of 7,668 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bara Banki	32	1,992	1,992	27	295	295	2,602	2,602	2,602	343	343	343
17	Muzapuri		6,370	6,102		2,717	2,771						
18	Bijnor		1,192	1,192		1,217	1,217						
19	Moradabad		1,212	1,212		808	808						
20	Bareilly		701	701		406	406						
21	Muttra		1,655	1,655		1,599	1,599						
22	Etah		814	814		703	703						
23	Mamrupur		1,059	1,059		430	430						
24	Faukhabad		788	788		599	599						
25	Budaun		265	265		265	265						
26	Shahjahanpur	1,862	1,862	1,372	1,372	896	896	248	248				
27	Pilibhit	1,984	1,984	1,597	1,597	1,870	1,870	248	248				
28	Kheri	339	339	289	289	180	180	96	96				
29	Sultanpur	921	921	406	406	618	618	618	618				
30	Partabgarh	1,704	1,704	910	910	186	186	186	186				
31	Fyzabad	289	289	186	186	568	568	568	568				
32	Fatehpur	6,326	6,326	6,307	6,307	5,516	5,516	5,516	5,516				
33	Azamgarh	4,044	4,044	1,600	1,600	12,517	12,517	12,517	12,517				
34	Benares	16,095	16,095	14,466	14,466	11,502	11,502	11,502	11,502				
35	Gonda	1,287	1,287	988	988				
36	Basti	280	280	295	295				
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.		15,097	288,917	304,011	153	241,477	241,630	205,561	205,561	205,561	120,606	120,606	120,606
Punjab													
1	Hissar	5,415	17	5,432	4,065	..	1,065	3,551	3,551	3,551	633	633	633
2	Delhi		650	650		651	651						
3	Karnal		210	1,116		210	210						
TOTAL PUNJAB		6,621	877	7,498	4,065	861	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	833	833	833
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	9,572	21,913	31,485	10,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,814	28,517	37,335
2	Damoh		13,780	19,699		14,617	19,418						
3	Jabalpur		30,447	53,695		25,092	32,130						
4	Mandla		12,880	21,677		33,957	12,403						
5	Seoni		3,711	14,418		3,084	20,911						
6	Narsinghpur		18,924	13,943		32,867	15,171						
7	Hoshangabad		31,453	8,081		42,534	32,621						
8	Nimai		1,240	1,605		2,845	1,630						
9	Betul		8,517	10,467		18,941	8,252						
10	Chhindwara		10,037	7,070		17,107	9,446						
11	Nagpur		9,355	17,709		7,570	9,500						
12	Chanda		4,405	4,105		6,593	6,593						
13	Bhandara		21,163	11,976		33,139	20,199						
14	Balaghat		35,179	14,847		50,026	31,477						
15	Raipur		40,335	31,319		38,034	33,855						
16	Bilaspur		41,332	97,112		138,144	40,644						
17	Sambhalpur		992	992		410	183						
18	Wardha		1,753	1,045		2,798	1,695						
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		285,470	818,719	604,189	275,301	343,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	651,852†
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	696	122	818	817	63	380	367	61	428	489	75	564
2	Myingyan		2,835	17,034		3,795	17,471						
3	Yamethin		188	188		176	176						
TOTAL BURMA		14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072

* Exclusive of 47,731 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund
† Includes 1,180 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 11,838 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total.
<i>Benar</i>													
1	Akola	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716		539	539			
2	Basim		291	291		306	306		323	323		317	317
3	Ellichpur	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652
4	Amraoti	134	484	618		610	610	110	636	746	112	384	496
5	Buldana	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144
TOTAL BENAR		2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609
<i>Hyderabad</i>													
1	Raichur		176	176									
2	Naldurg	15,709†	277	15,986		333	333	20,086†	191	20,277	22,251†	182	22,433
3	Gulburga												
4	Lingsagar		388	388		1,016	1,016		1,000	1,000		325	325
5	Bir				18,777†	160	18,937		714	714		677	677
6	Mahbubnagar					308	308		396	396		376	376
7	Hyderabad												
8	Elgandal		1,245	1,245		884	884		516	516		635	635
9	Amangabad					1,385	1,385		1,346	1,346			
10	Nalgonda												
TOTAL HYDERABAD		15,709	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446
<i>Central India.</i>													
1	Bundelkhand	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687
2	Baghelkhand	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,026	2,928	3,954
3	Gwalior	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293
4	Bhopal	767	689	1,456	(not reported)			601	593	1,194	565	77	1,142
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076
<i>Rajputana</i>													
1	Marwar		832	832		732	732		589	589		339	339
2	Dholpur	139	308	447	180	306	486	198	209	407	75	75	150
3	Bikaner					49	49		29	29			
4	Jaisalmer		63	63									
5	Bharatpur		111	111		61	61		59	58		43	43
6	Tonk	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960
7	Deoli		9	9		8	8		8	8		8	8
8	Bundi		315	315		257	257		213	212		157	157
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		74	5,222	5,969	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611	665,748	890,502	1,856,250	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bu, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Amangabad and Nalgonda.

† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bu, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Amangabad and Nalgonda.

‡ Besides 539 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 16th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND OCTOBER 1897.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 3rd October 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd October 1897	Increase	Decrease				
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Per mile per week	Per mile per week								
			Total	Rs		Total	Rs										
State Lines worked by companies	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>			<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>				
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
East Indian	583	1,735	10,40,683	605	1,737	11,20,000	645	1,17,82,518	1,37,62,000	19,79,482							
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	26,909	215	125	3,100	205	2,66,902	3,10,000	43,098							
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,10,562	128	862	72,000	84	10,84,841	10,88,000	3,159							
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,06,928	142	752	1,03,000	137	11,89,455	14,27,000	12,37,545							
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	116	21	3,360	160	21	2,500	133	31,979	42,000	10,624							
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada Mad)	107	9	930	103	9	1,000	111	73,192	16,200				6,992				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,30,115	182	1,815	3,01,000	166	3,79,905	12,55,000	2,55,935							
Palanpur Deesa	45	17	580	34	17	000	37	6,751	6,500				253				
South Indian	101	1,042	1,58,555	155	1,042	1,57,000	151	22,40,695	23,03,000	62,305							
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	3,681	71	54	4,800	89	63,617	68,700	4,883							
Southern Mal attn (d)	109	1,105	1,30,707	112	1,105	1,01,000	89	14,91,650	20,12,000	5,20,370							
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	30,879	104	296	25,700	87	3,01,535	5,22,000	1,60,105							
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	07,222	129	815	89,000	100	11,77,207	12,40,000	1,02,993							
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	12,643	63	200	11,100	56	1,38,073	1,41,000	2,977							
Assam-Bengal	57	159	12,939	81	235	17,500	74	1,22,576	1,71,000	48,424							
Burma	145	886	1,02,203	115	888	1,31,000	145	14,34,026	16,28,000	1,93,974							
TOTAL	218	9,894	21,78,250	220	10,036	21,73,600	217	2,51,14,211	2,00,33,000	3,618,789							
State Lines worked by the State																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,05,399	190	2,883	7,36,000	255	64,87,766	80,12,000	1,29,234							
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,17,203	147	875	1,61,000	193	16,99,74	18,18,000	1,18,250							
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	4,20,266	516	817	3,83,000	460	13,00,541	18,20,000	4,71,541							
East Coast	89	500	32,468	65	538	41,800	78	6,02,405	8,17,000	2,14,535							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
Jorhat	87	25	7,913	117	23	1,100	45	31,913	22,200	9,713							
Cherra Company gng	60																
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,78,260	225	5,136	13,30,900	259	1,31,17,133	1,80,98,200	10,80,767							
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	5,33,691	358	1,491	3,64,000	214	59,00,776	58,25,000				1,74,776				
Bombay, Barod and Central India	542	401	2,57,135	555	461	2,10,000	480	7,99,171	28,58,000	59,800							
Madras	218	840	1,07,211	231	840	1,04,000	231	27,19,105	30,51,000	3,01,895							
TOTAL	350	2,791	6,98,040	354	2,742	7,82,000	280	1,15,47,112	1,17,13,000	1,86,658							
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	210	17,477	42,14,565	243	17,964	42,50,500	289	5,00,78,786	5,88,65,200	57,80,414							
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	21,390	157	160	32,000	200	3,01,655	4,07,000	1,04,345							
Tarkessur	242	22	5,559	453	22	3,900	768	07,890	00,000				990				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	8,065	122	66	6,500	98	08,957	1,17,000	18,043							
Bengal Doon	176	36	5,475	152	36	6,700	186	84,124	81,000				2,824				
Dibru Sadiya	161	78	11,566	148	75	16,800	215	1,57,904	2,00,000	51,036							
Ahmedabad Parantij																	
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	13,491	265	51	14,000	275	1,87,478	1,90,000	2,522							
TOTAL	174	413	68,546	166	454	83,300	183	9,01,066	10,97,300	1,96,232							
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Bina-Goon	27	74	1,845	25	74	1,200	16	24,335	18,700				5,635				
Bhopal Ujjain	80	114	9,266	81	114	6,000	53	1,27,321	65,600				61,721				
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,440	42	35	1,100	31	118,601	15,300				3,361				
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	68,225	205	334	59,900	179	7,45,630	8,90,000	1,44,370							
The Gaekwar's Pollad	111	13	1,029	79	13	800	62	15,100	12,300				2,800				
Rajputa Bhātinda	135	108	13,101	121	108	10,500	97	2,35,431	1,33,000	1,02,431							
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,863	386	10	3,800	380	10,501	56,200	9,699							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,227	64	66	4,800	73	66,810	91,000	26,190							
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,344	68	93	5,600	60	65,877	68,200	2,323							
Kolhapur	74	29	2,352	81	29	1,900	66	26,919	28,000	1,081							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,307	46	79	3,600	46	38,641	46,100	7,459							
Anklesvar-Pardi section (Rajppla)																	
Cooch Behar	56	22	947	43	22	1,390	59	13,311	2,800	2,800							
TOTAL	11	968	1,15,046	120	996	1,00,700	101	1,124,677	1,438,200	13,573							
Lines owned & worked by n. states																	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Forbdi	84	334	26,840	80	334	23,000	69	3,07,611	3,01,000				6,611				
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	46	3,581	78	46	3,300	72	40,357	46,300	5,943							
Jamnagar																	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	23,653	65	364	16,200	45	2,34,444	2,59,000	24,556							
Oddepore-Chitor	43	60	2,416	40	60	2,000	33	34,153	29,000				4,253				
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	70	94	6,519	69	94	6,800	72	81,326	87,200	5,874							
TOTAL	70	808	63,009	70	949	53,500	56	6,97,891	7,53,200	55,309							
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	44,92,066	227	20,363	45,24,000	222	5,31,02,372	5,91,53,900	60,51,528							

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Ujjain railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
(g) Information not received
(h) Includes the Waidha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 3rd October 1896.

Smta, the 14th October, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXV OF 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

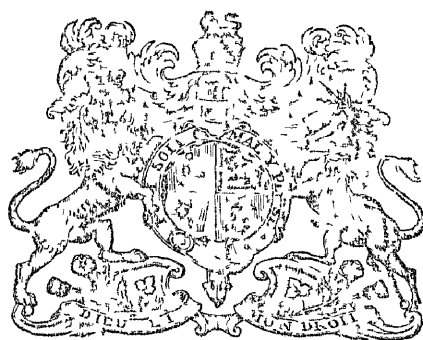
RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 3rd October 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd October 1897	Increase	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked		Earnings		Mean mileage worked		Earnings									
		Total	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week								
State lines worked by companies	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>				
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
East Indian	606	1,735	10,49,683	605	1,737	11,20,000	645	2,46,54,171	2,86,33,000	39,78,829	60,011						
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	26,909	215	125	33,100	265	4,74,989	5,35,000	60,011							
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,10,562	128	862	72,000	84	26,52,817	27,46,000	93,183							
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,06,928	142	752	1,03,000	137	25,52,223	30,63,000	5,10,777							
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	3,309	160	21	2,800	133	69,019	77,200	8,181							
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	930	103	9	1,000	111	39,985	32,600			7,385					
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,30,135	182	1,815	3,01,000	166	97,93,260	93,27,000			4,66,260					
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	580	34	17	600	35	27,744	20,500			7,244					
South Indian	165	1,042	1,58,526	152	1,042	1,57,000	151	46,74,935	47,53,000	78,065							
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	3,981	74	54	4,800	89	1,33,286	1,40,000	6,714							
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,105	1,30,707	112	1,105	1,04,000	89	35,47,509	40,78,000	5,30,491							
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	30,879	104	296	25,700	87	7,65,462	10,17,000	2,51,538							
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	97,222	129	815	89,000	109	27,80,433	31,20,000	3,30,567							
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	12,643	63	200	11,100	56	3,71,072	4,02,000	30,928							
Assam-Bengal	61	159	12,939	81	238	17,500	74	2,76,452	4,12,000	1,35,548							
Burma	175	886	1,02,263	115	888	1,31,000	148	32,95,505	38,71,000	5,75,495							
TOTAL	232	9,894	21,78,256	220	10,046	21,73,600	217	5,61,17,862	6,22,27,300	61,09,438							
State lines worked by the State.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,05,399	190	2,883	7,36,000	255	1,40,96,691	1,58,21,000	17,24,309							
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,17,203	147	875	1,69,000	193	40,42,728	42,42,000	1,99,272							
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,20,286	516	817	3,83,000	469	72,07,080	67,12,000	4,95,080							
East Coast	94	500	32,468	65	538	41,800	78	12,03,516	15,07,000	2,43,484							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
Jorhát	73	25	2,913	117	23	1,100	48	51,860	48,600			3,260					
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200			858					
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,78,269	225	5,136	13,30,900	250	2,66,66,933	2,83,34,800	16,67,867							
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	5,33,691	358	1,491	3,64,000	244	1,58,00,214	1,32,88,000			25,12,214					
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,57,138	558	461	2,24,000	486	78,21,001	73,45,000			4,76,001					
Madras	253	840	1,97,211	235	840	1,94,000	231	55,75,199	60,53,000	4,77,801							
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,88,040	354	2,792	7,82,000	280	2,91,97,414	2,66,86,000			25,10,414					
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	42,44,565	243	17,964	42,86,500	239	11,19,81,209	11,72,48,100	52,66,891							
Assisted companies																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	24,390	152	160	32,000	200	6,34,908	7,56,000	1,21,002							
Tarkessur	274	22	5,559	253	22	5,900	268	1,56,835	1,58,000	1,165							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	8,065	122	66	6,500	98	2,43,472	2,25,000			18,472					
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	5,475	152	36	6,700	186	1,40,678	1,40,000			678					
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,566	148	78	16,800	215	3,21,411	4,12,000	50,589							
Ahmedabad-Parámtj						1,400	34	(k) 40,500	40,500								
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	13,491	265	51	14,000	275	4,19,439	3,98,000			21,439					
TOTAL	176	413	68,546	166	454	83,300	183	19,16,833	21,29,500	2,12,667							
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Bína Goona	28	74	1,845	25	74	1,200	16	48,090	51,700	3,610							
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,266	81	114	6,000	53	2,45,595	1,66,000			79,595					
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,440	42	35	1,100	31	(l) 18,661	51,800	33,139							
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	68,225	205	334	59,000	179	15,72,146	17,35,000	1,62,854							
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,029	79	13	800	62	74,219	34,300			39,919					
Rájpura-Bhatinda	159	108	13,101	121	108	10,500	97	5,70,883	3,47,000	2,23,883							
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,863	380	10	3,800	380	60,560	1,03,000	22,031							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Yesvantpur Mysore Fion including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,227	64	66	4,800	73	1,28,328	1,67,000	38,672							
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,344	68	93	5,600	60	2,42,684	1,74,000			68,684					
Kolhapur	76	29	2,352	81	29	1,900	66	59,928	58,000			1,928					
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,307	46	79	3,600	46	1,21,118	1,15,000			6,118					
Anklesvar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)						200	11	(m) 2,800	2,800								
Cooch Behar	63	22	947	43	22	1,300	59	31,826	26,300			5,526					
TOTAL	125	968	1,15,946	120	996	1,00,700	101	3,19,44,467	30,31,900			1,62,567					
Lines owned & worked by n. states																	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbdr	108	334	26,840	80	334	23,000	69	9,13,087	8,57,000			56,087					
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	3,581	78	46	3,300	72	92,042	1,00,000			7,958					
Jámnagar						2,200	43	(n) 59,800	59,800								
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	23,653	65	364	16,200	45	5,64,220	5,99,000	34,780							
Oodypore-Chitor	42	60	2,416	40	60	2,000	33	67,415	61,300			6,115					
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	78	94	6,519	69	94	6,800	72	2,00,359	1,96,000			4,359					
TOTAL	82	898	61,009	70	940	53,500	56	18,37,123	18,73,100	35,977							
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	44,02,066	227	20,363	45,24,000	222	11,89,29,632	12,42,82,600	53,52,968							

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhorid-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 2nd October 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 3rd October 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 2nd October 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 2nd October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**PROPOSED UNIFORM SYSTEM OF STORM SIGNALS FOR THE INDIA COAST PORTS
EXCEPT THOSE ON THE RIVER HOOGHLY.**

No 2954—45-8, dated Simla, the 7th October, 1897

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 26—45-8 (Meteorology), dated the 28th September, 1897.

The following papers relating to the modified scheme of storm signals for the Indian coast ports except those in the River Hooghly are published for general information.

(True Extract),

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Circular No 26—45-8 (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 28th September, 1897

From—F. G. SLX, Esq, C S, Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

"	"	"	Bombay
"	"	"	Bengal
"	"	"	Burma.

In continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 1719-1722—45-1, dated the 18th July 1896, I am directed to forward a modified scheme of storm signals for the Indian Coast Ports (except those in the river Hooghly) which has been approved by the Government of India, and to request that with the permission of ^{the Governor in Council} His Honour the Lieutenant Governor they may be brought into use at once and published in the Local Gazette for general information.

**Proposed uniform system of storm signals for the India Coast ports
except those on the River Hooghly.**

In accordance with the request of the Government of India we have carefully considered the uniform system of storm signals proposed by the Meteorological

Reporter to the Government of India in his letter No 456-S, dated 11th June 1896, to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and also the various suggestions that have been made by the authorities to whom the proposals were sent for the favour of opinion and criticism. We have the honour to submit the following revised system in final recommendation for the consideration of the Government of India and hope they will be judged worthy of adoption. The chief point we have endeavoured to keep in view is to make the system as simple as possible consistent with giving as full warning and information by storm signals as is desirable in the present state of meteorological observation and science in India.

The following gives the uniform system of storm signals and their significance that we propose for adoption at all ports in India, with the exception of those in and near the mouth of the River Hooghly —

DAY SIGNALS.

I.—CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

Bay of Bengal.

The square flag *W* of the International Code hoisted on the storm signal staff as a cautionary signal indicates the existence of disturbed squally weather in the Bay of Bengal which may be the first stage in the formation of a cyclonic storm, and which, if it develops, is likely to affect that part of the coast on which the port is situated.

The disturbed conditions may pass away without developing into a cyclonic storm, in which case the cautionary signal will be taken down as soon as it is certain that stormy weather will not shortly follow. If, however, the disturbed weather be the first indication of the probable formation or approach of a cyclonic storm, the cautionary signal will be followed by one of the ordinary storm signals, indicating the probable position, character and track of the approaching storm.

Arabian Sea.

The square flag *W* of the International Code hoisted on the storm signal staff as a cautionary signal, indicates the existence of disturbed weather off some part of the West Coast of India in the neighbourhood of the port or ports at which the signal is hoisted, or the advance of a cyclonic storm across the Peninsula from the Bay of Bengal which may hence shortly cross the Western Ghats and give squally or stormy weather in the Arabian Sea.

The disturbed conditions may in either case pass away without giving stormy cyclonic weather to the West Coast ports or to the adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea, in which case the cautionary signal will be taken down as soon as it is certain that stormy weather will not shortly follow. If, however, the disturbed weather be the first indication of the probable formation or approach of a cyclonic storm, this cautionary signal will be followed by one of the ordinary storm signals, indicating the probable position, character and track of the approaching storm.

II.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A ball indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it. The same signal will also be hoisted at the larger and more important ports on the West Coast of India to indicate that a storm has formed in the Arabian Sea at some distance from the coast and will shortly cross one or other of the tracks of vessels leaving these ports, but is not likely to give the ports bad weather. The port officers when instructed to hoist the warning signal will also be informed of the object of the signal so as to communicate its full purport to masters of vessels about to leave the port.



III.—DANGER SIGNALS.

- (1) A cone apex downwards indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



- (2) A cone apex upwards indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



- (3) A drum indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port



In order to indicate that a cyclonic storm in the sea area near a port is of great intensity, a ball is added to (and placed underneath) the corresponding danger signal. The following shows the proposed great danger signals and their significance :—

IV—GREAT DANGER SIGNALS

- (1) A cone apex downwards and ball below indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port



- (2) A cone apex upwards and ball below indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



- (3) A drum with a ball below indicates that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



The following gives the night signals corresponding to the day signals named above, together with a statement of their significance :—

NIGHT SIGNALS.

I—CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

None. 

II.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A red light (corresponding to day warning signal) indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.



III.—DANGER SIGNALS.

- (i) A red light vertically above a white light corresponds to day signal No 1 and indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



- (II) A red light vertically below a white light corresponds to day signal No. 2 and indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



- (III) Two red lights in a vertical line correspond to day signal No 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



IV — GREAT DANGER SIGNALS.

- (I) Two red lights with a white light below arranged in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No. 1 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



- (II) Two red lights with a white light above in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No 2 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



- (III) Three red lights in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



In the above are given the day and night series of storm signals, proposed for general adoption at the storm warning stations on the coasts of India.

It will be observed that there is no night cautionary signal included in the series. We are of opinion that a night cautionary signal is unnecessary and also that the day cautionary signal should be employed only at ports frequented by ocean-going steamers.

We are also of opinion that it is desirable the signals should be as simple as possible, and consider that the system of night signals suggested by the Director, Indian Marine, is much better from this standpoint than the second system as proposed by Mr. Eliot and have hence adopted that system for our proposed series of night signals. The system of night signals we suggest is, it will be seen, a linear arrangement of lights and is not liable to be mistaken in any position of the lights. A triangular arrangement may under certain conditions appear only as two lights and may hence give a false indication.

In the instructions which we received from the Government of India, it was requested that we should take into careful consideration certain remarks and criticisms of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. These remarks are as follows .—

“That the signal stations under the control of the Salt Revenue Department on the coast of the Bombay Presidency are in each case in charge of the staff employed at the lighthouse. The men, although carefully trained for their particular duties, and fairly intelligent, are more or less illiterate, and it is desirable that directions given to them should be as few and as simple as possible. The steamers which visit the coast ports during the monsoon months are few in number. At present all of them belong to one Bombay Company, and any warnings which may be received in Bombay are communicated to them by the Company's agents at the ports which they enter. The principal use of the signals is to warn the country crafts, which swarm along the coast, of the approach of danger. It is therefore of the first importance that the system employed should be simple, and that no change which is not absolutely necessary should be made in any system to which the native seamen have become accustomed.”

“The new system which is now proposed by the Meteorological Reporter is no doubt theoretically more perfect than the one now in use on the coast. But instead of the 5 day and 3 night signals, we shall have either 8 day and 2 night signals or 8 day and 9 night signals. In my opinion this elaboration is, so far as the small coast stations are concerned,

unnecessary and likely to do more harm than good. The men in charge may in course of time be taught to use the correct signals, but the masters of country vessels will certainly be bewildered, and may possibly disregard the signals altogether as some new freak which poor men cannot be expected to understand."

"I doubt whether the advantages resulting from uniformity will compensate for the confusion which will be caused by a change of system. The masters of steamers are presumably acquainted with the system used in the different ports which they visit and are not likely to be misled by the differences which exist. On the other hand, the masters of country vessels will be slow to realize that there has been any change, and still slower to appreciate the meaning of the new signals. For instance, the ball which it is now proposed to use for the day warning signal has been used for many years on this coast to denote the approach of the coasting steamers, and it will be long before the people who have become accustomed to it will take it for anything else."

With reference to the remarks of the Collector of Salt Revenue, we have first to state that we consider it to be of primary importance that as full and effective warning of storms as practicable should be given to the larger ports, and that it would never be tolerated by the various interests concerned that the system of storm signals should be cut down so as to suit the very limited intelligence of the masters of country vessels.

On the other hand, we agree with him that it is desirable the storm signals used at small ports, frequented only by country vessels or small coasting steamers, should be made as simple as possible. This can easily be done by using only a selection of the uniform series of storm signals given above, suited to the exigencies of these ports. In fact, they only require to be warned of storms likely to affect them directly. This can be done by the use of the following three day and the corresponding night signals shown below.—

DAY SIGNALS.

I.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A ball indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.



II.—DANGER SIGNAL

A drum indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



III.—GREAT DANGER SIGNAL.

A drum with a ball below indicates that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



CORRESPONDING SYSTEM OF NIGHT SIGNALS.

I.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A red light (corresponding to day warning signal) indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.



II.—DANGER SIGNAL.

Two red lights in a vertical line correspond to day signal No. 2 and indicate that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



III —GREAT DANGER SIGNAL.

Three red lights in a vertical line correspond to day (great-danger) signal No. 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



It will be seen that these signals are the same as in the larger series and only include those indicating the approach of a storm to the immediate neighbourhood of the port.

It would depend upon the local authorities concerned whether the smaller or the larger series of storm signals were adopted, and their decision would be communicated to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India Simla, who would frame his warnings to the respective ports in accordance with the wishes of the local authorities as sanctioned by the Local Governments.

We also desire to take this opportunity of suggesting that whenever a cyclonic storm is known to be in existence in the Arabian Sea, and is likely to cross the usual tracks of steamers between Aden and Bombay or Aden and Kurrachee, information to that effect should be telegraphed by the Simla Meteorological Office to the Port Officer, Aden, for communication to the Commanders of mail and other steamers leaving that port for either Bombay or Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ;
July 26th, 1897. }

T. H. HEMING, *Commander, R.N.*,
In charge, Marine Survey of India.

GEORGE WILSON, *Commander, R.I.M.*,
Port Officer, Bombay.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 16th October 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . . .	123,800	11,883,097
	Exports . . .	58,430 +65,370	5,102,205 +6,780,892
RANGOON	Imports . . .	2,104	374,940
	Exports . . .	400,570 —398,466	30,179,974 —29,805,034
MADRAS	Imports . . .	36,600	1,549,300
	Exports . . .	10,500 +26,100	429,200 +1,120,100
BOMBAY	Imports . . .	90,000	11,199,000
	Exports . . .	74,100 +15,900	5,128,400 +6,070,600
KARÁCHI	Imports . . .	51,600	1,824,071
	Exports . . .	103,000 —51,400	4,913,876 —3,089,805
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 16th October 1897.
PATNA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	32,000	1,281,500
	Exports . . .	10,600 +21,400	849,500 +432,000
GAYA	Imports . . .	18,200	352,900
	Exports . . .	300 +17,900	96,100 +256,800
SHAHABAD	Imports . . .	...	352,400
	Exports . . .	... "	346,400 +6,000
SÁRAN	Imports . . .	26,300	1,432,600
	Exports . . .	800 +25,500	175,100 +1,257,500
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports . . .	...	476,400
	Exports . . .	5,200 —5,200	68,400 +408,000
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	10,200	1,002,040
	Exports . . .	8,200 +2,000	103,351 +898,689
DARBHANGA	Imports . . .	26,800	1,419,700
	Exports . . .	9,800 +17,000	162,600 +1,257,100
Bhágalspur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	7,800	320,500
	Exports . . .	20,300 —12,500	1,195,000 —874,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Bhagalpur Division—contd			
BHAGALPUR	Imports . . .	2,891	336,924
	Exports . . .	91,409 —88,515	1,293,986 —957,062
PUURNA	Imports . . .	300	123,135
	Exports . . .	3,200 —2,900	182,381 —59,246
MALDA	Imports . . .		2,200
	Exports . . .	100 —100	2,100 +100
SARNAHAL PARGANAS (incomplete)	Imports . . .	.	247,463
	Exports . . .	...	406,115 —218,655
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (incomplete)	Imports . . .	2,800	389,400
	Exports . . .	900 +1,900	59,498 +329,902
DINAJPUR	Imports . . .	100	68,700
	Exports . . .	700 —600	418,184 —349,484
JALPAIGURI	Imports . . .	10,900	393,703
	Exports . . .	183 +10,717	17,779 +375,924
DARJEELING (preceding week)	Imports . . .	6,700	177,300
	Exports . . .	400 +6,300	7,400 +169,900
RANGPUR	Imports . . .	500	68,400
	Exports . . .	3,300 —2,800	90,100 —21,700
BOGRA	Imports . . .	7,500	80,100
	Exports . . .	. +7,500	299,100 —219,000
PABNA (preceding week)	Imports . . .	2,100	281,900
	Exports . . .	... +2,100	22,300 +259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . . .	400	33,800
	Exports . . .	4,200 —3,800	35,800 —5,000
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . .	100	33,900
	Exports . . .	... +100	163,000 —129,100
MAIMENSINGH (preceding week)	Imports . . .	1,278	91,707
	Exports . . .	... +1,278	9,768 +81,939
FARIDPUR	Imports . . .	20,500	238,900
	Exports . . .	. +20,500	129,200 +109,700
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . .	...	2,000
	Exports . . .	... ..	48,700 —46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897
BENGAL—contd			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,300	50,004
	Exports	800	41,463
		+ 500	+ 8,541
NOAKHALI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	...	700
	Exports	100	7,100
		—100	—6,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	6,100	619,842
	Exports		140,020
		+ 6,100	+ 479,822
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,700	187,300
	Exports	44,900	1,914,900
		—43,200	—1,727,600
BIRBHUM	Imports	200	37,900
	Exports	11,000	1,677,800
		—10,800	—1,639,900
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	120,400
	Exports	1,200	88,900
		—1,000	+ 31,500
MIDNAPUR *	Imports	...	498,781
	Exports	...	2,031,089
		...	—1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS {	Imports	900	35,100
	Exports	200	26,500
		+ 700	+ 8,600
NADIA	Imports	5,700	838,700
	Exports	9,400	888,200
		—3,700	—49,500
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	300	66,900
	Exports	2,300	317,000
		—2,000	—250,100
JESSORE	Imports	.	272,300
	Exports	.	71,700
			+ 200,600
KHULNA	Imports	100	17,300
	Exports	...	34,600
		+ 100	—17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	600	207,800
	Exports	100	3,200
		+ 500	+ 204,600
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,100	218,000
	Exports	50	8,350
		+ 1,050	+ 209,650
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	51	9,384
	Exports	403	49,303
		—352	—39,919
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	57	3,101
	Exports	...	5,978
		+ 57	—2,877

* From March to August 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
BENGAL—concl'd.			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports	155	338,127
		—155	—335,997
BALASORE	Imports	400	29,900
	Exports	20,000	1,257,700
		—19,600	—1,227,800
PURI	Imports	23	3,002
	Exports	676	61,302
		—653	—58,300
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁNPUR	Imports	2,519	277,353
	Exports	30,075	282,521
		—27,556	—5,168
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	200	219,600
	Exports	12,200	525,300
		—12,000	—305,700
MEERUT	Imports	1,000	335,340
	Exports	7,100	674,959
		—6,100	—339,619
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . . .	...	47,600
	Exports	4,900	840,800
		—4,900	—793,200
ALIGARH	Imports	4,600	197,000
	Exports	47,900	956,000
		—43,300	—759,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	250	90,818
	Exports	532	178,700
		—282	—87,882
AGRA	Imports	9,100	574,900
	Exports	25,000	586,300
		—15,900	—11,400
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	500	121,700
	Exports	7,700	39,100
		—7,200	+82,600
MAINPURI	Imports	200	18,000
	Exports	200	32,100
		...	—14,100
ETÁWAH	Imports	300	67,400
	Exports	4,200	58,200
		—3,900	+9,200
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	20,200
	Exports	2,500	227,200
		—2,300	—207,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
— <i>contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	400	238,300
	Exports	400	11,600
		...	+ 226,700
MORADABAD	Imports	2,100	222,400
	Exports	6,700	441,500
		—4,600	—219,100
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	1,500	99,764
	Exports	2,100	321,642
		—600	—221,878
BUDAUN	Imports	200	4,800
	Exports	1,600	25,500
		—1,400	—20,700
PILIBITI	Imports	600	55,475
	Exports	4,400	85,450
		—3,800	—29,975
BARFI	Imports	9,700	202,700
	Exports	2,000	216,100
		+ 7,700	—13,400
Allahabad Division—			
CANNORE	Imports	24,000	1,980,200
	Exports	11,700	728,800
		+ 12,300	+ 1,251,400
FATEHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	5,400	234,800
	Exports	8	3,478
		+ 5,392	+ 231,322
BANDA	Imports	6,300	667,400
	Exports	300	12,100
		+ 6,000	+ 655,300
HAMIRPUR	Imports	2,900	161,100
	Exports	1,500	6,900
		+ 1,400	+ 154,200
ALLAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	19,800	1,313,600
	Exports	2,700	22,000
		+ 17,100	+ 1,291,600
JHANSI	Imports	7,400	513,900
	Exports	1,700	24,000
		+ 5,700	+ 489,900
JALAUN	Imports	7,200	302,600
	Exports	100	16,800
		+ 7,100	+ 285,800
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	25,600	730,700
	Exports	1,400	50,100
		+ 24,200	+ 680,600
MIRZAPUR	Imports	5,600	264,215
	Exports	600	15,663
		+ 5,000	+ 248,552
JAUNPUR	Imports	12,000	245,300
	Exports . . . . .	.	43,500
		+ 12,000	+ 201,800
GHAZIPUR	Imports	13,500	188,500
	Exports	800	86,000
		+ 12,700	+ 102,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—concd</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .	100	26,900
	Exports . .	6,800	374,200
		—6,700	—347,300
BALLIA	Imports . .	1,400	88,216
	Exports . .	80	68,607
		+1,320	+19,639
GORAKHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>) . .	Imports . .	200	136,300
	Exports . .	200	529,100
		..	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . .	...	6,700
	Exports . .	...	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . .	...	28,000
	Exports . .	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
ODUH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCANOW	Imports . .	15,400	565,200
	Exports . .	3,200	95,300
		+12,200	+469,900
UNAO	Imports . .	..	62,200
	Exports . .	...	900
		...	+61,300
RAE-BARELI	Imports . .	6,200	295,000
	Exports . .	700	11,900
		+5,500	+283,100
SITAPUR	Imports . .	99	23,094
	Exports . .	5,400	437,600
		—5,301	—414,506
KHERI	Imports . .	...	12,700
	Exports . .	3,300	181,100
		—3,300	—168,400
HARDOI	Imports . .	300	168,500
	Exports . .	2,300	55,000
		—2,000	+113,500
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . .	3,600	253,600
	Exports . .	4,100	349,500
		—500	—95,900
GONDA	Imports . .	6,300	214,432
	Exports . .	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
BAHRAICH	Imports . .	..	8,810
	Exports . .	1,400	216,900
		—1,400	—208,090
BARABANKI	Imports . .	400	70,700
	Exports . .	11,200	349,700
		—10,800	—279,000
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . .	909	50,681
	Exports . .	1,900	142,156
		—991	—91,475
BIKANER	Imports . .	4,213	228,655
	Exports . .	...	5
		+4,213	+228,650

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	2,400	349,300
	Exports	6,800	116,655
		—4,400	+232,645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	8,600	1,102,000
	Exports	7,100	115,600
		+1,500	+986,400
ROHTAK	Imports	100	9,500
	Exports	2,200	9,400
		—2,100	+100
GURGAON (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,700	117,200
	Exports	23,900	276,700
		—20,200	—159,500
DELHI	Imports	15,500	912,900
	Exports	10,700	487,500
		+4,800	+425,100
KARNAL	Imports	900	57,822
	Exports	700	57,300
		+200	+522
AMBALA	Imports	8,500	460,800
	Exports	5,500	82,400
		+3,000	+378,400
SIMLA	Imports	2,800	82,000
	Exports	100	300
		+2,700	+81,700
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	800	116,300
	Exports	25,900	990,500
		—25,100	—874,200
LUDHIANA	Imports	4,200	134,300
	Exports	18,300	841,100
		—14,100	—706,800
FEROZPUR	Imports	1,300	371,200
	Exports	8,400	858,500
		—7,100	—487,300
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	200	212,200
	Exports	2,900	227,100
		—2,700	—14,900
JHANG	Imports	400	29,300
	Exports	6,300	188,300
		—5,900	—159,000
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,400	118,400
	Exports	2,200	32,200
		—800	—86,200
LAHORE	Imports	8,800	543,121
	Exports	18,200	485,631
		—9,400	+57,490
AMRITSAR	Imports	6,800	332,200
	Exports	10,300	635,800
		—3,500	—303,600
GURDASPUR	Imports	6,100	67,800
	Exports	6,100	442,318
		...	—374,518

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
PANJAB—contd			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	3,900	145,600
	Exports	1,300	66,200
		+ 2,600	+ 79,400
GUJRÁI	Imports	1,500	157,100
	Exports	300	38,400
		+ 1,200	+ 118,700
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,700	127,200
	Exports	6,700	557,400
		—5,000	—430,200
SHAHPUR	Imports	300	78,200
	Exports	500	85,900
		—200	—7,700
JHEIAM	Imports	2,448	225,261
	Exports	820	31,065
		+ 1,628	+ 190,596
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	133,000	1,280,251
	Exports	4,300	122,900
		+ 128,700	+ 1,157,351
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	9,600	318,200
	Exports	8,900	367,700
		+ 700	—49,500
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . . . .	...	7,670
	Exports	300	125,457
		—300	—117,787
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	1,500	24,600
	Exports	5,500	243,100
		—4,000	—218,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	8,901
	Exports	4,000	177,300
		—3,900	—168,399
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	27,700	674,800
	Exports	10,800	402,400
		+ 16,900	+ 272,400
KAIRA	Imports	1,600	224,500
	Exports	700	217,100
		+ 900	+ 7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	28	17,783
	Exports	5,254	671,436
		—5,226	—653,653

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd			
BROACH	Imports	9,100	409,931
	Exports	1,200	287,366
		+ 7,900	+ 122,565
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	14,100	709,900
	Exports	5,400	237,800
		+ 8,700	+ 472,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . . . .	..	761
		...	+ 70,113
KATHIAWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	3,952	202,812
	Exports	3	5,374
		+ 3,949	+ 197,438
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,800	1,060,000
	Exports	2,700	19,500
		—900	+ 1,040,500
NASIK	Imports	3,900	700,400
	Exports	1,300	90,000
		+ 2,600	+ 610,400
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,700	330,500
	Exports	2,100	83,800
		—400	+ 246,700
POONA	Imports	14,400	1,130,021
	Exports	900	52,200
		+ 13,500	+ 1,077,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports	2,100	494,600
	Exports	900	214,700
		+ 1,200	+ 279,900
SATARA	Imports	1,898	626,132
	Exports	2,058	27,791
		—160	+ 598,341
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	8,700	564,600
	Exports	500	182,400
		+ 8,200	+ 382,200
BIJAPUR	Imports	2,600	720,600
	Exports	1,700	18,000
		+ 900	+ 702,600
DHARWAR	Imports	1,900	254,733
	Exports	11,600	632,421
		—9,700	—377,688
TANNA	Imports	1,100	224,100
	Exports	1,100	367,400
		...	—143,300
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,200	134,367
	Exports	1,900	153,520
		+ 300	—19,153
KOLHAPUR	Imports	2,306	835,696
	Exports	2,326	89,064
		—20	+ 746,632
KANARA	Imports . . . . .	...	30,000
	Exports . . . . .	...	127,300
		...	—97,300
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,400	725,200
	Exports	300	25,400
		+ 4,100	+ 699,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	3,778	165,814
	Exports	41,202	2,294,578
		—37,424	—2,128,764
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	10,000	417,699
	Exports	2,600	381,700
		+7,400	+32,999
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	400	31,200
	Exports	11,400	346,000
		—11,000	—314,800
HYDERABAD	Imports . . . . .	.	172,100
	Exports . . . . .	...	273,700
		...	—101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	7,900	385,300
	Exports	100	22,560
		+7,800	+362,740
JUBBULPORE	Imports	4,500	467,100
	Exports	4,900	283,800
		—400	+183,300
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	2,400	218,600
	Exports	1,000	98,300
		+1,400	+120,300
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	4,500	278,500
	Exports	700	46,200
		+3,800	+232,300
NIMAR	Imports	600	280,200
	Exports	3,400	42,100
		—2,800	+238,100
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	2,200	120,800
	Exports	300	22,600
		+1,900	+98,200
NÁGPUR	Imports	17,200	643,000
	Exports	3,700	137,500
		+13,500	+505,500
CHÁNDA	Imports . . . . .	...	17,600
	Exports	100	72,100
		—100	—54,500
BHANDÁRA	Imports	2,300	399,800
	Exports	4,400	107,700
		—2,100	+292,100
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	5,600	131,700
	Exports	1,600	519,800
		+4,000	—388,100
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	6,800	219,459
	Exports	200	60,498
		+6,600	+158,961
SAMBALPUR	Imports	100	13,800
	Exports	13,500	666,400
		—13,400	—652,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports . . .	4,100	376,900
	Exports . . .	1,100	29,100
		+ 3,000	+ 347,800
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . . .	2,700	274,100
	Exports . . .	800	136,500
		+ 1,900	+ 137,600
BULDĀNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	256	53,525
	Exports . . .	.	5,300
		+ 256	+ 48,225
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	6,400	213,400
	Exports . . .	600	137,400
		+ 5,800	+ 76,000
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	9,800	651,800
	Exports . . .	300	42,500
		+ 9,500	+ 609,300
GODĀVARI	Imports . . .	2,400	231,100
	Exports . . .	20,000	1,748,800
		—17,600	—1,517,700
KISTNA	Imports . . .	5,500	60,174
	Exports . . .	3,800	1,248,807
		+ 1,700	—1,188,633
NELLORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	400	28,058
	Exports . . .	1,400	94,604
		—1,000	—66,546
KARNÚL (, ,)	Imports . . .	500	132,900
	Exports . . .	800	41,300
		—300	+ 91,600
BELLARY	Imports . . .	4,700	638,600
	Exports . . .	2,200	169,100
		+ 2,500	+ 469,500
ANANTAPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,400	147,000
	Exports . . .	2,900	186,400
		—500	—39,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports . . .	1,100	148,300
	Exports . . .	2,000	128,700
		—900	+ 19,600
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	2,100	332,900
	Exports . . .	21,600	779,400
		—19,500	—446 500
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	300	33,300
	Exports . . .	22,400	364 100
		—22,100	—330,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	1,300	102,800
	Exports . . .	32,500	1,13 600
		—31,200	—1,0,2,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 16th October 1897	30th January to 16th October 1897
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM	Imports . . .	3,900	47,900
	Exports . . .	8,200	523,300
		—4,300	—475,400
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	15,600	426,800
	Exports . . .	3,600	1,020,400
		+ 12,000	—593,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,261	53,777
	Exports . . .	15,540	374,353
		—14,279	—320,576
TANJORE	Imports . . .	7,400	208,300
	Exports . . .	135,100	4,476,900
		—127,700	—4,268,600
MADURA	Imports . . .	6,700	124,300
	Exports . . .	8,600	687,800
		—1,900	—563,500
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	17,000	1,009,300
	Exports . . .	15,700	859,300
		+ 1,300	+ 150,000
MALABAR	Imports . . .	22,500	1,900,600
	Exports . . .	6,300	429,700
		+ 16,200	+ 1,470,900
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	1,300	116,520
	Exports . . .	100	628,890
		+ 1,200	—512,370

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

	IN THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, OF									
	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,07	98	1,26	1,51	1,51	1,47	1,45	1,56	1,64	1,69
Liquors										
Spirit	23,14	23,87	26,50	24,71	26,87	24,83	25,55	28,25	28,14	28,17
Other liquors	3,01	3,04	2,97	3,31	3,02	3,11	2,66	3,15	2,87	2,83
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,51	3,26	3,55	2,43
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26	1,23	1,19	1,29
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,79	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,45	27,34	20,43
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,65	10,68	8,19
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,03	11,17	6,15
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,27	97	70
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,54	1,50	1,63	1,76
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	1,86	1,81	1,90
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	1,70	2,01	1,31
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,55	3,32	3,74	3,38
Metals										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,79	3,47	2,78	2,88
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13	1,96	1,95	1,89
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,60	15,57	15,76	20,92
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	66	66	54
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,07	1,31	1,02	1,24
Oils & Petroleum	5,80	7,71	7,16	8,60	8,56	8,47	7,03	23,27	19,36	22,57
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	81	91	75
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	1,23	1,26	85
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,32	3,66	3,55	3,88
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,04	7,09	6,47	4,72
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,96	1,34	1,63	2,08
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	66	79	55
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,53	8,21	5,95	8,24
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,40	78	94	56
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	87	82	78
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	75	53	55
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,82	3,23	3,89	2,53
Imports by post	—	1	—	1	1	1	61	68	68	66
All other articles	2	1	2	1	1	9	9,49	10,78	11,17	11,13
TOTAL	33,04	35,62	37,91	38,15	39,98	37,98	1,08,76	1,92,35	1,76,86	1,67,55
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	25,46	32,48	42,58	39,79	29,47	33,33	40,68	40,73	33,82	23,87
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	58,50	68,10	80,49	77,94	69,45	71,31	1,49,44	2,33,08	2,10,68	1,91,42
TOTAL NET REVENUE	56,83	66,19	78,34	75,33	67,57	69,08	1,46,02	2,27,79	2,04,58	1,87,01
<i>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.</i>										
Bengal { Import	10,05	11,56	12,28	13,03	13,85	12,81	27,56	74,69	66,18	60,80
Export	7,91	6,06	8,34	8,30	6,60	6,73	6,89	8,90	6,19	2,77
Bombay { Import	8,79	8,73	10,35	10,39	11,20	11,17	53,95	68,74	69,25	64,63
Export	59	94	78	52	83	82	1,68	1,23	1,31	1,26
Sind { Import	3,20	3,18	3,50	3,02	3,19	3,22	5,81	10,54	11,11	9,93
Export	19	24	38	31	33	25	29	30	16	32
Madras { Import	5,26	5,36	6,03	5,38	5,27	5,25	10,90	18,59	12,88	15,66
Export	2,65	3,42	2,32	2,14	1,98	2,69	3,86	2,58	4,18	6,05
Burma { Import	4,97	5,65	4,74	5,10	5,38	4,31	8,05	15,41	12,33	12,89
Export	13,22	21,05	29,62	27,14	18,94	21,83	27,03	26,81	20,99	12,70

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 16th, 1897.

During the greater part of the present week very quiet conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. During the early part of the week pressure was very uniform over the whole area, but on the 12th a shallow depression began to form over the Bay, and this depression formed the principal feature in the weather of the latter half of the week. The disturbance apparently advanced very slowly westward across the Bay, and though at no time developing into a storm of any serious intensity it occasioned a fair amount of rain over Lower Burma, Bengal and the southern half of the Peninsula. North-West India experienced steadily fine weather throughout, but snow fell on the higher ranges in Kashmir, etc., during the week, and the temperature over the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, probably on this account, was below the normal average. In other parts of India the mean temperature was higher than usual, and the heat of the whole country for the whole week was consequently very nearly normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 10th.*—The barometer had risen slightly at nearly all stations. Pressure was very uniform generally, but was slightly higher over Western India and slightly lower over the north-west of the Bay and North Bengal than elsewhere. The wind directions were generally between north-west and north-east, but calms were very numerous. The mean temperature was excessive, except in parts of North-West India. The weather was generally fine, but a few scattered showers had been received over Northern India, Berar and the west of the Peninsula.

Monday, October 11th—Pressure had decreased in Burma, but had generally increased elsewhere. Pressure remained exceedingly uniform, though rather higher in the west than in the east. The barometer slightly exceeded the normal almost everywhere. The winds were practically unchanged, remaining light from between north-west and north-east generally, but with calms in many places. The mean temperature was slightly to considerably below the normal average over North-West India and slightly to considerably above elsewhere. Generally fine weather continued, but Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, the North-West Himalayas and the west and south of the Peninsula had received some showers.

Tuesday, October 12th—The barometric rise which had prevailed during the past two days had ceased and had been succeeded by a fall which had been brisk over the Punjab and had been brisk to rapid over the Bay. A slight low pressure area had appeared over the east of the Bay, but this was the only important change in the distribution. South-westerly breezes had appeared over Ceylon and South Madras and westerly winds were blowing over the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions were still between north-west and north-east. The mean temperature remained low over the north-west of India and higher than usual elsewhere. General showers had fallen over Lower Burma and the west of the Peninsula and a few scattered showers over the central parts of the country, and Madras.

Wednesday, October 13th.—The barometer was still falling everywhere and the decrease had been brisk, except over Burma, the central parts of the country, and along the foot of the hills in the Punjab. The depression over the east of the Bay was slightly deeper than on the preceding day and was beginning to drift slowly westward. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bay and were variable with numerous calms elsewhere. The mean temperature was below the normal over Lower Burma, over the Gangetic Plain, over the Punjab and over Sind, while elsewhere the heat was more or less excessive. The greatest excess was reported from the Deccan and Upper Burma. Rain had fallen over Burma and parts of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine.

Thursday, October 14th—The barometer had changed very slightly almost everywhere, but the inclination was generally downward. The depression over the Bay was unchanged in intensity, but had continued to drift slowly westward and was beginning to affect the east of the Peninsula. Cyclonic winds, which were light except at Diamond Island, continued to blow over the Bay area, while variable winds and calms were reported elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Burma and over the extreme north-west of India and high over Hyderabad, Central Bengal and Upper Burma. Elsewhere the variations from the normal were slight or moderate. Rain continued to fall over Lower Burma and parts of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather remained fine.

Friday, October 15th—The barometer had fallen over the east and south of the Peninsula and the adjoining parts of Bengal and of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the barometer had risen. The depression over the Bay had moved very slightly westward. Cyclonic winds, generally light or moderate in force, continued to prevail over the Bay area, while elsewhere the directions were between north-west and north-east. Calms prevailed over the central parts of the country. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were very irregular and in many places large, thus at Kurrachee the variation was $-4^{\circ}2$, at Sholapur $-2^{\circ}8$, at Cuttack $-6^{\circ}8$ and at Thayetmyo $-2^{\circ}3$, while at Amiaoti it was $+2^{\circ}8$, at Coconada $+4^{\circ}2$ and at Bogia $+5^{\circ}3$. Rain had been received around the Bay as well as over Ceylon and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, October 16th—The barometer had fallen across the centre of the Bay, over North Madras and over the east of the Central Provinces, but had risen elsewhere. As a consequence of these changes the depression over the Bay had become more strongly marked as also had the area of high pressure in the north-west, so that the gradients between North-West India and the Bay area had become rather steep. Cyclonic winds of feeble strength prevailed around the Bay, and light or moderate northerly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was generally low, except on both coasts of the Peninsula and in Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and the greater part of Burma. Rain had fallen over parts of Burma, over the whole of Bengal and over the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall amounts over parts of Bengal and over Travancore were heavy.

Temperature—As mentioned above, snow fell at different times during the week on the higher elevations of the Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and this fall appears to have had the effect of keeping temperature low over North-West India. Over other parts of the Indian region the heat was generally higher than usual until the rainfall connected with the storm over the Bay became heavy when a brisk fall of temperature occurred over parts of Burma, South-West Bengal, etc.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week.

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burma	+0.6	+1.3	+1.3	-0.9	-0.6	+0.8	+0.9	+0.7
Bengal and Assam	+2.0	+2.4	+2.4	+1.8	+1.9	+1.4	+0.5	+1.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2.6	+1.9	+0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	+1.0	+0.6
Punjab	-0.9	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-1.0	-0.8
Bombay	+1.6	+1.5	+1.1	+1.2	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.9
Central Provinces and Berar	+2.8	+3.4	+2.5	+1.6	+0.2	-0.2	-1.0	+1.3
Central India and Gujarat	-0.4	+0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-1.4	-0.8	-1.3	-0.8
Sind and Rajputana	-1.8	-1.8	-2.1	-0.3	-1.7	-1.5	-2.2	-1.6
Madras	+2.3	+2.3	+2.5	+2.5	+0.6	+1.1	+0.2	+1.6
Mean for whole of India	+1.0	+1.1	+0.7	+0.5	-0.2	0	-0.3	+0.4

The mean temperature of the whole country was slightly above the normal average during the first four days of the week when it fell to the normal or slightly below. The mean for the whole week for the whole country showed a variation of less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the normal. The provincial variations show a slight deficiency of heat for the week over the Punjab, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana and a slight excess over the remaining provinces

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day

October 10th	.	.	.	101° 5	at Jacobabad.
„ 11th	.	.	.	99° 5	„ „
„ 12th	.	.	.	100° 5	„ „
„ 13th	.	.	.	100° 5	„ „
„ 14th	.	.	.	98° 8	„ Tinnevely
„ 15th	.	.	.	99° 5	„ Jacobabad.
„ 16th	.	.	.	99° 5	„ „

Rain.—During the week under review the rainfall has been lighter and less extensive than during the past few weeks. The first few days of the week were marked by quiet fine weather with no general rain, but only a few scattered showers. On Tuesday, the 12th, a shallow storm appeared over the east of the Bay, rain commenced in Burma, and as the depression drifted across the Bay the rainfall slowly extended to Bengal and the east and south of the Peninsula. The rainfall records show that rain fell in Lower and Central Burma on most days of the week, but less generally on the first two than on the latter days, in Upper Burma the rainfall occurred generally between the 13th and 16th, in Assam and Bengal nearly all the rain fell on the last two days of the week, though there were some light showers earlier. Over the west of the Peninsula the showers were distributed throughout the week, while in Madras the rainfall was generally received between the 13th and 16th. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that no rain whatever was received during the week in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, and that in seven more the total fall for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. These twenty-two divisions included all the North-West Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions, except the south and hills divisions, the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces, all the North Bombay divisions and all the Central India and Rajputana divisions. In other parts of the country effective rainfall has been received, the average actual amounts ranging from 3.95 inches in Orissa, 3.29 inches in Coorg, 3.05 inches in Deltaic Burma and 3.00 inches in the north of the East Coast (a), to 0.21 inch in the South Punjab, 0.23 inch in the Punjab Hills, 0.19 inch in Berar and 0.17 inch in the Central Provinces (West). No rain of importance is anticipated at this period over the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and North Bombay, but in the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is expected. The third column of the table shows that the actual average rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal average in eighteen of the divisions and has been less than usual in the remaining divisions. Excessive rain was received in Deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, in Deltaic and Central Bengal, in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South Bihar, in the South Punjab, in all the west of the Peninsula divisions, in the East Coast [North (a)], in the East Coast (South) and in Madras (South). The abnormal excess is more than two inches in Orissa (2.25 inches) and more than one inch in Coorg (1.40 inches), the East Coast [North (a)] (1.92) inches and the south of the East Coast (1.26) inches. The area of deficient rainfall is more extensive than that of heavy rainfall, but the variations are not larger. The deficiency exceeds one inch in Tenasserim (1.38 inches), Arakan (1.18 inches), Cachar (1.11 inches) and the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces (1.27 inches).

The three last columns of the table, which exhibit the average actual and average normal rainfall for the whole monsoon period from May 30th to October 16th, 1897, show that for the whole period the rainfall has been about normal in no less than thirty-seven of the rainfall divisions, it has exceeded the normal by

20 per cent or more in fifteen of the divisions—*viz.*, the North-West Provinces (East, West and Hills), the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, West Rajputana, the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South), and has been in defect of the normal by 20 per cent or more in four divisions—*viz.*, Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab and Baluchistan. As the present week is the last week of the monsoon period of 1897, the above returns are interesting showing that the rainfall has been normal in thirty-seven divisions, that it has been excessive in fifteen divisions and deficient in only four divisions, and hence that the monsoon as a whole has been about normal, but with a trifling tendency to excess.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review

Burma	.	.	Thayetmyo	.	.	.	5 75 inches
Assam	.	.	Sibsagar	.	.	.	1 97 "
Bengal	.	.	Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri)	.	.	.	4 82 "
Orissa	.	.	Balasore	.	.	.	9 36 "
Bihar	.	.	Aurangabad (Gaya)	.	.	.	3 97 "
Madras (South-Central)	.	.	Yercaud (Salem)	.	.	.	10 38 "
Madras	.	.	Venkatagirikota (N. Arcot)	.	.	.	7 73 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO OCTOBER 16TH, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 16th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	1 Tenasserim . . .	0 99	2 37	— 1 38	141 48	160 49	— 12
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic . . .	3 05	2 14	+ 0 91	86 35	84 75	+ 2
	3 Central do . . .	2 27	1 56	+ 0 71	45 66	53 78	— 15
	4 Upper do . . .	1 94	1 21	+ 0 73	21 67	35 13	— 38
	5 Arakan . . .	1 49	2 67	— 1 18	162 13	166 08	— 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal . . .	0 99	1 55	— 0 56	74 39	74 52	0
	7 Assam Surma . . .	0 77	1 88	— 1 11	85 44	96 46	— 13
	8 Do Hills . . .	1 34	1 73	— 0 39	79 63	119 98	— 34
	9 Do Brahmaputra . . .	0 79	0 92	— 0 13	57 27	59 35	— 4
	10 Deltaic Bengal . . .	1 28	1 20	+ 0 08	49 87	47 03	+ 6
	11 Central do . . .	1 27	1 11	+ 0 16	44 54	47 64	— 7
	12 North do . . .	0 62	0 91	— 0 29	74 50	81 72	— 8
	13 Bengal Hills . . .						
	14 Orissa . . .	3 95	1 70	+ 2 25	46 58	46 60	0
	15 Chota Nagpur . . .	1 22	0 97	+ 0 25	40 56	45 89	— 12
	16 South Bihar . . .	1 07	1 00	+ 0 07	45 44	38 77	+ 17
	17 North do . . .	0 51	1 29	— 0 78	45 31	45 57	— 1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18 N-W P East . . .	0	0 76	— 0 76	43 67	35 65	+ 22
	19 South Oudh . . .	0	0 48	— 0 48	37 21	33 55	+ 11
	20 North do . . .	0	0 59	— 0 59	39 47	36 28	+ 9
	21 N-W P Central . . .	0	0 29	— 0 29	31 10	31 49	— 1
	22 Do West . . .	0	0 21	— 0 21	30 45	24 22	+ 26
	23 Do East Submontane . . .	0	1 27	— 1 27	44 61	38 88	+ 15
	24 Do West do . . .	0	0 32	— 0 32	45 25	39 16	+ 16
	25 Do Hills . . .	0 02	0 40	— 0 38	51 68	39 72	+ 30
PUNJAB . . .	26 South-East Punjab . . .	0 03	0 14	— 0 11	20 18	20 77	— 3
	27 South do . . .	0 21	0 08	+ 0 13	11 38	13 29	— 14
	28 Central do . . .	0 01	0 12	— 0 11	11 53	14 12	— 18
	29 Punjab Submontane . . .	0 03	0 13	— 0 10	18 22	23 39	— 22
	30 Do Hills . . .	0 23	0 40	— 0 17	48 04	57 04	— 16
	31 North Punjab . . .	0 06	0 13	— 0 07	15 23	12 09	+ 26
	32 West do . . .	0	0	0	7 44	5 97	+ 25
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar . . .	2 54	3 08	— 0 54	125 06	101 16	+ 24
	34 Madras South-Central . . .	2 96	1 97	+ 0 99	34 24	25 40	+ 35
	35 Coorg . . .	3 29	1 89	+ 1 40	128 78	112 27	+ 15
	36 Mysore . . .	2 45	1 67	+ 0 78	32 09	25 93	+ 23
	37 Konkan . . .	2 01	1 37	+ 0 64	125 42	114 43	+ 10
	38 Bombay Deccan . . .	1 76	0 79	+ 0 97	33 80	25 94	+ 30
	39 Hyderabad North . . .						
	40 Khandesh . . .	0 83	0 49	+ 0 34	25 26	23 51	+ 7
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41 Berar . . .	0 19	0 57	— 0 38	27 90	32 74	— 15
	42 Central Provinces West . . .	0 17	0 39	— 0 22	35 58	38 58	— 8
	43 Do do Central . . .	0 06	0 41	— 0 35	42 84	48 76	— 12
	44 Do do East . . .	0	0 54	— 0 54	48 90	45 65	+ 7
BOMBAY (NORTH) . . .	45 Gujarat . . .	0 02	0 25	— 0 23	34 96	43 18	— 19
	46 Kathiawar . . .	0	0 10	— 0 10	22 80	19 83	+ 15
	47 Sind . . .	0	0	0	8 28	4 89	+ 69
	48 Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0 06	— 0 06	0 36	2 25	— 84
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49 Central India East . . .	0	0 20	— 0 20	34 55	34 57	0
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West . . .	0	0 10	— 0 10	22 52	26 04	— 13
	51 West Rajputana . . .	0	0 03	— 0 03	15 96	11 46	+ 39
MADRAS . . .	52 East Coast North . . .	1 32	1 85	— 0 53	39 36	28 30	+ 39
	52-A Do do. (a) . . .	3 00	1 08	+ 1 92	53 35	50 33	+ 6
	53 Hyderabad South . . .	0 26	0 86	— 0 60	22 71	21 98	+ 3
	54 Madras Central . . .	1 28	1 45	— 0 17	23 47	19 03	+ 23
	55 East Coast Central . . .	0 90	1 63	— 0 73	22 07	18 60	+ 19
	56 Do South . . .	2 79	1 53	+ 1 26	24 40	18 34	+ 33
	57 Madras South . . .	1 49	1 24	+ 0 25	12 07	8 61	+ 41

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the

Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 21st October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 16th October*—Rainfall during week heavy in the central districts, elsewhere generally below the average expected in the period. The water-supply for drinking purposes is ample, for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general, outturn of crops generally middling to average, but *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Northern Circars is poor. Pasture is generally sufficient, fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are slightly easier. Prospects continue encouraging. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—9,013 men, 19,321 women, 6,056 children, total 34,390 in the Deccan and Ganjam. Weavers—5,147 men, 4,950 women, 865 children with 6,529 unspecified, total 17,491 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 51,881. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan (dependants)—57 men, 92 women, 2,595 children, total 2,744. Others in the Deccan and Ganjam—363 men, 841 women, 4,645 children, total 5,849. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan and Circars—2,481 men, 6,980 women, 3,814 children, total 13,275. Total on gratuitous relief—21,868. Grand total on Government relief 73,749. Relief in Ganjam has now practically discontinued. Prices on which wages are calculated are—Ganjam and Kuinool 13, Bellary 14, Cuddapah 15½, and Anantapur 16½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs 13,079.

Bombay—*For week ending 18th October*—Rain good in the Deccan, Karnatak and slight in Konkan. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Ahmednagar where they are slightly damaged by insects and excessive rain and of Shikarpur by blight. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Upper Sind frontier and Thar and Parkar, two of Karachi, four of Shikarpur, and five of Hyderabad. Reaping of early crops commenced generally in the Presidency. Preparations for late crops commenced in Sind, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Broach, Thana, Rajkot, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient, except in two talukas of Poona. Prices continue high in Karachi, Nasik and are stationary in Panch Mahals. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 11½, Bijapur 11½, Sholapur 8½, Ahmednagar 9, Poona 10½, Nasik 9½, Satara 9½, Khandesh 10, and Dharwar 12½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 18,761, Sholapur 53,309, Ahmednagar 39,204, Poona 13,797, Nasik 700, Satara 6,231, Khandesh 458, Belgaum 5,124, Dharwar 475, Ratnagiri 33, Kolaba 209; total 138,301, of whom 111,040 are relief workers and 27,261 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 14,747, including 1,837 in poor-houses; Sholapur 12,081, including 145 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 14,845, including 355 in poor-houses; Poona 26,355, Nasik 540, including 109 in poor-houses; Satara 3,582, including 246 in poor-houses, Khandesh 128; Belgaum 870; Dharwar 499, Kolaba 2,406, total 76,053. Total number on relief 214,354.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th October*—There was general rain, except in parts of North Behar during the week. The rain was heavy in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, except in parts of Champaran, where high floods caused by the excessive rain of the preceding week have damaged the cut early autumn crops and destroyed winter rice on low lands liable to inundation. Insects are reported to have attacked the rice plants in places in Patna and Puri. Jute is still being steeped and washed. The harvesting of all other autumn crops is nearly over. The preparation of land for the spring crops is in progress and sowings have begun in places. The price of common rice shows a fall in several districts, but in Champaran it has risen from 12½ to 11 seers per rupee. The average price of common rice in Manbhum where relief works are still open is 9 seers against 8½ seers last week. The numbers on Government relief were as follows—Khulna 529, Hazaribagh 155, Manbhum 11,803; total 12,487 against 15,181 in the

preceding week The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 2,851, Champaran 206, Bhagalpur 2,001, Sonthal Parganas 1,209, total 6,267 against 3,979 in the preceding week The above totals are distributed as follows —relief workers—men 4,807, women 2,296, children 186, total 7,289 In poor-houses and kitchens—men 469, women 788, children 2,365; total 3,622 Otherwise relieved—men 179, women 1,397, children nil, total 1,576 Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 836, women 3,415, children 2,016, total 6,267

North-Western Provinces and Oudh —*For week ending 20th October* —There was practically no rain during the week Harvesting of autumn crops continues and spring sowings are in progress Locusts appeared in some districts and caused injury to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 16th October, in eight districts which had been officially recognised as distressed and in the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares were as follows —Cawnpore 510, Banda 1,333, Hamirpur 6,446, Allahabad 312, Jhansi 5,887, Jalaun 4,207, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 871, Lucknow 549, Unao 2,479, total 22,594. This total is distributed as follows —Relieved in poor-houses—1,224. Relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 10,195 from Charitable Relief Fund, 21,370, total 22,594 Supplies and fodder are sufficient Prices show a tendency to fall. The districts of Etawah, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Hardoi, and Rai Bareilly, have been removed from the list of districts, which had been distressed and Shahjahanpur, and Benares from the list of districts which had been under observation The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rain has fallen averaging about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in Sialkot and $\frac{2}{5}$ in Rawal Pindi, a slight fall is also reported from Ferozepore. The harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good, those on unirrigated lands in Lahore and Gujranwala are suffering for want of rain The late crops in Shahpur are withering Stocks of food-grains are large in Rohtak and Peshawar, and sufficient elsewhere. Locusts have damaged the crops to some extent in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Mooltan, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, but passed on without doing any damage in Shahpur. Grass-hoppers have also damaged the early sown wheat in Dera Ismail Khan Cattle are generally in good condition Pasturage or fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Gujranwala The prices, especially of wheat, are generally unchanged, they are slightly rising in Sialkot and Shahpur and falling in Karnal, Jullundui, Mooltan, and Peshawar. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{5}{16}$ to $13\frac{1}{4}$, gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, barley 13 to 16, bulrush-millet 13 to 18, great millet 13 to 15, maize 14 to 21, and rice 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee

Central Provinces —*For week ending 18th October.*—The weather is generally cloudy with light showers in most districts, in Bilaspur and Chanda heavy rain has fallen, some damage is anticipated in Bilaspur to spring sowings and in Balaghat to early cut rice in consequence. A little more rain would, however, be beneficial in Hoshangabad for spring sowings in high lying lands, and in Seoni, Mandla, and Raipur, for rice and other autumn crops Prospects continue on the whole excellent throughout the Provinces and the crops hitherto harvested have yielded full outturns, but flights of locusts have visited parts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar, and Saugor doing considerable damage in 40 villages of the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor. Spring sowings are being actively prosecuted everywhere. Prices fluctuate somewhat but the tendency to fall continues in most districts. There is a decline of 38,000, and 17,000, respectively in the number of relief workers and the recipients of gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 5,736, Damoh 4,470, Jubbulpore 7,556, Mandla 5,600, Seoni 904, Narsinghpur 3,220, Hoshangabad 9,453, Nimar 816, Betul 3,243, Chhindwara 8,106, Wardha 919, Nagpur 8,292, Chanda 142, Bhandara 11,857, Balaghat 19,674, Raipur 37,894, Bilaspur 42,691, and Sambalpur 421; total 170,994. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 31,011, Damoh 20,043, Jubbulpore 34,667, Mandla 26,181, Seoni 17,482, Narsinghpur 15,108, Hoshangabad 10,643, Nimar 2,831, Betul 17,135, Chhindwara 16,993, Wardha 3,534, Nagpur 5,739, Chanda 9,218, Bhandara 22,800, Balaghat 17,604,

Raipur 47,860, Bilaspur 92,225, and Sambalpur 98, total 391,172. Total number on relief 562,166. There were also 8,988 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 55,008, women 81,270, and children 34,716. Dependants—men 1,669, women 1,946, and children 19,420, with 1,215 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 3,801, women 4,498, and children 7,988. Otherwise relieved—men 53,380, women 114,248, and children 135,804, with 47,203 unclassified. Wage prices—Wardha, Nagpur, and Sambalpur 11, Nimar $10\frac{1}{2}$, Mandla and Chanda 10, Seoni and Bhandara $9\frac{1}{2}$, Raipur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Bilaspur 9, Balaghat $8\frac{1}{2}$, Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwara 8 seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 16th October.*—In Lower Burma prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma good rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, and Myingyan. Standing crops as a rule are in good condition and reaping of early paddy has commenced in places. More rain is still required in Myingyan. Recent rain has considerably improved the millet crop in Meiktila, in Yamethin standing crops are in good condition, but the fallow area is very large. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Amherst, fallen very largely in Bassein, considerably in Myaungmya, Tavoy, and slightly in Tharrawaddy and Pakokku, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were Meiktila 667, Myingyan 8,095. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 104 and Myingyan 2,482. Total number on relief 11,348. Price of rice—Meiktila 12 seers and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Weather hot. Prospects of late rice generally good. Sowing of pulses and preparation of land for mustard continue. Prospects of sugarcane unfavourable. Outturn of tea improved. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet, and Sibsagar 8, Gauhati $10\frac{1}{2}$, Tezpur $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Dibrugarh $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Fodder scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th October.*—**MYSORE.**—Two inches 53 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain throughout the State. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in five districts. Paddy sown in Kolar and Tumkur districts.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch 75 cents. Rice crops are thriving. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) almost completed. Picking of cardamoms continues. Coffee berries are beginning to ripen. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th October.*—**BERAR.**—Weather generally bright and clear. Condition of standing crops excellent. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Sowings of gram, wheat, and linseed in progress. Weeding continues. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices have fallen in four and are stationary in two districts. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—Buldana 600, Ellichpur 774. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 412, Buldana 234, Ellichpur 275. On gratuitous relief—Buldana 735 and Ellichpur 517. Total number on relief 3,547. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 11, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana $9\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur 10, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No cases of cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 45 cents. Autumn harvest and spring sowings in progress. Prospects everywhere continue good. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 15,002. Prices in affected districts— $6\frac{3}{4}$ Naldrug and Mahbubnagar, 7 Raichur, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Aurangabad and Gulburga, $8\frac{5}{8}$ Bir, $8\frac{1}{2}$ Nalgonda, $8\frac{3}{4}$ Lingsagar and 9 seers per rupee Elgandal. 19 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 99 Naldrug, 344 Mahbubnagar, 434 Lingsagar, 578 Elgandal. Total number on relief 16,476. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice $5\frac{3}{4}$, and *jowari* $9\frac{1}{8}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Some rain fell in Baghelkhand and Bhopal Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition in Central India, but have been slightly damaged by locusts in all agencies, except in Bhopal and Malwa. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa; falling in other agencies. Land is being prepared for opium sowing in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—not reported from Gwalior and Bhopal, 5,801 in Bundelkhand and

217 in Baghelkhand On gratuitous relief—40 in Gwalior, not reported from Bhopal, 13,089 in Bundelkhand, and 2,581 in Baghelkhand Total number on relief 21,728 Prices—Gwalior and Bhopal not reported, Bundelkhand 9 to 12, and Baghelkhand 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th October.*—Rainfall over one inch in Shahpura and part of Jodhpore Harvesting of autumn crops continues Spring cultivation commenced Other operations are satisfactory Standing crops are good, prospects good Locusts have slightly damaged crops in parts of Meywar, Shahpura, Bhutpore, Ulwar, Bikanir, Jaisalmer Agricultural stock is generally healthy Pasturage or fodder is sufficient Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara, fluctuating in Pertabgarh, Kotah, rising in Meywar and Jeypore, falling elsewhere. The number of persons on ordinary works were—Dholepore 7 On gratuitous relief—Marwar 94, Dholepore 116, Bhutpore 15. Total number on relief 225

Kashmir—*For week ending 19th October*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops reapings going on Spring sowings commenced Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 19th October*—No rain Harvesting of autumn crops in progress Slight fall in prices Ploughing for spring crops finished and sowings commenced.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th October*—Rainfall 0·01 Weather cool and cloudy, more rain is expected. Land is being prepared for the spring crops Prospects of low land rice good Price—6½ seers per rupee

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	
Madras . .	61,851	46,547	108,398	37,124	36,615	73,749	—34,649
Bombay . .	190,550	87,415	277,965	138,301	76,053	214,354	—63,611
Bengal . .	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	(a) 12,487	— 2,694
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	82,151	82,151	..	12,399	(b) 12,399	—69,752
Central Provinces	208,959	408,760	617,719	170,994	391,172	562,166	—55,553
Burma . .	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	+ 333
Berar . .	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	— 3,138
Hyderabad .	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	— 4,730
Central India .	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	— 3,459
Rajputana . .	1	405	406		225	225	— 181
TOTAL .	509,005	656,908	1,165,913	384,874	543,605	928,479	—237,434

(a) Exclusive of 6,267 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Exclusive of 10,195 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No $\frac{19}{251-2}$ -F

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

Read—

Circular No 10-F, dated the 12th June 1897, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for the year 1895-96

Read also—

- (i) Report of the Forest School for 1896-97
- (ii) Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No 909, dated the 27th September 1897, submitting the above Report

R E S O L U T I O N

During the twelve months ending the 30th June 1897, the Directorship of the School was held by Mr. J S Gamble, M. A., from 1st to 31st July 1896, and by Mr J W Oliver from the 1st August until the close of the year. The post of Deputy Director was held by Mr F Gleadow throughout the year. Mr. B. B. Osmaston officiated as Instructor until his departure on privilege leave, while Mr A. F. Gladdon resumed charge of his duties as Instructor on his return from furlough on the 27th November 1896. Instructor Mr. C G. Rogers was granted two years' furlough with effect from the 5th February 1897, and Mr B. B. Osmaston was, on return from privilege leave, posted to the School staff in his place. Babu Upendra Nath Kanjwal continued to hold the post of Vernacular Instructor.

The School staff was also assisted by the Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist, the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and the officers of the School Circle.

2 The number of students attending the School during the past four years is given below—

				Paid	Private	Total
1893-94	...	...	.	73	33	106
1894-95	.	...	.	72	34	106
1895-96	...	..	...	54	29	83
1896-97	...	...	..	47	28	75

The number of students attending has thus again decreased during the year under review. Of the 75 students who attended during the year, 13 were already in Government service, 23 were stipendiary students, 28 attended at their own expense, and 11 were deputed by various Native States.

The very considerable increase in students of this last class is viewed with satisfaction, as tending to prove that the Rulers of Native States are gradually recognising the benefits that must arise from the appointment of properly trained men for the administration of their forest estates.

3. The table appended to paragraph 13 of the Report is interesting, as it shows how completely the number of students entering the School has in past years depended on the number of stipends granted by Government. It is, however, believed that when the prospects open to good men, under the recently sanctioned

reorganization of the Provincial Service, come to be more generally known, a greater number of natives by race will be found willing to enter the School at their own expense. The decrease in the proportion of students of European extraction is not to be regretted, for though the pay of the Provincial Service ranges from Rs 200 to Rs 600 per mensem, the years which must necessarily be spent in the Ranger class, on a pay of from Rs 50 to 150 per mensem, before the Provincial Service can be entered, render the service unsuitable for Europeans

4 There were 35 students in the Senior Upper and Lower classes. Of these one obtained Honours, 23 the ordinary certificate by the Higher standard, 8 the Lower standard certificate, one, a lower class student, failed, one student died during the course, and one left the School before the examinations. These results are compared in the following table with those of the examinations during the previous five years

YEAR			Number of students attending final examination			RESULTS OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION.								
						HONOURS			ORDINARY CERTIFICATE			FAILED		
			Private	Paid	Total	Private	Paid	Total	Private	Paid	Total	Private	Paid	Total
<i>Upper Class</i>														
1892	...	..	3	22	25	.	.	...	2	18	20	1	4	5
1893			6	35	41				4	30	34	2	5	7
1894	..		13	35	48	.	3	3	12	24	36	1	8	9
1895	..	...	12	30	42	.		..	8	26	34	4	4	8
1896	.	.	9	28	37	.	.		7	22	29	2	6	8
1897	.	.	9	15	24	.	1	1	9	14	23			
TOTAL			52	165	217	.	4	4	42	134	176	10	27	37
<i>Lower Class</i>														
1892	.	..	...	6	6	.		.	6	6*		...		.
1893	.	...	2	2	4	...			2	2	4	.	..	...
1894	...	...	3	8	11	.		.	3	8	11*	...	..	...
1895	.	.	5	3	8	.			5	3	8	..	.	..
1896	..	...	6	2	8	.	.	..	3	2	5	3	.	3
1897	...		4	5	9	..	.	...	3	5	8	1	...	1
TOTAL			20	26	46			..	16	26	42	4	..	4
GRAND TOTAL			72	191	263	.	4	4	58	160	218	14	27	41

* FOOTNOTE —These figures do not agree with those given in Appendix No II to the Report, as the latter include failed upper class students who were granted lower class certificates.

The results of the year under review compare very favourably with those of previous years, both as regards the percentage of failures and the average marks obtained. It is observed from the table given above that the percentage of failures among private students during the last six years is considerably

higher than in the case of men sent to the School at Government expense, which appears to show that the stipendiary students are not less diligent in the prosecution of their studies than the men who enter the School at their own expense, and that due care has been taken in their selection

5 The entrance examination was held this year in January, instead of in March as in previous years. It is observed that 47 men presented themselves, of whom 26 qualified and 18 finally elected to join the School. One man was admitted who had passed the entrance examination in 1895, and two others under Rule 12 (vii), five men also joined the Lower class, thus bringing the total number who entered the School up to 26. This is a very considerable decrease on the average of 46 that joined during the five years 1892—1896 and the falling off, though in all probability due to the small number of Government stipends offered, is much to be regretted.

6 The question of the desirability, or otherwise, of making further rules for regulating the grant of stipends to students, which was referred to in paragraph 6 of the Government of India review of the School Report for 1895—96, was fully discussed at the last meeting of the Board of Control in March 1897. It was resolved that the matter was gradually righting itself, that no present change in the rules was required, and that the question must be left to the discretion of Local Governments. This view of the case has since been accepted by the Government of India.

7. It is observed that the physical capabilities of the students were satisfactory, but that their previous education, more especially as regards a knowledge of English on the part of the Native students, was insufficient to enable them to obtain the full benefit of the prescribed course of lectures. Both these questions were considered by the Board of Control, and upon their recommendation it has been suggested by the Government of India to the various Local Governments and Administrations that the standard of English at the entrance examination of the School should be raised, and that in future, candidates should, after passing the entrance examination, undergo a six months' course of practical training in the forests. It is hoped that orders on these two important questions will shortly be issued.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the Comptroller and

Bengal
North Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.
Punjab
Burma
Central Provinces

Assam
Coorg
Ajmere
Andamans
Baluchistan
Hyderabad.

Auditor General; also to the Inspector General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the Report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Nizam's Government and to the Mysore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Jeypore, and Rewah Darbars.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
16	Bara Banki		295	295									
17	Muzapur	27	2,747	2,774		2,602	2,602		313	313		287	287
18	Bijnor		1,217	1,217		1,066	1,066						
19	Moradabad		808	808		800	800						
20	Bareilly		406	406		291	291						
21	Muttra		1,599	1,599		1,134	1,134		1,134	1,134			
22	Etah		703	703		251	251						
23	Mainpuri		430	430									
24	Farakhabad		599	599		739	739						
25	Budaun		265	265		41	41						
26	Shahjahanpur		1,372	1,372		896	896		248	248		161	161
27	Pilibhit		1,897	1,897		1,870	1,870						
28	Kheri		289	289		180	180		96	96			
29	Sultanpur		406	406									
30	Pertabgarh		940	940		648	648						
31	Fyzabad		186	186		186	186						
32	Fatehpur		6,307	6,307		5,546	5,546		5,546	5,546		120	120
33	Azamgarh		1,600	1,600		568	568		30	30			
34	Benares		14,466	14,466		12,517	12,517		11,502	11,502		10,108	10,108
35	Gonda		988	988									
36	Basti		295	295									
TOTAL FOR N W P & O		153	241,477	241,630		205,561	205,561		126,606	126,606		82,161	82,161
Punjab													
1	Hissar	4,065		4,065	3,554		3,554						
2	Delhi		654	654		660	660		623	623		619	619
3	Karnal		210	210	1,214	210	1,424		210	280			
TOTAL PUNJAB		4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638		823	823		619	619
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	10,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868
2	Damoh	14,617	19,418	34,035	11,547	18,636	30,183	13,824	18,914	32,738	9,459	19,281	28,740
3	Jabalpur	25,092	32,430	57,522	25,311	31,691	56,002	23,549	31,999	58,538	17,818	34,217	52,035
4	Mandla	12,403	22,669	35,072	11,703	25,077	36,780	9,457	21,806	31,263	8,384	21,629	30,013
5	Seoni	3,084	20,911	23,995	1,810	16,851	18,661	1,647	33,182	35,129	1,382	18,569	19,951
6	Narsinghpur	15,171	15,668	30,839	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731
7	Hoshangabad	32,621	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,011	28,985
8	Nimar	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,471	1,750	3,221	1,107	2,354	3,461
9	Betul	8,252	10,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,524	18,450	26,978	8,453	20,126	28,579
10	Chhindwara	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,644	11,718	21,362	8,255	13,976	22,331
11	Nagpur	7,570	9,500	17,070	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,668	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786
12	Chanda		6,593	6,593		5,441	5,441		6,401	6,401		97	97
13	Bhandara	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,915	37,495
14	Balaghat	31,477	14,038	45,515	32,618	15,220	47,838	28,006	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,443
15	Raipur	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803	41,338	42,897	84,235
16	Bilaspur	40,044	99,867	139,911	46,235	102,249	148,484	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381
17	Sambalpur	410	183	593	682	100	782	936	84	1,020	421	98	519
18	Wardha	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622	949	4,186	5,089
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		275,301	343,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	331,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	317	63	380	367	61	428	459	75	534	316	54	370
2	Myingyan	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,059	439	10,498
3	Yamethin	...	176	176	...	163	163	...	150	150	...	147	147
TOTAL BURMA		13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015

* Exclusive of 45,380 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† Includes 1,011 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 8,380 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897.			
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total.	
<i>Berar</i>														
1	Akola	126	1,590	1,716		539	539					2,190	2,190	
2	Basim		306	306		323	323		317	317				
3	Ellichpur	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240	
4	Amraoti		610	610	110	636	746	112	384	496		248	248	
5	Buldana	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007	
TOTAL BERAR		1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	
<i>Hyderabad</i>														
1	Raichur	.			20,086 [†]	191	20,277	22,251 [†]	.	182	22,433	19,485 [*]	115	19,600
2	Naldurg	.	333	333					.					
3	Gulbarga	.							.					
4	Lingsagar	.	1,016	1,016		1,000	1,000		.	325	325		300	300
5	Bir	18,777 [†]	166	18,937		714	714		.	677	677		340	340
6	Mahbubnagar	...	308	308		396	396	..	.	376	376	.	355	358
7	Elgandal		884	884	..	516	516		.	635	635	..	608	608
8	Aurangabad		1,385	1,385		1,346	1,346		.	.	.	..	...	...
9	Nalgonda		...					.	.	.	.	.	...	...
TOTAL HYDRABAD		18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,185	1,721	21,206	
<i>Central India.</i>														
1	Bundelkhand	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345	
2	Baghelkhand	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,028	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719	
3	Gwalior	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237	
4	Bhopal	(not reported)			601	593	1,194	565	77	1,142	396	490	886	
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		13,180	13,476	26,656	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	
<i>Rajputana</i>														
1	Marwar	.	732	732		589	589		339	339		189	189	
2	Dholpur	180	306	486	198	209	407	75	75	150	1	178	179	
3	Bikaner		49	49		29	29				..	..	...
4	Bharatpur		61	61		59	58		43	43	..	38	38	
5	Tonk	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960	.	...	...
6	Deoli		8	8	..	8	8		8	8		...	...
7	Bundi		257	257	.	213	212	.	157	157		..	.	
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		165,748	890,502	1,056,250	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,851	

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Amangabad and Nalgonda

† Besides 12 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 23rd October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 10TH OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 10th October 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 9th October 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	11,37,071	655	1,737	9,27,000	534	1,29,10,589	1,46,89,000	17,60,411			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	28,041	224	125	25,300	202	2,94,913	3,33,000	38,087			
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,11,612	133	862	68,000	79	11,99,453	11,58,000		41,453		
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,24,605	166	752	91,100	121	13,14,000	15,25,000	2,10,000			
Berwada extn (East Coast state)	116	21	3,235	154	21	2,500	119	35,211	45,100	10,189			
Mad-Banar sec (Deewada-Mad)	167	9	825	92	9	1,000	111	24,917	17,100		6,917		
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,53,261	195	1,815	3,11,000	171	13,52,306	15,70,000	2,17,694			
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	501	30	17	700	41	7,314	7,100		214		
South Indian	101	1,042	1,57,048	151	1,042	1,63,000	150	3,07,713	24,67,000	60,257			
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	5,592	104	54	5,700	106	69,409	74,700	5,291			
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,105	1,34,957	111	1,105	1,03,000	88	16,20,587	21,20,000	4,99,413			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	35,331	119	296	25,000	87	3,96,809	5,51,000	1,54,191			
Bengal and North Western (e)	128	756	99,130	132	815	83,000	102	12,76,917	13,62,000	85,083			
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	14,075	71	200	10,200	51	1,52,905	1,51,000		1,905		
Assam-Bengal	57	159	12,195	77	235	14,800	58	1,34,777	1,54,000	19,223			
Burma	115	886	1,05,970	120	888	1,34,000	151	15,40,002	17,62,000	2,22,000			
TOTAL	218	9,831	23,27,718	235	10,036	10,65,000	196	3,77,41,929	3,10,10,300	67,31,629			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	2,636	5,25,576	108	2,883	6,18,000	214	70,05,302	9,63,000	22,51,658			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,50,221	188	875	1,38,000	158	18,49,909	19,64,000	1,14,091			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	514	4,24,001	521	817	3,35,000	405	17,44,712	11,61,000	5,60,712			
East Coast	89	500	32,261	65	538	43,000	79	6,11,719	8,60,000	2,48,281			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	2,996	100	23	1,200	52	34,902	23,300		11,602		
Cherra Companyganj	60												
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,15,278	37	5,136	11,12,500	221	1,12,52,711	1,67,73,300	55,20,589			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	318	1,400	1,81,001	321	1,401	3,11,000	731	64,82,707	61,35,000	3,47,707			
Bombay, Barod and Central Ind.	542	161	2,30,002	520	401	2,00,000	453	10,11,833	11,01,000	60,107			
Madras	215	840	2,01,086	245	810	1,90,000	237	2,10,501	3,04,000	2,93,499			
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,28,769	333	2,792	7,52,000	201	1,24,75,011	1,22,15,000	2,60,011			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	210	17,177	13,91,765	251	17,964	18,50,000	214	5,11,70,551	5,07,81,600	53,88,951			
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	26,130	103	160	29,400	151	3,30,701	4,38,000	1,07,299			
Pukhri	242	22	6,096	277	22	5,100	232	73,950	72,000		1,950		
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec.)	120	66	9,205	104	66	9,100	138	1,07,162	1,27,000	19,838			
Bengal Doars	176	36	8,144	232	36	7,600	211	92,168	84,100		4,068		
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,072	142	78	11,800	151	1,60,036	2,71,000	1,10,964			
Ahmedabad-Parantij									20,100				
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling Himalayan	288	51	15,703	310	51	14,000	275	2,07,271	2,01,000	729			
TOTAL	174	413	75,649	183	454	78,400	173	9,76,717	11,76,500	1,99,783			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goon	27	74	2,174	33	74	1,100	10	26,509	20,100		6,409		
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,357	82	114	6,800	60	1,36,674	77,200		64,474		
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,641	48	35	1,000	20	2,20,300	16,600		3,702		
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	63,578	191	334	52,900	158	5,00,000	9,47,000	1,37,792			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	884	68	17	700	54	16,074	13,300		2,774		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	11,584	107	108	10,200	04	2,47,919	1,51,000		96,919		
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,621	362	10	2,600	260	50,122	59,000	8,878			
Metro gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron including Mysore Nanjangud	80	66	4,101	63	66	4,800	73	71,001	97,000	25,000			
The Gaekwar's Mohsana	65	93	6,388	60	93	6,600	71	72,265	73,100	835			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,238	77	29	2,000	69	29,157	29,000		157		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dahhol	49	72	3,289	46	79	3,800	48	41,930	50,200	8,270			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)									3,100				
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,389	63	22	700	32	14,700	0,600		5,100		
TOTAL	115	968	1,10,635	114	996	93,600	94	15,15,065	15,41,200	5,935			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metro gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr.	84	334	27,970	84	334	27,500	83	3,35,581	3,32,000		3,581		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	3,469	75	46	4,200	91	43,826	51,000	7,174			
Jamnagar									32,200				
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	24,320	67	364	16,300	45	2,58,764	2,80,000	21,236			
Oddepore-Chitor	43	60	2,281	38	60	1,700	28	36,414	31,400		5,014		
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,872	73	94	6,700	71	88,198	93,200	5,002			
TOTAL	70	898	64,912	72	949	58,700	62	7,62,803	8,19,800	56,997			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	46,42,964	235	20,363	40,80,000	200	5,77,45,336	6,33,19,100	55,73,764			
(a) Although for passenger service only.													

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Ujjain railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rudram-Nagda railway
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(e) Includes the Turkot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi path railways
(g) Information not received
(h) Includes the Wardha (oal), the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amroli railways
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th October 1896.

Signed, the 21st October, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXVI of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 10TH OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 10th October 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 9th October 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,735	11,37,071	655	1,737	9,27,000	534	2,57,91,242	2,95,60,000	37,68,758			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	28,041	224	125	25,300	202	5,03,030	5,57,000	54,970			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,14,612	133	862	68,000	79	27,07,429	28,24,000	56,571			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,24,605	166	752	91,100	121	26,76,202	11,60,000	4,83,172			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	3,235	154	21	2,500	119	72,254	90,100	7,740			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	825	92	9	1,000	111	40,810	33,000		7,210		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,53,261	195	1,815	3,11,000	171	1,01,46,521	96,43,000		5,03,521		
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	561	33	17	700	41	28,305	21,100		7,205		
South Indian	165	1,042	1,57,048	151	1,042	1,63,000	156	48,11,983	49,18,000	86,017			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	5,592	104	54	5,700	106	1,38,878	1,46,000	7,122			
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,34,957	116	1,165	1,03,000	88	36,22,466	41,80,000	5,03,534			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	35,334	119	296	25,900	87	8,00,796	10,50,000	2,49,204			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	99,430	132	815	83,000	102	28,88,803	32,03,000	3,14,197			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,975	75	200	10,200	51	3,86,017	4,12,000	25,983			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	12,195	77	233	13,800	58	2,88,647	4,20,000	1,17,353			
Burma	175	886	1,05,976	120	888	1,34,000	151	34,01,451	40,15,000	6,03,519			
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,27,718	235	10,036	19,65,200	196	5,84,45,580	6,42,25,700	57,80,120			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,881	6,18,000	214	1,46,22,267	1,64,72,000	18,49,733			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,50,221	188	875	1,33,000	158	11,92,949	43,89,000	1,96,051			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,24,201	521	811	3,33,000	408	76,31,281	70,47,000		5,84,281		
East Coast	94	500	32,284	65	538	42,600	79	12,95,800	15,49,000	2,53,200			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,996	120	23	1,200	52	54,856	40,800		5,056		
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200		858		
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,35,278	237	5,136	11,32,800	221	2,78,02,711	2,95,11,000	17,08,789			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,83,021	324	1,401	3,44,000	231	1,62,83,235	1,35,97,000		26,86,235		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,39,662	520	461	3,09,000	453	9,06,663	75,91,000		4,69,663		
Madras	253	840	2,06,086	245	840	1,09,000	237	57,81,285	62,51,000	4,69,715			
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,28,769	333	2,792	7,57,000	269	3,01,25,183	2,74,39,000		26,86,183		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	255	17,477	43,91,765	251	17,961	38,50,000	214	11,63,72,971	12,11,75,700	48,02,720			
Assisted companies													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	26,139	163	160	29,400	181	6,61,137	7,86,000	1,24,863			
Tarakesur	274	22	6,096	277	22	5,100	232	1,62,931	1,63,000	69			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec.)	131	66	8,205	124	66	9,100	138	2,51,677	2,14,000		17,677		
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	8,344	232	36	7,600	211	1,49,022	1,47,000		2,022		
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,072	142	78	11,800	151	3,32,483	4,24,000	91,517			
Ahmedabad-Parantij							34	(k) 42,500	42,500				
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,793	310	51	14,000	275	4,35,232	4,12,000		23,232		
TOTAL	176	413	75,649	183	454	78,400	173	19,92,482	22,08,500	2,16,018			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Coona	28	74	2,474	33	74	1,400	19	50,564	53,100	2,536			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,357	82	114	6,800	60	2,51,952	1,72,000		82,952		
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,641	48	35	1,000	29	(l) 20,302	53,200	32,898			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	6,578	191	334	52,800	158	16,35,724	17,92,000	1,56,276			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	884	68	13	700	54	75,123	35,300		39,823		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	10,200	94	5,82,471	3,72,000		2,10,471		
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,621	362	10	2,600	260	84,590	1,06,000	21,410			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,191	63	66	4,800	73	1,32,519	1,71,000	38,481			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,358	60	93	6,600	71	2,49,072	1,79,000		70,072		
Kolhapur	76	29	2,238	77	29	2,000	69	62,166	60,000		2,166		
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,289	46	70	3,200	48	1,24,407	1,19,000		5,407		
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)							11	(m) 3,100	3,100				
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,389	63	22	700	32	33,215	27,000		6,215		
TOTAL	125	968	1,10,638	114	996	93,500	94	33,05,105	31,42,700		1,62,405		
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr	108	334	27,970	84	334	27,600	83	9,41,057	8,87,000		54,057		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	3,469	75	46	4,200	91	95,511	1,05,000				
Jamnagar							43	(n) 62,300	62,300				
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	24,320	67	364	16,300	45	5,88,540	6,20,000	31,460			
Oddeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,281	38	60	1,700	28	69,696	62,800		6,896		
Special gauge—Morvi													
	78	94	6,572	73	94	6,700	71	2,07,331	2,02,000		5,331		
TOTAL	82	898	64,912	72	940	58,700	62	19,02,035	19,39,100	37,065			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	46,42,964	235	20,363	40,80,700	200	12,35,72,596	12,84,66,000	48,93,404			

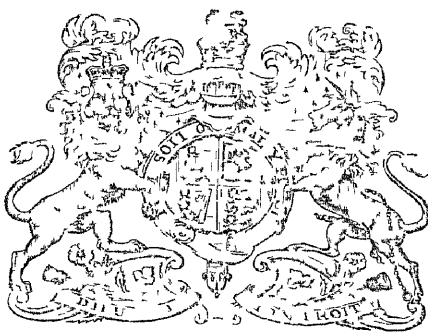
- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Turkot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
- (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received
- (h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
- (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
- (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsaon, and the Amratoli railways
- (k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 9th October 1897
- (l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th October 1896.
- (m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 9th October 1897
- (n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 9th October 1897.

SIMLA, the 21st October, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH TURKISTAN AND CHANG THANG
FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st MARCH 1897

No 185, dated Leh, the 16th July 1897

From—CAPTAIN W H M. STUART, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir,
To—COLONEL SIR A C TALBOT, K.C.I.E., Resident in Kashmir, Gulmarg.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to the Government of India, the statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkistan and Tibet, for the year ending 31st March 1897.

The report has been prepared as expeditiously as was possible after the arrival of the office in Leh on June 30th.

Note.

2. The total value of trade, which passed through Leh during the year under report amounts to **Rs 59,30,142-8-6** against **Rs 62,16,177-12-0** in the previous year. There appear to be two causes for the decrease in the trade of the year under report—

(1) The Leh road is stated to be open for traffic in ordinary years up to the 15th December. In 1896, however, the passes owing to an early fall of snow were closed in October.

On the Yarkand road more than one hundred pony loads of charas and pasham, etc., were thus detained and could not reach Leh in time for transmission.

(2) The charas crop this year was small in Yarkand.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the past 10 years —

YEARS	Import			Export			Total		
	₹	a	p	₹	a	p	₹	a	p.
1887-88	17,16,245	0	0	17,12,328	0	0	34,28,573	0	0
1888-89	13,53,845	0	0	12,12,030	0	0	25,65,875	0	0
188-990	16,00,580	0	0	15,13,626	0	0	31,14,206	0	0
1890-91	15,25,483	0	0	14,40,906	0	0	29,66,389	0	0
1891-92	15,65,278	0	0	14,47,840	0	0	30,13,118	0	0
1892-93	17,95,141	0	0	15,91,544	0	0	33,86,685	0	0
1893-94	21,54,252	0	0	18,37,375	0	0	39,91,627	0	0
1894-95	31,65,218	4	0	28,50,102	12	0	60,15,321	0	0
1895-96	33,20,751	10	0	28,95,426	2	0	62,16,177	12	0
1896-97	31,00,098	0	0	28,30,044	8	0	59,30,142	8	0
Total	2,12,96,891	14	0	1,93,31,222	6	0	4,06,28,114	4	0
Average	21,29,689	3	0	19,33,122	3	9	40,62,811	6	9

3 The schedule below gives the value and direction of the trade for the past two years between India, Chinese Turkistan and Tibet —

YEAR	India			Chinese Turkis- tan			Tibet			Total		
	₹	a	p	₹	a	p	₹	a	p	₹	a	p
Import from { 1895 96	18,17,870	0	0	12,91,246	2	0	2,09,635	8	0	33,20,751	10	0
{ 1896 97	17,69,143	10	0	11,72,697	6	0	1,58,257	0	0	31,00,098	0	0
Export to { 1895 96	12,65,006	2	0	15,08,074	0	0	1,22,346	0	0	28,95,426	2	0
{ 1896 97	12,84,352	12	6	14,35,667	2	0	1,10,014	10	0	28,30,044	8	6

Exports and imports.

During the year under report the total value of the imports amounted to ₹31,00,098 as against ₹33,20,751-10-0, and the exports to ₹28,30,044-8 as against ₹28,95,426-2-0 in the previous year.

4. *Piece goods*.—The following points may be noted.

There was an advance of ₹40,562-8 in the value of the trade in European manufactured cotton as compared with last year.

The total exports to Turkistan of English goods amounted ₹7,67,562-8 and that of Indian Manufactured Cotton to ₹37,890

The amount of English Manufactured goods is nearly double that of five years ago. The following figures will show the steady increase under this head.—

	₹	a	p.
1887-88	3,93,120	0	0
1888-89	4,39,760	0	0
1889-90	3,19,840	0	0
1890-91	3,01,820	0	0
1891-92	3,80,280	0	0
1892-93	3,88,620	0	0
1893-94	5,29,920	0	0
1894-95	6,73,440	0	0
1895-96	7,27,000	0	0
1896-97	7,67,562	8	0

5. *Drugs and Medicines*.—The actual number of maunds of charas imported was 4,663-22 seers as against 5,106 maunds, 5 seers and 12 chataks.

There are two cases of decrease this year. Firstly, the early closing of the passes owing to which about 100 pony-loads were detained on the road ;

and secondly, the decrease in the crops in Yarkand. In this connection attention is invited to the 7th paragraph of Mr. Macartney's note No 2, dated 1st October 1896

The import figures of charas for the last five years in rupees are as follows —

	R	a	p
1892-93	1,91,563	0	0
1893-94	2,18,886	0	0
1894-95	2,49,105	0	0
1895-96	3,66,368	10	0
1896-97	3,03,130	12	0

6. *Dyeing Material*—The trade in Indigo is fluctuating and depends on prices obtaining in Yarkand as mentioned in last year's report, from which it will also be seen that a fall was anticipated in this year's import.

The figures for the past four years are as follows —

	R
1893-94	41,850
1894-95	44,280
1895-96	88,275
1896-97	27,160

Under the circumstances the figures for this last year do not, I think, point to any alteration in the general conditions of the trade.

7 *Hides and skins*—The value of the trade in skins has also been decreased by R8,702-8 from that of the previous year, and I have no data from which the causes for this decrease could be estimated with any accuracy. It seems reasonable to surmise, however, that considering their facilities the Russian traders will not allow the trade in cheap furs to pass permanently from their hands when they realize the position.

The past four years' figures are quoted below —

	R	a	p
1893-94	62,635	0	0
1894-95	64,298	0	0
1895-96	70,582	8	0
1896-97	61,980	0	0

8. *Leather*.—A decrease of R. 18,000 is shown in the value of manufactured leather this year

The following are the tables for the last two years :—

	R
1895-96	80,850
1896-97	62,195

This may be owing to Russian competition, or to the ordinary trade fluctuations. It will be noted that the figures for 1894-95 amounted to R. 64,170, a slight excess only on those of the present year.

9. *Carpets and Namdahs*.—The trade under the head of Namdahs shows a further slight decrease as compared with last year's report, though a considerable number of carpets were brought down by the Hindu traders, notwithstanding the anticipated decrease in the trade. Taking both commodities together, there is a small increase in the figures for the present year

The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	Carpets,	Namdahs
1892-93	4,815	24,688
1893-94	3,075	20,505
1894-95	5,070	29,748
1895-96	4,365	27,944
1896-97	9,420	23,550

10. *Precious Metals*.—The amount of gold imported in the year under report has increased slightly

The figures under the above headings for the past five years are as follows.—

	Gold,	Silver.
1892-93	2,49,114	2,96,420
1893-94	2,66,686	2,92,158
1894-95	3,56,702	6,78,331
1895-96	3,25,925	6,17,524
1896-97	3,48,339	5,82,347

11. *Silk, raw*.—Silk, raw, to the value of ₹34,050 was imported during the year, as against ₹14,332-8-0 worth imported in the previous year.

12. *Spices*.—The trade under this head shows a very satisfactory increase as compared with last year.

The figures for the last five years are as follows —

	₹
1892-93	28,787
1893-94	26,005
1894-95	35,805
1895-96	36,225
1896-97	58,590

13. *Precious stones, Turquoises and Coral*.—Dealings under the head of turquoises have slightly increased on those of the previous year, while the trade in imported Coral shows a decrease of ₹61,640 as compared with last year's, owing possibly to the large previous imports having created a temporary glut in the market.

The figures for the last ten years are attached —

	₹
1887-88	6,802
1888-89	11,232
1889-90	35,170
1890-91	45,532
1891-92	56,286
1892-93	56,288
1893-94	1,47,030
1894-95	2,43,262
1895-96	2,48,045
1896-97	1,86,405

14. *Indian tea*.—The trade in Indian tea imported this year has increased by ₹680, over that shown in the last report. The demand seems to be increasing with satisfactory steadiness.

The figures for the last ten years are as subjoined .—

	₹
1887-88	1,04,600
1888-89	9,160
1889-90	51,762
1890-91	32,947
1891-92	37,220
1892-93	39,060
1893-94	45,700
1894-95	57,280
1895-96	72,345
1896-97	73,025

15. *China tea*.—This is green leaf tea imported *via* Bombay or Calcutta.

The value of the trade in the tea so imported during this year has slightly decreased, being ₹9,270, as against ₹9,870 in the year 1895-96.

The figures are as follows .—

	₹
1887-88	Nil
1888-89	609
1889-90	900
1890-91	1,840
1891-92	1,540
1892-93	4,865
1893-94	8,890
1894-95	7,070
1895-96	9,870
1896-97	9,270

16. *Lhasa brick tea*.—The trade under this head shows a slight decrease as compared with last year. The Lupchak Mission did not bring down this tea this year.

The figures for the last ten years are as follows.—

	₹
1887-88	89,280
1888-89	1,02,600
1889-90	62,580
1890-91	24,640
1891-92	46,980
1892-93	39,285
1893-94	18,447
1894-95	45,448
1895-96	22,320
1896 97	21,881

17. *Wool, Unmanufactured*.—The trade under this head in the year under report shows a decrease of ₹3,230-8 on that of the previous year.

The trade in Manufactured Woollen goods has increased.

The value of the above goods imported during the year under report was ₹3,438-8, as against ₹2,932-8 in the preceding year.

18. *Miscellaneous*.—The trade under this head shows a considerable decrease this year.

The total amount of the Miscellaneous imports is ₹37,068 against ₹72,230.

This may be in a great measure due to the early close of the passes above referred to.

General Remarks.—The very unusual snowfall of last winter has already done much damage to roads and bridges in Ladakh, and more is anticipated. A great deal of unnecessary expenditure in this way might be avoided if roads were re-aligned and bridges built on more permanent principles than seem to obtain at present, and the result would affect the trade indirectly.

The Tolumbute road is not expected by the local authorities to be completed this year, but all possible steps will be taken to expedite matters and a further communication made when it has been inspected.

The roads last year reported on are working well, but require more constant supervision.

The road has been much improved from Leh to Chanlang in proof of which it may be stated that the ponymen of Purik, *i.e.*, Kargil and Dras District, have willingly agreed to send their ponies direct to Sasser, which I am told they have never done before.

It has been reported that all Andijani Merchants and pony carriers have been forbidden by the Russians to use the Ladakh trade route. This will no doubt affect next year's trade statistics if true.

I would request that, when printed, two copies of this report may as usual be sent for record in this office.

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1897.

	IMPORT FROM INDIA						IMPORT FROM TURKISTAN		IMPORT FROM CHANGTHANG		GRAND TOTAL		
	Via LAHORE.		Via KASHMIR		TOTAL		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value							
							2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I													
1. Cotton, manufactured—		R a p.		R a p.		R a p.		R a p.		R a p.		R a p.	
(a) European	3,130	3,91,250 0 0	3,010 20	3,76,312 8 0	6,140 20	7,67,562 8 0	..	..	..	..	6,140 20	7,67,562 8 0
(b) India	381	22,860 0 0	160 20	9,630 0 0	541 20	32,490 0 0	90	5,400 0 0	..	..	631 20	37,890 0 0
2 Drugs and medicines—		..	..	..	..	..	4,663 22	3,03,130 12 0	..	..	4,663 22	3,03,130 12 0
(a) Charas	494	17,290 0 0	446	15,610 0 0	940	32,900 0 0	0 11	10 6 0	2 20	87 8 0	942 31	32,997 14 0	
(b) Miscellaneous													
3 Dyeing materials—													
(a) Indigo	24	3,360 0 0	170 20	23,870 0 0	194 20	27,160 0 0	..	..	..	..	194 20	27,160 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	6 25	1,987 8 0	39 13	11,797 8 0	45 38	13,785 0 0	..	..	..	..	45 38	13,785 0 0
4 Hides and Skins—													
(a) Other skins	2,235	8,940 0 0	13,260	53,040 0 0	15,495	61,980 0 0	18	11 4 0	6,232	3,895 0 0	15,495	61,980 0 0	
(b) Miscellaneous	700	437 8 0	2,447	1,528 14 0	3,147	1,966 6 0					9,397	5,872 10 0	
5 Leather—													
(a) Unmanufactured	250	250 0 0	1,777	62,195 0 0	4,912	4,912 0 0	200	200 0 0	..	..	1,777	62,195 0 0
(b) Manufactured . . . . .									..	..	5,112	5,112 0 0
6. Carpets and namdas—													
(a) Carpets . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	628	9,420 0 0	..	..	628	9,420 0 0
(c) Namdas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,168	23,550 0 0	..	..	9,168	23,550 0 0
7. Precious metals—													
(a) Gold . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	5,432 0 0	..	..	680	5,432 0 0
(b) Gold dust . . . . .	..	..	1,022	23,506 0 0	1,022	23,506 0 0	12,902	2,97,806 0 0	935	21,505 0 0	14,909	3,42,907 0 0
(c) Silver coin	5,320	5,320 0 0	83,091	83,091 0 0	88,411	88,411 0 0	191,810	1,91,810 0 0	25,901	25,901 0 0	3,06,122	3,06,122 0 0	
(d) Silver yambus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,905	2,76,225 0 0	..	..	1,905	2,76,225 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	206	9,270 0 0	312 30	14,073 12 0	518 30	23,343 12 0	..	..	..	..	518 30	23,343 12 0
8 Opium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Saltpetre . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. (1) Silk, raw . . . . .	..	..	6	1,800 0 0	6	1,800 0 0	107 20	32,250 0 0	..	..	113 20	34,050 0 0
(2) Manufactured . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	872	2,616 0 0	..	..	872	2,616 0 0

(a) Brocade of Benares	387	9,675	0	0	1,323	33,075	0	0	1,710	42,750	0	0
(b) Brocade of Surat	592	14,800	0	0	3,057	76,425	0	0	3,649	91,225	0	0
(c) Velvet	4,316	8,632	0	0	15,815	31,630	0	0	20,131	40,262	0	0
(d) Satin Twar	11	..	..	..	11	440	0	0	11	840	0	0
(e) Atlas, satin	1,109	1,109	0	0	6,530	6,530	0	0	7,639	8,039	0	0
(f) Brocade, European	3,830	7,660	0	0	9,555	19,110	0	0	13,385	26,770	0	0
(g) Miscellaneous	3,380	6,760	0	0	11,022	22,044	0	0	14,402	28,804	0	0
11 Spices	976	34,160	0	0	698	24,430	0	0	1,674	58,590	0	0
12. Precious stones—												
(a) Coral	29,360	29,360	0	0	1,57,045	1,57,045	0	0	1,86,405	1,86,405	0	0
(b) Turquoises and precious stones	10	10	0	0	18,940	18,940	0	0	18,950	28,505	0	0
13. Sugar—												
(a) Refined	366	9,150	0	0	192	4,800	0	0	558	13,950	0	0
(b) Unrefined	81	1,458	0	0	118	2,129	0	0	199	3,582	0	0
14 Tea—												
(a) Indian	2,192	54,800	0	0	729	18,225	0	0	2,921	73,025	0	0
(b) China and India	34	3,105	0	0	68	6,105	0	0	103	9,270	0	0
(c) Lhasa brick tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	21,881	0	0
15 Wool—												
(a) Unmanufactured	240	120	0	0	3,600	1,800	0	0	1,904	34,182	0	0
(b) Manufactured	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,677	3,438	0	0
(c) Shawl and shawls stuff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Pashm	..	..	..	..	96	2,400	0	0	1,194	47,760	0	0
(2) Pashmina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	2,400	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Miscellaneous	320	3,200	0	0	1,795	17,950	0	0	3,706	37,068	0	0
	8,211	5	6,44,964	0	0	7,746	3	11,24,179	10	0	25,694	15
	4,164	..	..	..	24,760	..	..	10,892	..	..	46,052	..
	34,690	..	..	..	1,777	..	..	680	..	..	1,777	..
	12,875	..	..	..	1,022	..	..	12,952	..	..	680	..
	..	..	..	..	2,59,076	..	..	1,905	..	..	14,909	..
	..	..	..	..	46,522	..	..	822	..	..	5,21,032	..
	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	192,705	..	..	1,905	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,834	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..

W. STEWART, Captain,
Assistant Resident in Kashmir
for Leh, Ladakh

No. 60, dated Yarkand, the 16th April 1897.

From—The Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Chinese Affairs,
To—The Resident in Kashmir

Conformably to instructions contained in your office endorsement No. 4490, dated the 21st September last, I now have the honour to submit the enclosed report on the results of the Indo-Chinese Turkistan Trade for year ending on the 31st March 1897.

2 The samples of foreign piece-goods referred to in the report will be despatched separately to your address.

Report on the Indo-Chinese Turkistan Trade for the year ending 31st March 1897.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A perusal of the Trade Report for 1895-96 prepared by the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, will show that there has been, during the last five years, a steady increase in the value of the trade between India and Chinese Turkistan. For the period under report the general condition of this trade has been, so far as the quantity of goods imported from India is concerned, quite as satisfactory as that of any preceding year. There is even reason to believe that imports have considerably increased. The merchants engaged in trade with Chinese Turkistan usually consist of 20 Muhammadans and 16 Hindus. During the last autumn, the number of the latter has almost doubled.

2. This increase of trade is, it need scarcely be said, mainly due to the fostering care of the Kashmir Residency and of successive Joint Commissioners of Ladakh. The good results of their work are too well known to need any further comments.

2. On their side, the Chinese authorities in Kashgaria and in particular the former and the present District Magistrate of Yarkand deserve some credit for the generally friendly attitude they have adopted to our merchants. It would be extravagant to say that they have given us any direct and active assistance. But it is only fair to admit they have been ready to protect the interests of British subjects to the same extent as those of their own, meting out to both alike whatever slothful justice is to be had in the Chinese Tribunals. It is especially pleasing to be able to testify to the kindly attitude which Lew Ta-lao-yieh, the present District Magistrate, has assumed towards Hindu merchants, who, in this country, stand in greater need of protection than their Muhammadan neighbours.

4. Another cause to which the recent stimulus in our trade may be traced lies in the fact of the abolition of duty in Chinese territory on Indian goods.

5. If the supply of goods from India was specially great during the last trading season, the demand for them in the Chinese Turkistan markets has not, it appears, proportionately increased. Merchants complain of the lowness of prices.

6. The taxation of hemp (charas) in India seems, to a certain extent, to have been the cause of this. Most traders, especially amongst the Hindus, take that drug from native dealers in exchange for Indian goods. In consequence of the present instability of the charas market, they have generally preferred payment in specie to bartering in kind, a mode which is neither profitable to them nor convenient to dealers. The important role which charas will ever play in our Central Asian trade should not be ignored. Profits on goods from India may be said to be yearly decreasing; even on those solely supplied from India not excepted. Merchants therefore count on the exportation of charas to make their entire venture remunerative. Once they lose this hope, they will cease to import to the same large extent as they have hitherto done.

7. The severe competition which Indian goods have had to sustain with those from Russia is another cause of the fall in prices. Any one walking through the bazaars in the towns of Kashgaria cannot fail to be struck with the quantity and variety of foreign cotton prints (chintz) with which every booth for the sale of piece-goods is stocked. These prints form the bulk of the imports to Chinese Turkistan from Europe; and it is principally in the development of this branch of trade that the Russians are exerting all their powers. To encourage their export trade, for several years past a bounty has been given on all chintz of Russian manufacture for sale in the Chinese Turkistan markets. When a merchant starts from Marghillan for Kashgar his goods are sealed by the customs officer in that town from whom he receives a certificate. On arrival at Kashgar, the bales are opened in the presence of a customs officer, attached to the Russian Consulate, whose duty it is to examine whether the bales had during transit been tampered with. If these are intact, he endorses the certificate, received by the merchant at Marghillan; and this document henceforth becomes a negotiable instrument, for the payment of which some arrangements would appear to have been made with the bank of Kokand.

8. The bounty varies according to the description of the piece-goods.

On calico	Roubles 2-80 per pood (36lb)
On chintz	" 3-20 " "
On Turkey red or Adrianople coloured chintz	" 4-20 " "

9. This bounty, it is calculated, is more than sufficient to cover the cost of transport from Moscow or Nijni Novgorod to any city in Kashgaria; and accordingly Russian goods can be sold as cheaply in Chinese Turkistan as in the towns of their manufacture.

10. The bounty system is a combination of the Russian Government which is as skilful as it is economical. Since its establishment, duty on foreign imported cotton has apparently been increased proportionally to the amount of the bounty. This has had the effect of encouraging the growth of the native cotton which in recent years has been to such an extent in Russian Turkistan that the Government has had to make regulations for its restriction. Another important result of the bounty system, and one which chiefly concerns us, is the stimulus which it has given to Russian Foreign cotton trade.

11. If Russian piece-goods are cheap and plentiful in Kashgar, it is not solely due to the above cause. The intimate relation which exists between the manufacturers and the merchants has also contributed to this result. It is not usual for traders in Kashgar to employ middlemen in the purchase of goods. They travel themselves to Moscow, and having direct dealings with the manufacturers, avoid all expenses of brokerage, a course which moreover has the advantage of making known to the manufacturers the exact requirements of native markets.

12. Now, if we examine the conditions under which piece-goods are brought from India, we shall find them much less favourable, Unfavourable conditions under which goods from India are imported

13. Despite the road improvements which have been, and are still being made, the difficulties of transport will always be greater on the Indian than on the Russian side; and this disadvantage under which we now labour will, it is expected, be even increased in the near future, when the projected Railway between Samarkand and Kokand shall have been constructed. Indian merchants moreover weaken their position by dealing through brokers who themselves do no direct business with English manufacturers. Even in Bombay, therefore, they do not obtain goods as cheaply as they might, if consignments were directly despatched to them from the trading centres in England.

14. In spite of these undoubted disadvantages, the Indian trade has been increasing. This fact needs some explanation. The force of Russian commerce lies in the export of cotton prints; and in this commodity our capa-

Increase of imports, in which Indian goods do not compete with Russian.

city for competition has been on the wane, but our merchants still command the markets in other articles such as calico (khasa), muslin, broad cloth, nainun and sainun gauze, Benares brocade, turbans, tea, etc., in which there is little or no competition. The import of these commodities has been gradually increasing of late years. It is regrettable however that most of them only form, as it were, articles of luxury, and accordingly, demand for them is not susceptible of increase to the same extent as Russian cotton prints which are worn by the poor as well as the rich.

15. From the foregoing, it will be seen that from the point of view of supply the last year's trade has been a remarkably successful one; but that from the point of view of demand, it could not but have fallen far short of the expectations of merchants.

16. Such a condition cannot naturally last without an eventual diminution of import

17. To maintain the position we have gained, the Government can do much, but the British manufacturers more. The manner in which Government can most effectively assist trade efforts of the former should, it may humbly be submitted, be unceasingly directed to increasing the facilities for transport, and in doing this, they should, when roads are constructed in the Gilgit District and in Chitral, give due importance to the advantages which improved communication would offer to our Central Asian Trade. But as a matter of immediate concern, it may be suggested that the Government of India should give their attention to the effect of taxation on charas, as a factor on which the exportation of British goods in Chinese Turkistan will always in a large measure depend.

18. As regards the manufacturers, it is their interest to see that goods, suitable to the Turkistan markets, are accessible to traders. The latter, it has already been said, have so far unfortunately not had any direct dealings with firms in England, but it may serve some useful purpose to give the names of the principal native brokers in Bombay through whom the traders usually make their purchases:—

1. Haji Ahmad Jan and Mahmud, Mahalla Mistari, Bombay.
2. Kaka Singh Jagan Nath, Punjabi-Marwar Bazar, Bombay.
3. Narain Das Chella Ram, Sipi Bazar, Bombay.
4. Murlī Dhar Mohan Lal, Marwar Bazar, Bombay.

19. In order that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce may the better be acquainted with the class of wares in requisition in Turkistan, some samples of the principal piece-goods of Russian, French, and German production are forwarded with this report, together with a list containing some particulars regarding prices, etc.

REMARKS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1. Cotton, manufactured, (a) European.—

Calico or Khasa.—This forms the chief import from India. The quantity which arrived during the last trading season (1895-96) would appear to have been slightly less than during the preceding. It now sells in Yarkand barely above cost price (including carriage). Some traders made profits in 1895-96 by selling the calico at cost price or slightly above it, in exchange for hemp on which considerable gain was realized in India.

In calico, there is at present no real competition. Russian traders have however begun importing it. See Pattern No. 14.

Muslin.—It came in excessively large quantities during 1895-96; and more arrived in 1896-97, when the last year's supply had not been exhausted. The present prices entail a loss of about 5 per cent.

Nainu and Sainu Muslin.—The supply of these articles is also excessive and now sells at a loss of 6 per cent.

Handkerchiefs.—A profit of 5 or 6 per cent. is now realized on this commodity. The handkerchiefs imported from India are mostly oblong, a shape which is not much liked in Turkistan. The people prefer them square.

Doti.—The Doti is muslin, with a coloured border, commonly worn in India loosely round the person. This article is now selling with a profit of 5 or 6 per cent.

Prints (chintz).—These were largely imported last autumn, and are being sold at a loss of about 6 per cent partly on account of their plentifulness and partly on account of Russian competition.

In 1894-95 the profits were 25 per cent., in 1895-96 none.

It is expected that the quantity to be imported during the next season will be very small.

(b) *Indian—Lungis*.—These are used as turbans in India, but the people of Turkistan prefer them as waistbands. The last season's import seems to have been plentiful. Lungis sell slowly, but 10 per cent profit is being realized on them.

2. *Drugs and Medicines*.—Native medicines are imported from India in small quantities and can scarcely be regarded as regular articles of trade. The same may be said with reference to opium.

Chinese Opium.—Although the Chinese in this country largely use this drug, yet they prefer that grown in their own country, Ili, Ushturfan, etc., which can be obtained much cheaper than the Indian opium.

Hemp, charas.—Hemp forms the chief export to India. Owing to the fluctuations in the Punjab market, traders have not hitherto (15th April) invested in this drug to the same extent as they had done at a corresponding period in 1896. So far they have only bought about 900 maunds. Their action between now and the time of the departure caravans (July) will largely depend upon the demand for hemp in India. The actual local price of this drug is 14 annas per Indian seer, whilst last year's average price was Rs 1-2-0.

The growth of hemp in Chinese Turkistan is, officially speaking, prohibited.

3. *Dyeing materials.—Indigo*.—These consist of imported indigo and magenta crystals.

The former is considered a fairly reliable article of trade. Ten to 12 per cent. profit is realized on present prices. But the demand is somewhat limited. The usual yearly quantity required is 200 to 250 maunds.

Magenta Crystals.—The demand for Magenta Crystals is much less than that for Indigo. For the last seven years this dye has also been imported from Russia, and the Russian produce is preferred, although the English is cheaper.

4. *Otter Skins*.—Otter Skins are imported from Bengal and are much appreciated in the trimming of hats. The present market is specially good, 25—30 per cent. profits being realized. The demand is strictly limited.

5. *Leather*.—This consists of tanned and dyed goat skins from the Punjab. The market for this article was good last year. The present prices afford a profit of about 25 per cent.

6. *Carpets and felts*.—These are exported, especially the latter, for the Ladak and Kashmir markets.

The prices of these articles in Turkistan are on the increase owing to the large export of Khotan Wool to Russia. Merchants do not now expect to make large profits on the sale of felts in Kashmir. They take this article, partly because it is useful in the packing of goods and the loading of ponies, and partly because its export offers as great a security for the transfer of capital to Kashmir as would offer the export of any other article.

7. *Precious metals*.—The present ratio between gold and silver is 1 to 25½. The quantity of these metals to be conveyed to India this year will largely depend upon the exportation of hemp. If the latter is small, then merchants will be forced to convey a proportionately larger amount of their capital in the form of gold and silver. The exportation of silver yampus will, it is thought, entail losses in India, and no profit is expected on the exportation of gold. Considerable difficulty is experienced in the conveyance of capital to India—so much so that many merchants have taken to remitting paper roubles to Bombay.

Exchange.—A paper rouble at Kashgar is now worth Tael 0.56, whilst the value of the rupee approximates to Tael 0.35.

8. *Silk*.—(a) *Raw*.—Some 10 pony loads of raw silk from Khotan was exported to India last autumn, but the venture does not appear to have been a

profitable one. The price of a chuksa, 340 tolas, of raw silk at Khotan is about R46.

(b) *Manufactured.*—

Brocades of Benares.—The demand for Benares Brocades is strictly limited. Mohamedan merchants, who give longer credit than the Hindus, are making a profit of about 5 per cent. on this commodity, but that made by the Hindus is less. The real Benares Brocade is preferred to the “imitation.”

Brocades of Surat.—The last remark also applies to the Brocades of Surat. On the imitation scarcely any profit is being realised, whilst the “real” is sold at a gain of 25 per cent.

Velvets.—A fair quantity of French and German velvet is yearly imported *via* India. As the Bazaar is somewhat overstocked, only small profits are realized, but prices are improving. It is calculated that about 70 per cent. of this article is imported *via* India from Germany and France. The colours liked are dark blue, green and scarlet.

Atlas Satin.—A quantity of Austrian Atlas satin was imported last year. See pattern No. 93. The English satin is too good and too expensive for the Chinese Turkistan markets.

European Brocades.—The “real” European Brocade is not selling well, the losses of the Hindu traders being estimated at about 5 per cent.

The “imitation” which chiefly comes from France is in demand; but only a small quantity was imported owing, to the scarcity last year of this article in India

9. *Spices.*—The present demand for black pepper, long pepper, cloves, cinnamon and “Sana” is exceptionally great, 25 per cent. profit being now realized on these spices.

10. *Coral.*—The quantity of coral imported in the last trading season was somewhat less than that during the preceding. In January last, the profits amounted to about 30 per cent.; at present they have decreased to 20 per cent. This decrease is due to the recent order of the Russian Government to prohibit, during the prevalence of the Bubonic Plague, all Indian goods from entering Russian territory. Coral has always found a ready market both in this country and in Ferghana.

11. *Sugar.*—The sugar appreciated in this country is chiefly made at Hushiarpur and appears to be a mixture of English and native preparations. Although this commodity has to compete against Russian sugar, the market for it is still extremely good, a profit of about 35 per cent. being at present realized in Yarkand.

12. *Wool.*—(a) *Unmanufactured.*—*Pashm*—Pashm is likely to be exported in unusually large quantities this summer. This commodity forms a fairly profitable and reliable medium for transferring capital to Kashmir. The quantity, however, will largely depend upon the export of hemp, gold, silver, etc., which can serve a similar purpose.

(b). *Manufactured.*—*Banat.*—The manufactured woollen goods imported from India are chiefly in the form of Board cloth (Banat).

Through the medium of this article, we foster German and French trade more than our own. It is calculated that of the quantity imported last autumn, at least 70 per cent. was of foreign manufacture. The present Yarkand prices offer a profit of about 15 per cent.

Flannel.—On German flannel, which is not in general demand, the profits amount to about 10 per cent.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,

Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs

to the Resident in Kashmir.

YARKAND;

The 16th April 1897.

List of samples of Russian piece-goods with prices current at Kashghar in January 1897.

No	DESCRIPTION.	Length in Russian yard (=28 inches)	Width in Russian yards (=28 inches)		Price in Moscow on 10 months' credit		Wholesale price in Kashghar.		Retail price in Kashghar per Russian yard		Russian Bounty on one pood (lbs 36)		REMARKS.
			Yard	Som.	Roubles	Cop	Roubles	Cop	Roubles	Cop	Roubles	Cop	
1	Chintz	65	...	9	6	50	7	15	...	12	4	20	Colour in demand
2	"	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20
3	"	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20
4	"	60	...	13	5	40	6	...	...	12	3	20
5	"	60	...	8½	8	40	9	60	...	17	3	20	
6	"	60	...	8	9	60	10	80	...	20	3	20	
7	"	40	...	7½	4	80	6	...	...	15	3	20
8	"	50	1	...	12	...	13	...	...	27	3	20
9	"	50	1	...	12	...	13	...	...	27	3	20
10	"	60	...	8	9	...	10	20	...	14	3	20	
11	"	60	...	7½	5	40	6	60	...	12	3	20	
12	"	50	1	...	45	...	50	...	1	10	Nothing	20	
13	"	60	...	6½	5	40	6	50	...	13	3	20	Colour in great demand.
14	White calico	60	...	6½	6	...	7	20	...	13	2	80	
15	Chintz	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20
16	"	30	1	...	9	...	9	60	...	33	3	20	
17	"	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20
18	Shaitan tiri	50	...	8	15	...	16	...	...	34	3	20
19	Red calico	60	...	8	5	40	6	...	...	12	3	20
20	Cloth (Banat)	20	2	...	80	...	90	...	4	50	Nothing	20	
21	"	20	2	...	60	...	65	...	3	60	Nothing	...	Not in demand Probably of German manufacture.
22	Drab	20	...	8	60	...	65	...	3	70	Nothing	20	Colour in great demand
23	Chintz	60	...	6½	6	60	7	80	...	16	3	20	
24	Velvet	30	...	6½	9	...	9	60	...	33	Nothing.	...	
25	Satin	25	...	6½	10	...	10	50	...	45	Nothing.	...	
26	Chintz	60	...	8	6	60	7	20	...	14	3	20	

[illegible]

DATED YARKAND,
The 16th April 1897.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
*Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs
to the Resident in Kashmir.*

List of samples of French, German and Austrian piece-goods imported via India with prices current at Yarkand in April 1897

No	Description	Length in English yards	Width in English feet	Price in Bombay	Wholesale price in Yarkand	Retail price at Yarkand per Russian yard (28 inches)	R a p	REMARKS
		Yards	Feet Inch.	R e p	R a p	R a p	R a p	
91	Banat (German)	16½	3 9	24 0 0	36 0 0	1 13 0	None	Colour much liked
92	Brocade (French)	31½	3 5	40 0 0	54 0 0	1 5 6	.	
93	Atlas Satin (Austrian)	30½	3 5	17 0 0	22 0 0	0 10 0	.	
94	Velvet (German)	23	3 5	34 8 0	50 0 0	1 13 0	...	The colours for velvets liked are dark blue and green
95	" (French)	27¾	3 5	59 0 0	75 0 0	2 4 0	...	
96	"	30¾	3 5	65 8 0	84 8 0	2 4 0	...	
97	Flannel (German)	30	2 0	22 0 0	30 0 0	0 13 0	...	Not in demand.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs
to the Resident in Kashgar

DATED YARKAND;
The 16th April 1897

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896 97 ON THE TRADE, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE
OF KHOPASSAN (PERSIA).

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97
ON THE
TRADE, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE
ON
KHORASSAN.

(PERSIA)

GENERAL REVIEW OF TRADE.

It is impossible to obtain statistical information regarding trade for the whole of Khorassan. Therefore the tables that are appended to this report are confined to imports and exports of the Meshed district only.

The tabular statement at the end of the returns gives totals of the foreign trade of Meshed for the past five years.

It will be observed that the trade of 1893-94 declined by about fifty thousand pounds as compared to the year 1892-93.

The year 1894-95, however, showed an enormous increase, amounting to £96,769 over that of 1893-94.

During that year, though exports to all foreign countries slightly decreased (aggregating about £5,200) an increase of over a hundred thousand pounds took place in the imports. This was accounted for by a decrease of about £13,200 in the Russian imports and an increase of about £113,600 in the British imports from India alone (excluding the value of the articles of English manufacture imported *via* Trebizond, Tabriz and Teheran). This extraordinary increase was attributable to the proposed establishment of a customs cordon along the Russian frontier in Central Asia, in the anticipation of which Indian traders imported the largest possible quantities in order to push their goods across the frontier before the expected exclusion of certain articles of British and Indian manufacture from the Bokharan market took place, and prohibitive dues were imposed on the others.

The new tariff was introduced at the beginning of the year 1895, and consequently the British imports from India decreased by about £112,900 during 1895-96, but an increase having taken place in the Russian imports and a general rise in all the exports, the net decrease in the total trade of the year amounted to about £20,500 only.

The foreign trade of Meshed, however, showed a considerable falling off during the year 1896-97. Notwithstanding an improvement of about £12,200 in the exports, the total of the whole trade was £101,800, or about 24 per cent. less than that of the previous year, as the imports declined by over £114,000. This serious falling off was due to various causes.—

(I) The first and principal of these was the introduction by the Russian Government, on their Trans-Caspian frontier, of the new customs regulations by which all European and Anglo-Indian goods are excluded from the Central Asian markets with the exception of tea, indigo, muslin, spices, Indian shoes, precious stones and coral on which heavy dues are levied.

(II) The second, also very important, was the diversion of the Indian trade in articles admitted into Russian territory from the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route to that *via* Batoum, Baku and Krasnovodsk.

These two causes affected the trade permanently.

Among those which operated temporarily may be mentioned.

(III) The curtailment of the pilgrim traffic to Meshed during the year,

(IV) The closing of the frontiers of Persia against all imports from India, and Afghanistan, and (V) the scarcity of food-stuffs.

These require some explanation.

(III) In the early part of the year 1896-97 (1st May 1896) Nasir-ud-Din Shah, Shah of Persia, was assassinated in his capital at Teheran. This occurrence caused great trepidation throughout Persia and gave rise to the wildest possible rumours. Notwithstanding the facts that the day after the Shah's death his heir-apparent, Muzaffar-ud-Din, was formally enthroned at Tabriz, that his accession was proclaimed throughout the country almost immediately, that all his brothers accepted him as Shah and all the Chiefs and nobles offered their allegiance to him, that the most effective arrangements were made by the then Sadr-i-Azam (Prime Minister) for the preservation of order in the country; and that no trouble was apprehended anywhere, the public were not re-assured of the permanence of peace. The new Shah did not arrive at the capital for some little time, and though no disorder took place with the exception of a few highway robberies in two or three districts, yet during his absence from the capital and for some considerable time after his arrival there the rumours that had gained currency remained afloat. Thus large numbers of people who would otherwise have come on pilgrimage to Meshed alone or with their families and children, being under the impression that the roads were unsafe did not venture to leave their homes. They were about to be re-assured in the latter part of the year when the Sadr-i-Azam was suddenly dismissed. Such an occurrence would have caused no particular excitement in any European country, but in Persia it gave rise to disquieting rumours again, which, though nothing happened to disturb the peace, prevented the intending pilgrims from starting on their journeys. The result was that Meshed was visited by very few pilgrims during the year, and large quantities of goods which would have been purchased and consumed by the pilgrims were not disposed of.

(IV) Towards the end of the year 1896, the news of the outbreak of plague in Bombay was received, and although not a single case had occurred either in Afghanistan or Baluchistan, the Russian Government at once issued orders for the formation of a military cordon against plague along the Russo-Afghan frontier. At the same time they obtained permission from the Shah to send a few Russian doctors with cossack escorts to the Perso-Afghan frontier on the south-east of Khorassan. Under this permission two Russian doctors and 150 Russian cossacks were sent from Merv, and posted along the frontier between Pul-i-Khatun and the salt lake south of Hashtadan.

On the recommendation of the sanitary council at Teheran, the Shah ordered all roads leading into Persia from Afghanistan and Baluchistan to be closed with the exception of the main road from Herat to Meshed, that leading from the direction of Kandahar towards Birjand, Kirman and Yezd, and the one coming from Baluchistan. It was decided that these three roads were to be kept *open*, and that sanitary stations were to be established on them for the examination and disinfection of travellers and goods. In other words, it was not the intention of the sanitary council to stop traffic, but only to establish sanitary posts to enable all passengers and merchandise to enter Persia under quarantine regulations which were to be carried out by Russian doctors. But what actually happened was that all intercourse between Persia and Afghanistan was entirely stopped. Not only were caravans of travellers and goods coming from Afghanistan prevented from entering Persia, but not a single soul was allowed to leave Persian territory, that is to say, the road was entirely closed to travellers and goods, and nothing was allowed to pass either way. Similarly, the road from British Baluchistan to Persia *via* Seistan was also completely closed till after the close of the year under review, and caravans were actually turned back from the frontier after they had travelled about six hundred miles from Quetta. Moreover, large caravans of Indian goods for the Persian new year (21st March 1897), which generally come to Meshed by way of Bandar Abbas, Kirman, Bam, and Narmashir towards the end of the year were stopped on the Kain and Khaf borders at places inside Khorassan, after they had already been travelling in Persian territory for about two months, and not allowed to proceed to their destination. These measures had the effect of putting a stop to the Anglo-Indian trade with Meshed and Khorassan. Free intercourse was still allowed, though by the Russian authorities between Khorassan and Transcaspia. On the road from Meshed to Ashkabad all

travellers and goods were allowed to pass without any detention after medical examination of the travellers and disinfection of Indian tea and indigo.

Again, while all roads from Afghanistan into Persia were closed, no restrictions beyond a three days' quarantine at Takhta Bazar were placed on traffic between Afghanistan and Russian territory on the Herat-Panjdeh road, which was thrown open for all travellers and goods, whether from Afghanistan or India. Thus all Afghan trade was diverted from Persia to Russian territory and the Indian trade with Khorassan was stopped for the time being. The attempt to execute these changes constitutes the principal feature of the year.

(V) The scarcity of food-stuffs in Meshed was also the outcome of the closing of the Herat-Meshed road. Meshed largely depends on Herat for clarified butter, coarse rice, and pulses, important staples of food of the people. As these articles could not be imported owing to the road being closed, their prices rose by 100 to 200 per cent, and there was a tremendous rise in the rates of other articles of daily consumption in consequence, which largely reduced the demand for goods generally.

All the above causes combined with the fact of the market being overstocked on account of unusually large imports of 1894-95, crippled the trade of Meshed during the year, there was no demand for anything, the market was very dull, and little business was done beyond the mere local wants which were reduced to almost nothing. The result was that merchants generally made little or no profits (trade with Russia even not being so profitable as in former years), some lost heavily and became bankrupt, while the business powers of many which were already very limited were further largely curtailed owing to the losses they suffered. In short, the state of the trade and commerce of Meshed during the year 1896-97 was very unsatisfactory, and the situation remains far from encouraging.

Competition between Britain and Russia General remarks.	Great Russian trade in value, but owing to some of the causes explained above the position has now been reversed.
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The Russian imports have steadily improved during the last three years, while British imports have steadily declined.

In order to give an exact idea of the situation it may be mentioned that Russian imports during 1896-97 showed an improvement of 56 per cent. over that of the year before last (1894-95), while British imports (including Chinese tea passing through Bombay in which British capital was employed, but excluding piece-goods imported *via* Constantinople and Tabriz) during 1896-97, as compared with the same year, exhibited, a decline of 71 per cent.

As regards exports, the exports from Meshed to Russian territory during the past year showed an increase of 228 per cent. over those of the year before last, while exports from Meshed to India during 1896-97, though much larger than those of the year before last, decreased by 12 per cent., as compared with the previous year (1895-96).

For information as to the increases and decreases in different articles during the year 1896-97, in comparison with those of the year 1895-96, attention is invited to the remarks under the heads "British imports", "Russian imports", "exports to India," and "exports to Russia."

The most remarkable feature in British imports is the extraordinary decrease which took place during the year under report in tea and indigo, the chief articles of British trade with Central Asia, owing to the opening of the Batoum route by which the bulk of the trade from India now passes towards Transcaspia, Bokhara, and Turkistan, instead of, as formerly, by the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route. This has seriously affected the trade of Meshed.

The commercial importance of Meshed depended, not on its trade with Russia, but on that with India, as Meshed served as a distributing centre for tea, indigo, spices and Indian piece-goods for the Central Asian market.

The exclusion of Indian piece-goods from Bokhara and Turkistan by the new Russian customs regulations, and the diversion of the trade in

tea, indigo, spices, and the few articles of Anglo-Indian manufacture admitted into Russian territory by the Khorassan route, as mentioned above, have entirely divested Meshed of that importance, and dealt such a heavy and lasting blow to its trade, that however much the position may improve, it will never, under present circumstances, be able to recover its former prosperity.

The efforts of the Russian Government to increase their trade by giving subsidies, making roads, establishing Consular agencies in different districts of Khorassan, and affording other facilities to their traders, are being crowned with success. Encouraged by the measures taken by the Russian Government for the purpose of improving trade, Russian merchants are pouring in and starting business in different places throughout the province. They have established centres for the purchase of wool and skins in Turbat-i-Haidari, Turbat-i-Sheik Jam and Birjand, and have opened depôts of sugar, kerosine oil and cotton prints in Meshed and Sabzawar. Their dealings being generally confined to ready money, they avoid losses incidental to the Persian system of transactions on credit for from three to twenty or some times even fifty months. Thus they are pushing on their trade to all parts of Khorassan and even as far south as Seistan in districts far away from the Russian border and near the British frontier where Anglo-Indian goods should command the market. As it is, the latter reach those places, not through any British or Indian merchants, but through village shopkeepers, pilgrims, travellers, or camel-men.

On the other hand, British and Indian traders have no such facilities as those enjoyed by Russian traders. They are handicapped by their goods being conveyed by long, difficult and expensive journeys before they reach Meshed, and having to work under many great disadvantages they are losing ground daily. The Central Asian markets are lost to them, and the local business has dwindled down to insignificance. For the present, the British trade is ruined, and the few Indian merchants in Meshed—afflicted by adverse Russian customs regulations, thwarted by Russian rivals; and disheartened by the cunning and dishonesty of the Persian traders who take every opportunity of defrauding them and evading payment of the full value of the goods purchased by them on long credit, under cover and protection of the strong influence of the priests and the shrine sanctuary which supports them in making their own terms with their creditors, and against which the civil authorities are quite helpless—are winding up their affairs and preparing to return to India, leaving the field to Russian traders.

The opening of the new trade route from Quetta to Meshed *via* Nushki, Seistan and Birjand, described elsewhere, may help British Indian merchants to improve their position later on to some extent, provided Consular protection and other facilities are afforded to them at central points on the road between Seistan and Meshed. At present there is no British Consular Agent either at Nasirabad (Seistan) or at Birjand, though at both places Russian Consular Agents have for some years been posted. In the absence of such British Agents who could protect and give the necessary assistance to traders, the latter are likely to meet with many serious obstacles.

A large quantity of Chinaware cups and bowls especially made for the Bokharan market, in former years used to be exported from Bombay through Meshed to Central Asia, although English glassware, being too good and expensive, has been ousted not only from Central Asia, but from Khorassan as well since 1890.

China and Glassware. Chinaware cups and bowls however continued to be exported to Bokhara through Meshed till the beginning of 1895, when, owing to the introduction of the Russian tariff, the trade with Bokhara ceased altogether.

Russian china and glassware, being cheaper and of fancy patterns, are more suitable to the Persian taste. Consequently they have assumed complete command of the market and have driven out English and all other European manufactures. Some china and glassware, chiefly of Austrian manufacture, is still imported to Meshed *via* Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran, but the following

figures will show how Russian imports have increased and British and all others decreased during the past three years —

Imports and china and glassware.

YEAR	British <i>via</i> Bombay and Bandar Abbas	Austrian, Ger- man, etc., <i>via</i> Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran	Total British and all other European manufactures	Russian
	£	£	£	£
1894-95	616	407	1,023	3,363
1895-96	244	1,272	1,516	3,749
1896-97	104	575	679	9,147

The imports of Russian cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods have nearly doubled during the year 1896-97 as compared with the two previous years, but, taking the trade as a whole, the goods of other countries far outbalance those of Russian manufacture. However, owing to dearness of provisions prevailing in Meshed and the decreased demand in consequence, the imports have considerably declined during the past two years, as will be seen from the under-mentioned figures.—

Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods.

YEAR	English, German, French, Austrian and Swiss	Russian
	£	£
1894-95	4,426	337
1895-96	3,530	305
1896-97	1,645	600

No articles of British or Indian manufacture are imported from Bombay; all those that find their way into the market come by Constantinople, Tabriz and Teheran. Great Britain supplies no haberdashery or fancy goods, its imports being confined to cutlery only. Penknives and other articles of steel manufactured in England are highly appreciated. They are preferred by Persians to any others, and continue to command the market, though German articles also find a sale. Unfortunately the genuineness of a large proportion of the articles sold here bearing English names and marks appears to be doubtful. A few samples are forwarded with this report, the examination of which may be of interest.

The haberdashery and fancy goods are of Austrian, German and French manufacture, and the first-named country supplies the bulk of them, with the exception of cheap watches, which are of Swiss make, but it is impossible to give details of figures under the different heads.

At present there is no competition between Russian sugar and sugar of Indian and French manufacture in Khorassan sugar, and the only article procurable in the market is that imported from Russia.

A sugar factory was recently started at Teheran, but the manufacturers cannot afford to undersell Russian sugar as yet, and have so far sent none to Meshed. Therefore Russian sugar holds complete command of the market.

India does not produce sugar sufficient for its own requirements, and the bounty which is still given by the Russian Government to Russian exporters enables them to sell sugar much cheaper in Persia than in Russia or Central Asia, and also to lower their price whenever Indian or French sugar happens to find its way into the market to such an extent that the loss suffered by the importers of Indian or Mauritius sugar from Bombay prevents them from carrying on the trade.

Some Mauritius sugar was imported from Bombay to Meshed during 1892-93, and a small quantity the following year, but the trade has died out since, and there is no hope of its restoration unless Indian merchants can import sugar by the new Nushki-Seistan route at a cost low enough to enable them to sell it at about the price which Russian sugar generally obtains in Meshed, *viz.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ krans per Tabriz *man* of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or about $3\frac{1}{3}$ *d* per lb.

Owing to the closing of the Meshed Herat road towards the end of the year 1896-97, which raised the price of Russian sugar in Herat from 6 to 14 krans per Tabriz *man* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ *d* per lb.), some Mauritius sugar was imported from India to Herat *via* Kandahar, and despite the high duty it was sold at a good profit at 8 krans per Tabriz *man*, about 6 *d*. per lb.

The principal articles of import in which Anglo-Indian manufacturers might continue to compete with Russia in Khorassan are cotton yarn and twist and piece-goods consisting of sheetings, shirting, cretonnes, Turkey reds, and cotton prints.

Though Russia has begun to supply the Central Asian market with cotton yarn and twist, its efforts to compete with Great Britain in the Meshed market have failed. During the year 1895-96, £616 worth of Russian cotton yarn and twist was imported into Meshed, but during 1896-97, the import fell to £64 only, as there was no demand for it. Though British cotton yarn and twist still hold command in Meshed, the loss of the Central Asian market, which used to consume a large quantity, and the dulness of business have enormously reduced the imports during the past three years. The totals of imports are —

YEAR.	From India <i>via</i> Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	From England <i>via</i> Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran.	Total.
	£	£	£
1894-95	17,296	...	17,296
1895-96	7,050	1,160	8,210
1896-97	4,590	210	4,800

The total imports of British and Russian piece-goods to Meshed during the past three years are given below:—

YEAR.	Russian piece-goods of all sorts	British piece- goods of all sorts imported <i>via</i> Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	Piece-goods of all sorts, chiefly British, but including a small proportion of cotton prints and silk from Italy, France, etc., imported <i>via</i> Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran.	Total British and other piece-goods.	British piece- goods that passed on to Russian territory.
	£	£	£	£	£
1894-95	17,078	20,030	9,349	29,379	13,325
1895-96	22,627	18,923	11,830	30,753	<i>Nil.</i>
1896-97	22,398	14,931	9,492	24,423	190

These figures show that British and other imports, which were about 72 per cent more than Russian imports during 1894-95, were only about 9 per cent higher than the latter during 1896-97, that is to say, they declined by 63 per cent., as compared with the Russian imports, while the latter rose by the same percentage comparatively.

Independently of each other, the Russian imports during 1896-97 improved by 31 per cent. over those of 1894-95, while British and other imports during 1896-97 decreased by 18 per cent. in comparison with those of 1894-95.

The Russian customs regulations are responsible for the increase in the Russian imports and the decrease in the British imports.

During the year 1894-95, £13,325 worth of British and Indian piece-goods passed on to Russian territory before the introduction of the new customs tariff in January 1895, but since then nothing of British or Indian manufacture has been allowed to pass through the Russian custom house, and the only article of British manufacture imported to Russian territory through Meshed was £190 worth of Muslin in 1896-97. The Russians have not succeeded in manufacturing Muslin yet, and the requirements of the Central Asian market are still supplied by the British article, which is now imported into Central Asia direct from Bombay *via* Batoum.

The British and Indian manufacturers have so far had the monopoly of the sale of shirtings and sheetings. However, a competition has set in now, as the Russians have also begun to export these articles. By means of the new customs regulations, the Russians have managed to drive out Anglo-Indian shirtings and sheetings from Bokhara, where there was a large demand for them; but they have not yet been able to have their own way in Meshed, as Russian articles, though cheaper, are very inferior in quality, and are consequently not appreciated.

The demand for English cretonnes and Turkey reds is decreasing daily, as the Russian articles, being more suited in colour and quality to the Persian taste, find a readier sale.

There has been a hard struggle in Meshed during the past ten years between British and Russian cotton prints, the chief articles of foreign piece-goods largely consumed and in great demand throughout Persia, and it is beyond doubt that the Russians have got the best of it.

Though large quantities of English cotton prints were imported to Meshed from India *via* Bandar Abbas and from England *via* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran during the past three years, still they were less than those imported in previous years, and the import of Russian cotton prints increased. Therefore, if nothing is done to improve the condition of the former, they will before long be driven out of the market altogether, as many other articles of English manufacture have been.

Large consignments of British cotton prints imported during the past three years are lying unsold, and traders are now selling them at a heavy loss to clear off their stock.

The Russian Government grants a bounty of from R. 1—50-C to R. 1—75-C. (about 1½-D. to 1¾-D. per lb) on all Russian cotton prints imported into Persia.

This bounty or premium covers the amount of the duty imposed on raw cotton imported into Russia from Persia, where its cultivation is being encouraged by Russian agents by every possible means. This has enabled the Russian manufacturers to nearly kill the British trade in cotton prints.

Formerly English chintzes were in great demand owing to their superior quality, but the Russian manufacturers, having obtained specimens of the articles liked by the people and having ascertained the wants and tastes of the wearers through trustworthy commercial agents, have greatly improved their cotton prints in material, patterns, and colours, and the new Russian chintzes which reached Meshed during the year 1896-97 are highly appreciated.

Ten samples of these have been obtained, and are forwarded with this report. They will, it is hoped, give the British manufacturers an idea of the colours and patterns that suit the Persian taste

Eight samples of English chintzes with which the Meshed market is now choked, are also forwarded to enable a comparison to be made between the two. The Manchester manufacturers may take note that there is no demand for English chintzes of the patterns forwarded herewith, as the people greatly prefer the new Russian kinds, and hence the stock of English chintzes is being sold at a large discount.

Russian cotton prints are sold in Meshed for ready money through Armenian traders, who are Agents of the Moscow manufacturers and deal with them direct

On the other hand, English cotton prints, whether imported direct from England by the Black Sea route, or from Bombay *via* Bandar Abbas and Yezd, change hands at several places on the road before they reach Meshed. They are sold by each party on long credit, and every dealer being anxious to make as much profit as possible, the price is enhanced considerably before the goods reach the market. Otherwise English cotton prints, if made of colours and patterns suitable to Persian taste, can hold their own against those of Russian manufacture, and be sold at the same price with reasonable profit, especially now that the new trade route *via* Nushki and Seistan is expected to cheapen the cost of carriage a good deal. But British manufacturers cannot compete with Russia in this, the most important article of trade, unless they arrange to open a central depôt at Karachi or Quetta with a branch at Meshed having wholesale and retail departments in charge of a European Agent assisted by Indian Muhammadans belonging to the Khoja or some other business community. This plan is well worth their consideration, as there is already a considerable demand in cotton prints, and it is likely to increase, as natives of villages who formerly used to make their clothes of coarse country cloth dyed with indigo, or of country prints, have commenced to wear European cotton prints instead.

There is not much opening for British trade in Khorassan, but the trade in cotton prints is capable of great development.

Opening for British trade in
Khorassan

The only European business house in Meshed at present is a branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia, which is an English institution, but one or two other European business firms might be established with advantage, as there is not a single native business man or merchant at Meshed fit to act as an agent to a European firm.

Under the head of temperature in this report will be found some information regarding the climate of Meshed.

The town of Meshed is situated at an elevation of 3,100 feet from sea level, and its pleasant climate is well suited to Europeans. A large number of houses have recently been built in the town by Persians and Turks which are suitable for European residences. Though the European society is very limited, yet a European business man will find life quite tolerable.

Meshed is a fanatical town, but there is no particular hostile feeling among the populace against Europeans. The Russian Armenian traders, who are all Christians, carry on their business in peace just like Mussalman traders, and no one interferes with them. On the contrary, they and the members of the Imperial Bank of Persia are treated with respect by the natives.

Tea and indigo are by far the most important articles of trade which might continue to be exported to Meshed for its local requirements, and even for the Central Asian market.

Revival of Indian trade with
Central Asia.

Indigo cannot be produced in Russia, and the Indian manufacturers have no fear of Russian competition in this article, but cotton prints which are now generally worn by the people in Persia and Central Asia have reduced the requirements.

Indigo.

It is even whispered in Native circles in Meshed that the Russian Government intend to force an increased use of Russian cotton prints on the people of Central Asia by forbidding the import of indigo into Russian territory, but what truth there is in this rumour it is impossible to say at present, as Russian manufacturers of cotton prints can hardly do away with the use of indigo altogether.

Despite the increased use of cotton prints indigo is likely to continue to be consumed in considerable quantities in Persia if not in Central Asia, and the Anglo-Indian manufacturers might still hope to maintain the trade to a reasonable extent. But the quality of the Sind indigo chiefly exported to Persia, is very inferior, while a superior quality, though not the best at a moderate price, is required for the Persian market.

During the year 1896-97 the price of indigo was much lower than usual as the market was overstocked.

Full particulars were given in last year's report about the relative value of Chinese and Indian teas exported to Persia and Central Asia; and the differences in the figures of imports during the year 1896-97, as compared with those of previous years, are explained under the head of British imports. However, it is necessary here to make a few general remarks on the subject to bring the situation up to date.

Russia has begun to cultivate tea in the Batoum district with some success, and native report says that the Russian manufacturer there has undertaken to produce tea in a few years sufficient for the requirements of the whole of the Central Asian market, but this report requires confirmation, and it is much doubted whether the Russian manufacturer will be able to compete with the Anglo-Indian planters for a long time to come. Therefore, it is believed that the Anglo-Indian manufacturers have still an opportunity to improve their black tea trade with Persia and to revive their green tea trade with Central Asia by carefully studying the existing state of affairs.

It has been mentioned above that the bulk of the tea trade for Central Asia now passes *via* Batoum.

The reason why a greater quantity than was expected, after the opening of the Batoum route, was imported by Bandar Abbas was that a considerable quantity of tea was smuggled across the frontier. But the Russian Government having taken stringent measures to guard against this by adding four superior officers to the existing staff of frontier guards for watching the border, and having authorised the men of the corps of military frontier guards to use their arms against smugglers and persons violating the frontiers in Central Asia, and even to pursue the fugitives across the border and fire upon them, the practice of smuggling has nearly been put a stop to altogether. Therefore a further reduction is likely to take place in the imports to Meshed.

How much green tea went from Bombay to Central Asia direct by the Batoum route during the year under report, it is impossible to say, as this Consulate has no information from India on this subject.

A respectable Persian trader in Bokhara, writing to a forwarding Agent at Meshed in December 1896, reported that the Russians were trying to deprive Bombay of the trade in Chinese green tea. He stated that the head of an important Russian firm had visited Bokhara towards the middle of December 1896, and advised the tea merchants there to buy their tea in China through Russian agents who had already been sent there. He offered to make large advances of money to the Peshawar merchants trading in Bokhara, and told them that tea purchased in China and imported direct *via* Batoum would cost in Bokhara at least two or three annas (about $1\frac{7}{8}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{16}d.$) per lb. less than that imported through Bombay. But the Peshawar merchants, being representatives of Indian firms, gave evasive answers and made no response.

The writer stated further that four and five of the large Russian firms had established permanent agencies in China, and purchased and exported direct from there to Central Asia about 20,000 chests of green tea.

Whether these figures are correct or not (they are probably exaggerated) the report is confirmed in so far that the Russian merchants in Bokhara and Turkistan have made arrangements to make purchases in China and to ship the consignments direct to Batoum.

This must result in great loss to India, which profited considerably by importing the article from China and then re-exporting it to Central Asia.

It is understood that the Russian merchants have been, and are, trying to take the tea trade out of the hands of the Indian traders, who have up to this time, been the chief importers; but that they have not succeeded yet, as the Indian traders, though they have not the monopoly of the trade now owing to Russian rivals having entered the field, continue to hold their own against them, and to import tea. The Indian traders in Bokhara make their purchases in Bombay and despatch the tea *via* Batoum now, but owing to the Bokharan market being overstocked, they made very little profits during the year.

The consignments of tea take 36 to 50 days to reach Bokhara from Bombay *via* Batoum. Though this time is much shorter than that occupied by the Persian route and the cost of carriage cheaper, the Batoum route is said to be rather unpopular with the Indian traders, because they have to pay the customs-duty in cash at Ashkabad or Bokhara immediately on the arrival of the goods there.

On the other hand, when they imported tea through Persia, it passed through the hands of Persian forwarding agents, who paid the dues and clearing and transport charges (though perhaps not from their own pockets, but from other Indian traders' money) and recovered the same from the consignees afterwards without requiring any advances.

This arrangement, the Indian traders assert, was very convenient to them.

For this reason, and in order to avoid several other difficulties and vexations which they have to encounter in dealing with the Russian customs officials, the Indian traders are making careful enquiries about the new trade route *via* Nushki and Seistan, which, some of them say, might suit them better than the Batoum route.

The Indian tea traders residing in Bokhara, who are natives of the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and other districts of the Punjab, do not care to have any dealings with China, and prefer to make their purchases near their homes in India, which is most convenient to them. Therefore, the Anglo-Indian tea planters in Kumaon, Dera Dun, and Kangra might well try to secure their custom again, and restore to its former position the green tea trade, the whole of which was in their own hands twenty years ago. In spite of the Russians trying to compete with them in importing Chinese green tea they might be able to beat them, as they can place on the market a tea of better flavour cheaper than the article imported from China, especially now that they will have no Afghan taxes to pay by the new Seistan route. But in order to succeed in this attempt they must not wait for the Peshawar and other traders to go to their gardens to obtain the tea, as they used to do before, they must exert themselves a little and search for the purchasers through European Agents in Amritsar, Karachi or Quetta. Thus they might be able to assume command of the Central Asian market again, and at the same time place a considerable quantity of Indian black tea of medium quality in the Seistan and Khorassan markets, and perhaps other places also in Persia.

It was mentioned in last year's trade report in connection with Indian tea that a respectable retired pensioner in Meshed was going to receive small consignments of pure tea from two or three firms, and try what he could do with them.

It may be interesting to Indian tea manufacturers to know the result.

The pensioner in question received from an Indian Tea Company, through their forwarding agents at Karachi, a trial consignment of five cases of black tea and five cases of green tea manufactured in India, each case containing 54lb.

The consignment consisted of the following teas —

Black tea—

Orange Pekoe	1 case, containing	54 lbs.
Pekoe	2 cases	108 „
Pekoe Sauchang	2 cases	108 „

Green tea—

Young Hyson	1 case, containing	54 lbs.
Hyson	2 cases	108 „
Gun powder	2 cases	108 „

The consignment was despatched from Karachi to Bandar Abbas on the 25th May and arrived at Meshed in November 1896. The pensioner was informed by the forwarding agents that the tea company who had sent the teas expected to realize certain prices which included all expenses to Bandar Abbas, and that the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty payable at Bandar Abbas, and the carriage and expenses to Meshed were to be added to the rates quoted, in order to arrive at the prices at which the tea might be sold at Meshed.

These prices for tea delivered at Bandar Abbas, and the expenses from Bandar to Meshed, as reported by the pensioner in question, are given in the following table —

DESCRIPTION OF TEA	Price per lb for tea delivered at Bandar Abbas.		Carriage and other expenses from Bandar Abbas to Meshed per lb		Cost of tea per lb delivered at Meshed.	
	R a. p	£ s. d	R a. p.	£ s d	R a. p	£ s. d
<i>Black tea.</i>						
Orange Pekoe .	1 0 0	0 1 3 $\frac{7}{16}$	0 3 4	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 4	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{16}$
Pekoe .	0 13 6	0 1 1	0 3 4	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 10	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pekoe Sauchang	0 11 0	0 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 4	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 14 4	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Green tea</i>						
Young Hyson .	1 5 0	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 4	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 4	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hyson .	1 1 0	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 4	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 4	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gunpowder .	0 12 6	0 1 0	0 3 4	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 15 10	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

According to the British pensioner's report the black tea was sold with great difficulty at the prices at which it was delivered at Meshed.

The green tea could not be sold for ready cash at cost prices, which were much higher than market rates. Therefore, the young Hyson was sold at three months' credit, and Hyson at five months' credit, while gunpowder is still lying unsold.

These results are unsatisfactory and may not be encouraging to Indian tea manufacturers, but they will not perhaps be disappointed when it is pointed out to them that, owing to the Bokharan and Meshed markets being overstocked by large importations in 1894, in anticipation of the introduction of the new Russian tariff, prices have fallen considerably and may improve again when the stock in hand is cleared off, also that the cost of carriage by the new Nushki-Seistan route may be less than that by the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route. Besides this it should be noted that the trial consignment was too good for the Meshed market, that the prices quoted were said to be above the mark, and that there was no demand for it; but that pure teas of a medium quality and moderate prices might be sold better.

The same company despatched a second trial consignment of black and green tea of a cheaper quality to the Indian pensioner in question, but this consignment has not arrived as yet, and the result remains to be seen.

Were a European Persian-speaking commercial agent deputed by the Indian tea companies collectively to travel in the country, to study Persian tastes, and ascertain the quality of the tea that may be in demand and then to advise them to manufacture suitable tea, especially for the Persian market and make arrangements for its direct export and sale through a central

depôt in charge of a European or a trustworthy Indian agent, the Indian tea trade with Khorassan might be expended to a large extent even now.

Trad. routes — The routes by which British and Indian goods are imported to Meshed have been fully described in previous reports

Most of the tea, piece-goods, and other British imports from India to Meshed have come through the Persian Gulf and generally taken the following route of late —

NAMES OF PLACES	Distance in miles	Number of marches
Bandar Abbas	.	.
Saidabad	265	11
Kirman	114	5
Naiband	180	11
Birjand	130	5
Kain	63	3
Turbat-i-Haidari	137	7
Meshed	77	4
TOTAL	966	46 averaging 21 miles each

This road is 966 miles in length, and can be traversed in 46 marches of 21 miles each, but camels take from 75 to 90 days, and consignments are often delayed in transit for a long time owing to—

- (1) difficulties with the customs official at the port,
- (2) laziness of forwarding agents,
- (3) transport not being procurable always at Bandar Abbas or Kirman,
- (4) unsatisfactory arrangements with the carriers,
- (5) the goods changing hands three times, *en route*,
- (6) Delays in getting fresh transport, and
- (7) interferences and unjust demands of customs officials at intermediate stations.

With a view to removing all these obstacles which traders have to contend with on this and all other roads to Khorassan, A new direct and easy trade route between India and Eastern Persia. and in order to improve British trade, the Government of India made arrangements in December 1896 to open a new direct and easy trade route between India and Eastern Persia. This route starts from Quetta and passes as follows:—

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in miles	Number of marches
Quetta	.	.
Nushki	80	4
Dalbandin	110	5
Amir Chas	184	8
Koh-i-Malik Siah	134	7
Sekoha	76	4
Nasirabad (Seistan)	21	1
Bandan	50	3
Neh	45	2
Birjand	115	5
Kain	63	3
Turbat-i-Haidari	137	7
Meshed	77	4
TOTAL	1,092	53 averaging 20½ miles each.

The distance from Quetta to Meshed is 1,092 miles or 53 stages, averaging $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles each.

Under the orders of the Government of India wells have been dug at convenient intervals, and levy posts established at different stages all along the road to secure the safety of caravans and to facilitate their traffic through the desert tracts.

As the new route passes entirely through territory which is under British control as far as the border of Seistan, the caravans have no fear of the imposition of heavy dues by Afghan officials. Camel grazing and wood are procurable at every stage and grass at most, while arrangements are being made for the provision of grain also. Cheap camel transport is available at Quetta, in Seistan, and at other places on the road. Although the distance is 126 miles longer than that of the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route, yet the journey would only occupy about two months (including halts) instead of at least 75 days or three months taken by camels by the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route. Besides this the sea voyage from Karachi to Bandar Abbas would be avoided, as well as the obstacles, troubles, and inconveniences mentioned above, which are often experienced on the Bandar Abbas-Kirman road. With proper forwarding Agents at Quetta and carriers engaged for the whole journey, which could be easily arranged, the goods would come from Quetta to Meshed without changing hands or delay in transit, as there are no towns on the road, and no customs officials to interfere with caravans.

The customs official on the Seistan frontier would give passes free of charge to the carriers and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty would be paid at Meshed.

The road is already showing signs of becoming very popular, and is likely to expand British Indian trade with Seistan and Khorassan to a great extent.

As the Peshawar tea merchants residing at Bokhara are taking great interest in it and might decide to import their tea from India to Bokhara by this route instead of the Batoum route, there is probably a great future in store for it.

The total value of British imports into Meshed from India *via* Bombay and Bandar Abbas during the year 1896-97 amounted to £89,547 only.

British imports

This represents a falling off of £109,620 in the figures for the year under report, as compared with those of the year before.

These figures do not include goods imported *via* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran, which are mentioned separately.

The value of green tea imported into Meshed during the year 1894-95 amounted to £222,318. During the following year, at the beginning of which the Batoum route was opened and the trade diverted from Bandar Abbas to that route, it fell to £57,729, while during the year 1896-97 there was a further fall, the figures being £43,145 only, or £14,584 less than those of last year.

Green tea.

Of the total amount imported during 1896-97, £41,550 passed on to Russian territory.

During 1895 there was an increase in the import of black tea of £13,839 over that of the previous year (1894), but during the year under report the amount fell from £38,030 in 1895 to £10,865, which shows a falling off of £27,165.

Black tea.

Of £10,865 only, £780 worth passed on to Russian territory, as the Bokharan market was overstocked.

Besides the above teas, £7,545 worth of tea was also imported, the colour of which is not specified in the returns. Some of it was black and some green tea manufactured in India.

There was a marked decrease in the import of indigo amounting to £19,057. Out of the amount imported, £3,428 during 1896-97, against £22,485 in the previous year, only £180 worth passed on to Russian territory. The fall is due to the diversion of the Central Asian trade from the Bandar Abbas to the Batoum route, as mentioned above.

Indigo.

For the same reason there was a falling of £2,680 in the import of spices,
 Spices, Muslin, of £875 in that of muslin, and of £539 in that of
 Drugs drugs.

The other chief decreases in the import trade occurred under the following heads.

Sheetings. Sheetings to the value of £2,793.

Long Cloth Long cloth, bleached, to the value of £2,396.

Long cloth, unbleached, to the value of £2,351.

Cotton yarn Cotton yarn to the value of £2,460.

These decreases are accounted for partly by the exclusion of the goods of this class from the Central Asian markets and partly by the slackness of trade in Meshed.

The import of cotton prints declined slightly to the extent of £345 only, while a considerable increase (£4,862) took place in the import of other piece-goods, the total value of imports under that head being £7,290 against £2,432 in the previous year, but this does not mean that the demand increased as most of the articles remained in stock.

Cotton prints
Other Piece-goods

There was an increase of £1,677 in the import of copper sheets, also as the amount rose from £910 in 1895 to £2,527 during the year under report.

Copper sheets

A decrease of £830 occurred in the import of Persian books printed in Bombay. This is attributed to the considerable rise in the price of food stuffs, on account of which the demand for books decreased to a great extent.

Books

£400 worth of coral was imported during 1895-96, but none at all during 1896-97. The reason is that it is now exported direct from Bombay to Central Asia by the Batoum route instead of the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route.

Coral

The decreases during the year under report in the import of other articles, such as tin, chinaware, preserved ginger, etc., are not of any importance.

The Russian imports into Meshed during the year 1896-97, on the whole, show an increase of £5,618 over those of the previous year.

Russian imports

The value of loaf and crystallized sugar imported from Russian territory into Meshed rose from £35,435 in 1895-96 to £45,824 in 1896-97, showing an important increase, amounting to £10,389, which is attributable to the bounty given to exporters by the Russian Government and the increased demand.

Sugar.

The import of glass and chinaware also rose from £3,749 in 1895-96 to £1,947 in 1896-97, and that of sack-cloth from £182 to £1,401, showing an enormous increase of £5,398 in the former and of £1,219 in the latter.

Glass and chinaware.
Sack-cloth

The imports of piece-goods and iron materials remained stationary, being about the same as in the previous year.

Piece-goods.
Iron materials.

The value of candles imported during the year, as compared to the year before, declined by £1,462; that of kerosine oil by £4,148; and that of matches by £2,669.

Candles
Kerosine oil.
Matches

The reason of these decreases was that the Ashkabad-Meshed road, by which almost all Russian goods are now imported, was blocked up by snow, in consequence of which large consignments of different articles, especially of kerosine oil, could not come on before the close of the year.

The decreases in other imports were not important, except in paper, which declined from £1,115 to £390; and vitriol which decreased from £1,581 to £440, showing a falling off, during the year, of £725 and £1,141 respectively.

Paper.

Under the imports from Merv and Bokhara, though an improvement took place in hides, the imports of carpets and camel-hair cloth declined, while no silk was imported at all. The total falling off under these imports amounted to £1,148, or nearly 40 per cent.

The cause of his decline was dearness of provisions in Meshed, and a reduced demand of the articles in question, in consequence.

The imports *via* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran amounted to £24,166 in 1895-96, but in 1896-97 they declined by £4,426, the amount being only £19,740, of which about £11,700 represented the value of English goods.

These imports consist of articles of English, French, German, Austrian, and Swiss manufacture.

The piece-goods and cotton yarn and twist are chiefly English, and these showed a falling off of £2,338 and £950 respectively, the value of the piece-goods imported being £9,492 against £11,830, and that of cotton yarn and twist only £210 against £1,160 in the previous year.

The import of broad cloth which is of German, Austrian, French and English manufacture increased during the year by £1,786.

The cloths imported were of common, thin and inferior quality, and included no serges, tweeds, or superfine cloth.

The proportion of English cloth was small, because English cloth being too good and expensive, does not find much sale in Meshed. There is a large demand here in blue broad cloth, which is generally worn by all middle and lower classes, but only a cheap article being required, Russia supplies the most of it.

The import of China and glassware which is chiefly of Austrian and French manufacture decreased by £697, and there was a falling off of £1,885 in the import of cutlery, watches, and fancy goods, which are of English, German, French, Austrian and Swiss manufacture.

During 1895-96, £708 worth of English long cloth arrived, but none was imported during the year 1896-97.

All these decreases were the result of slackness of trade.

The imports from Afghanistan into Meshed during the year 1896-97 were reduced from £11,859 to £6,206, or about one-half owing to the closing of the road towards the end of the year, on the plea of the protection of Khorassan against the spread of plague to it from India through Afghanistan.

The chief decreases were under the heads of postins, barack (coarse woollen cloth), and sheep and lamb skins, large quantities of which are generally imported about the time the road was closed.

The most important article of export from Meshed towards India is opium.

Exports to India. Opium. It is chiefly intended for the Chinese market, where it is in great demand.

Opium being one of the most profitable articles of commerce at present, its cultivation is steadily increasing in the province, but the trade is in the hands of a few Persian merchants.

During the year 1896-97, the crop suffered from excessive rains, which fell just at the time when the juice was being extracted from the plants. Therefore the output was much below the average, and the opium turned out was not of the best quality.

Owing to a fall in the price in China, the merchants withheld their stock. Consequently a marked decrease amounting to £5,584 took place in the export of opium during the year, and although the exports of wool, pistachios, and

Wool. Pistachios, Turquoises. turquoises increased, yet there was still a falling off of £2,588 in the exports to India, the total being £19,681 against £22,269 in the previous year.

Horses once formed an important part of the export trade from Khorassan to India, and it was believed in some quarters that the opening out of the new route between Quetta and Meshed *via* Nushki and Seistan might foster this trade, Meshed being considered to be a good market for horses suitable for native Indian cavalry remounts.

Large numbers of horses formerly used to be exported from this province to India through Afghanistan, and by the Persian Gulf, but gradually the trade declined. This decline was attributed by some buyers in India to the prohibitive taxes levied by the Amir in Afghanistan through which country passed the shortest route to India from Khorassan, but this was not the real cause. The fact was that the supply of horses ran out in Khorassan.

In 1891 a Persian horse-dealer took down a batch of 65 horses, 75 mares and 60 mules from Meshed to Quetta through Seistan, but more than half of these animals were purchased by him in Herat and Merv, the rest being bought with difficulty from Meshed and the surrounding districts.

In 1895 an Indian pensioner from Hyderabad (Deccan) exported about 80 mares of an inferior class from Khorassan to Bombay *via* Bandar Abbas, with the exception of these no other animals in any numbers have been exported since 1891.

With regard to mules it may be mentioned that Khorassan is not a mule breeding province and most of the mules in use here come from Ispahan and the southern districts of Persia. Sometimes muleteers coming with caravans of pilgrims who run short of funds after a long stay in Meshed, are willing to dispose of their animals, but these cannot be purchased for the Indian market, as the export of mules from Persia is prohibited by the Persian Government since the year 1894.

Dealers from India may still be able to buy a small number of mares and horses, but only of a very inferior stamp to that required by the Indian cavalry and they would, besides, have to pay double prices as a horse which could be got for 25 tumans (Rs. 76, or £5) a few years ago cannot now be purchased for less than 50 tumans (Rs. 152, or £10).

The real truth is that horses are not procurable in Khorassan at present in numbers sufficient to establish an annual trade with India. In former times a large number of horsemen had to be kept up in the country for checking Turkoman raids which were of frequent occurrence, but the occupation of Akhal by Russia in 1881 and of other Turkoman districts later on, put a stop to all raiding. This did away with the necessity, for the employment of horsemen, and carriages having been brought into use by wealthy Persians in which smaller and lighter animals than those required for riding are used, the result was that the demand ceased, consequently the people disposed of the breeding mares, gave up breeding and occupied themselves with other more profitable pursuits. What animals were left in the country were brought up and exported by dealers, and the stock is now exhausted. For these reasons the trade has died out, and there are small hopes of its revival.

Export from Meshed to Russia during the year 1896-97 showed a considerable increase amounting to £12,431, the figures being £80,320 against only £67,889 in the previous year.

This increase is chiefly made up by the rise in the rapidly increasing export of wool, which went up from £8,119 to £15,467, and that of sheep and lamb skins, for the reasons explained below.

At the beginning of the year 1896-97 the tanners, shoe-makers and saddlers of Meshed complained to the Persian Government that on account of large exports of skins to Russian territory, their business has suffered to such an extent that they were unable to pay their taxes. In order to remedy their grievances and to improve the industries, and with a view to preserve lambs which were killed in large numbers in order to export their skins, the consequence being a scarcity of sheep and a considerable rise in the price of milk, clarified butter

and mutton, the Persian Government first issued orders directing the levying of a prohibitive tax of a Tuman (4s.) each on all lamb skins exported, but afterwards prohibited their export altogether with effect from the 14th July 1896.

The prohibition was enforced to a certain extent by the local customs authorities. In December 1896, it was represented to the Persian Government that foreign subjects had a large stock of sheep and goat skins in hand, which they had purchased before the prohibition was made known to them. Thereupon the Persian Government permitted all foreign subjects to export the stock which they had already purchased. This gave an opportunity to all traders in skins to export as many as they possibly could. Later on the Persian Government prohibited the export of sheep and goat skins with effect from 1st March 1897, but the prohibition was, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of Khorassan, confined to the town of Meshed only, and it was decided to allow the export to be continued from the country and district, in fact from all places outside the town of Meshed. As most of the skins are brought to the town of Meshed from outside, and as those inside the town can easily be taken outside by the dealers and quietly disposed of to the exporters, this prohibition was quite useless, and the export went on more than ever, accordingly, the value of lamb, sheep and goat skins exported to Russian territory during the year 1896-97, amounted to £12,902 instead of £8,608 only in the year before, exhibiting an increase of £4,294.

The outturn of cotton during the year under report being much less than that of the year before on account of a partial failure of the crops, only £567 worth of cotton was exported instead of £1,153 in the previous year, but the decrease was more than balanced by an increase in the export of country cloth and prints.

Owing to a decrease in the demand in Russia and Turkey to which shawls, Shawls, carpets, and miscellaneous articles of Persian manufacture are chiefly exported from Meshed *via* Ashkabad, the exports of these articles declined by £2,845, £3,586, and £1,086, respectively, but the loss was made up by a corresponding increase in the export of turquoises.

Small unimportant decreases took place during the year in the export of certain articles such as dried fruits, tobacco, etc., but they were covered by the increases noted above.

There was an increase of £1,471 during the year in the exports to Afghanistan in shawls and miscellaneous articles.

The value of foreign goods which passed through Meshed to Afghanistan rose by £934.

Foreign goods which passed through Meshed to Afghanistan

This increase was accounted for by the export of £580 worth of Indian green tea, none of which was exported through Meshed, the year before an increase of £1,291 in the export of piece-goods chiefly of Russian manufacture, a decrease of £680 in the export of Russian sugar, and small decreases in the export of other articles such as iron manufactures, candles, kerosine oil, etc.

The average rates of exchange between the Persian currency and £ sterling during the year 1896-97 were as follows:—

Exchange.
Persian currency and £ sterling

For the quarter ending.	Per £ sterling,
	Krans.
June 15th, 1896	49½
September 15th, 1896	48½
December 15th, 1896	49½
March 15th, 1897	50

These rates give an average for the whole year of krans $49\frac{1}{3}$. Therefore, the value of all imports and exports shown in the returns accompanying this report has been converted from Persian currency into £ sterling at the round figure of 50 krans per £ sterling.

As all calculations in the returns for the year 1895-96 were also made at the same rate, the work of comparison of the totals of imports and exports with those of the previous year is greatly facilitated.

The average rate of exchange between the Persian and Indian currencies for the year was $313\frac{1}{4}$ krans per 100 rupees.

This rate is based on the following quarterly averages.—

For the quarter ending	Per Rs 100
	Krans
June 15th, 1896	315
September 15th, 1896	305
December 15th, 1896	303
March 15th, 1897	320

The Imperial Bank of Persia, the only European banking firm in Meshed having monetary transactions with foreign countries, sold during the year 1896, large amounts of £ sterling at rates varying from $48\frac{1}{2}$ to $51\frac{1}{2}$ krans per £ to their own branches, who made profits on their rates. They also found cover for their sales to some extent in Merv in Transcaspia, but hardly disposed of any bills in Meshed.

Partly for want of banking facilities, but chiefly owing to the absence of direct trade with England and a considerable decline in the trade with India, very little business is done between Khorassan and Great Britain or India in exchange.

Native traders remitting money to India for the purchase of goods seldom send it by bills of exchange. They make their remittances by means of Russian rouble notes through Russia. A large number of these Russian rouble notes are annually brought to Meshed by pilgrims, travellers, and others, and disposed of locally at reduced prices. These are collected by native traders, and dispatched by post to Odessa where they are converted into £ sterling, and the amount remitted to Bombay through Russian Banks.

A regular trade in Russian paper money lately sprang up in Meshed and assumed large proportions. The result was that the price of rouble notes underwent great fluctuations and gave rise to considerable speculation. The rate which was only 330 krans per hundred roubles in 1887 gradually rose to a high figure. During 1893, it went up as high as 600 krans, and remained liable to sudden changes which seriously affected trade.

The amount of Russian paper money yearly imported to and exported from Meshed amounted to about 1,000,000 roubles in previous years. But owing to a reduction in traffic, the amount fell to about 500,000 roubles during the year 1896-97. These are, however, only rough estimates made by the leading native bankers, and it is impossible to arrive at exact figures. The price of the Russian paper rouble remained steady throughout the year, being about 510 krans per hundred roubles.

A considerable quantity of Russian and Bokharan gold also used to find its way to Meshed in former years, but very little of it came during the year under report. The average prices were —

Russian Imperial	{ New coin, 37 Krans each. Old coin, 40 Krans each,
Bokharan Tilla	
	30 Krans each,

The greater portion of the Bokharan gold coming to Meshed used to be exported to Afghanistan and India, but the Russian Government is said to have forbidden its leaving Russian territory since the beginning of last year.

The new Persian silver coin continues to be exported to Transcaspia, and the trade was carried on with some profit during the year.

In spite of the efforts of the Persian Government to improve the value of their copper coinage in ratio with the silver Kran, great fluctuations occurred in the rates which led to a good deal of speculation. Some native bankers, however, made handsome profits out of the confusion which ensued.

The current rate at the close of the year was 26 copper Shahis per silver Kran.

At the beginning of the spring there was every prospect of a large and abundant harvest, but owing to excessive rains later on the hopes entertained were not realised.

As the season advanced, blight (Zardi) appeared and damaged the crops.

The barley crop suffered considerably in consequence. The grain was greatly reduced in quantity as well as size, and although the crop did not actually fail, yet the output was much less than that of an ordinary year. The result was a great rise in the price as compared to last year. During the previous year the average price of barley was about 24 Krans per Kharwar (5*d* per quarter), but during the year 1896-97, it gradually went up from 25 Krans per Kharwar (5½*d*. per quarter) to 44 Krans per Kharwar (6¼*d* per quarter).

The wheat crop also suffered, but not nearly to such an extent. In certain districts where blight did not appear, the crops were much better than those of the previous year, but many fields in the districts round Meshed were totally destroyed by hailstorms in June. Both the irrigated and unirrigated crops in most districts, however, came to maturity, and though the number of grains in the ear was somewhat deficient, the total outturn on the whole was above the average throughout the province, except in Turshiz, where the crops were destroyed by locusts.

The average price of wheat during the year 1895-96 was about 5 Tumans per Kharwar (10½*d*. per quarter).

During the summer of 1896, that is, before the harvest, it remained almost stationary, but in the autumn, that is, after all the crops had been gathered, when wheat ought to have become much cheaper, the price rose to 6 Tumans per Kharwar (1*s*.-1½*d*. per quarter), and later on, owing to no grain having been brought into the town from the surrounding districts, there was a scarcity which sent up the price to 8 Tumans per Kharwar (1*s*. 4½*d*. per quarter).

This scarcity was due to large exports of wheat to Russian territory from the Kuchan and other districts, which supply Meshed. The Persian Government have repeatedly issued orders strictly prohibiting the export of grain to foreign territory, but these orders are always ignored by the Governors and district officials.

During the year 1896-97 the Governor-General of Khorassan sold all the Government revenue grain of the province, at a low price, to the contractor of the Meshed-Ashkabad cart road. The latter having thus obtained the monopoly, allowed little or no grain to be brought into the town, and exported as much as he possibly could to Transcaspia.

In an ordinary average year Meshed produces about Kharwars 51,360 (tons 14,881) of grain; but this being insufficient for its requirements, it

depends on the surrounding districts of Nishabur and Kuchan, especially the latter, which is the granary of Khorassan, to make up the deficiency.

When this deficiency is not supplied and no grain comes in from those districts, the result is a scarcity and a rise in the price

The total outturn in grain ($\frac{2}{3}$ wheat and $\frac{1}{3}$ barley) of Khorassan (excluding Seistan) in an ordinary average year is estimated at about Kharwars 376,280 (tons 109,020).

Of this about Kharwars 298,280 (tons 86,421) are required for the consumption of the people in the province; and about Kharwars 30,000 (tons 8,691) are exported to the interior of Persia from the outlying districts.

Of the remainder about Kharwars 8,000 (tons 2,318) are exported to Afghanistan from the Khaf and Bakharz districts.

The balance of about Kharwars 40,000 (tons 11,590) is exported to Russian territory from the Bujnuid, Kuchan, Daragez and Sarakhs districts, the resources of which with other details are given in the following table —

Table showing the resources in grain, consumption and surplus of the Bujnuid, Kuchan, Daragez and Sarakhs districts of Khorassan in an ordinary average year

NAME OF DISTRICT	Annual out- turn in Per- sian Khar- wars of 649 lbs each.	Required for the consump- tion of the people in Kharwars of 649 lbs each	Surplus in Kharwars of 649 lbs each	REMARKS.
Bujnurd . . .	27,840	20,840	7,000	About 3,000 Kharwars exported to the Yamut country and Ashkabad and the remainder to Transcaspia
Kuchan . . .	71,440	30,440	41,000	About 11 000 Kharwars exported to Meshed and Sabzawai, and the remainder to Transcaspia
Daragez . . .	14,000	9,000	5,000	Exported to Transcaspia
Sarakhs . . .	3,000	2,000	1,000	Exported to Russian Sarakhs
Total in Kharwars .	116,280	62,280	54,000	
Equivalent in tons .	33,690	18,044	15,646	

Out of the surplus of tons 15,652, the amount annually exported to Russian territory, as mentioned above, is about tons 11,524, which is made up as follows :—

	Tons.
From Bujnurd	1,159
„ Kuchan	8,693
„ Daragez	1,449
„ Sarakhs	289
Total Tons .	11,590

Were effective steps taken to prevent this large quantity going across the frontier and to keep it within the country, it would effect an appreciable fall in the price and allay the distress which generally prevails among the poorer classes when grain is scarce and prices high

No improved agricultural implements of modern European manufacture have as yet been brought into use in Khorassan.

Agricultural implements If these were introduced, the output of grain might be increased to a large extent, and the surplus of grain left after the year's consumption, exported to Transcaspia with advantage to the country. At present the most primitive tools are used, and it might be worth the while of British manufacturers to send through some trustworthy agent at Karachi or Bombay some strong but cheap improved single share ploughs, horse threshing and reaping machines as a trial consignment to Meshed. Almost all land in Khorassan belongs to wealthy chiefs, merchant and leading men who can well afford to buy, and would be glad to acquire agricultural implements, if they were placed within an easy reach of them. Therefore a trial consignment of useful simple implements might create a demand and a new opening in trade, if the prices are low enough to compete with the similar articles of Russian make.

With reference to the remarks regarding the suitability of Meshed for European residence it may not be out of place here to give some details about its temperature.

Temperature The accompanying tables contain the results of thermometrical observations taken at this Consulate-General during the last six years.

The first table gives the average monthly temperature (Farn.) in shade recorded at 8 A.M. daily from 1891 to 1896. It will be observed that the coldest month in Meshed is January, during which the average of temperature for six years at 8 A.M. is 26.78 (Farn.), while the hottest month is July, during which the average temperature at the same hour is 80.15° (Farn.).

The second table give the average minimum, maximum, and mean temperature from 1891 to 1894.

The results of this period may, however, be considered quite sufficient to give an idea of the climate. The highest temperature recorded is 90.51° (Farn.) in July and the lowest 15.37° (Farn.) in January. These are the extreme of heat and cold which are sometimes, though rarely, reached in Meshed after an interval of several years. On the whole, the climate is very temperate and healthy.

Climate,

Table showing average of temperature in shade recorded at 8 A M daily for six years (1891 to 1896)

YEAR	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1891 .	25 01	25 16	40 22	54 46	62 19	71 66	77 80	71 58	64 05	50 55	44 30	36 14
1892 .	34 16	36 44	44 70	56 05	67 58	71 66	77 80	69 23	59 48	51 38	42 26	33 67
1893 .	29 58	25 92	42 77	58 86	67 72	77 25	79 09	74 45	67 92	52 11	45 96	37 78
1894 .	21 29	33 92	44 74	54 33	70 99	79 12	81 18	77 25	67 57	51 35	44 17	32 71
1895 .	14 33	41 38	48 62	60 18	70 56	79 96	82 32	76 23	65 31	54 01	41 81	38 30
1896 .	36 34	33 50	45 13	55 57	69 47	77 40	82 70	78 21	67 30	48 32	36 44	31 46
TOTAL OF SIX YEARS .	160 71	156 32	266 18	339 45	408 51	457 05	480 89	446 95	391 63	307 72	254 94	213 69
Average of six years	26 78	32 72	44 36	56 57	68 08	76 17	80 15	74 49	65 27	51 29	42 49	35 61

Table showing average of minimum, maximum, and mean temperature in shade for four years (1891 to 1894).

YEAR	1891			1892			1893			1894			Average mean tempera- ture for four years
Month,	Minimum	Maxi- mum	Mean	Minimum	Maxi- mum	Mean	Minimum	Maxi- mum	Mean	Minimum	Maxi- mum	Mean	
January . .	21 96	36 77	29 36	30 38	46 06	38 22	26 64	42 09	34 36	15 37	37 08	26 22	32 04
February . .	23 67	37 14	28 90	31 44	49 75	40 59	21 64	41 75	31 69	26 37	44 18	35 27	34 11
March . . .	36 00	56 35	46 17	40 22	58 35	49 28	39 38	63 22	51 30	37 16	58 60	47 86	48 66
April . . .	50 35	69 30	59 82	50 78	71 73	61 25	50 96	69 40	60 18	44 17	66 77	55 47	56 16
May	53 70	74 86	64 28	57 80	81 98	69 89	59 87	80 19	70 03	53 22	81 40	67 31	67 88
June	63 68	86 26	74 97	63 68	86 26	74 97	65 80	88 90	77 35	63 92	87 18	75 55	75 71
July	66 74	89 79	78 26	66 74	89 79	78 26	64 32	90 51	77 41	64 91	87 90	76 40	77 58
August . . .	44 54	87 57	66 05	60 00	81 94	70 97	57 53	87 54	72 53	59 53	85 19	71 36	70 48
September .	57 60	79 41	68 50	52 56	72 76	62 66	53 85	83 30	68 57	54 37	80 45	67 41	66 78
October . . .	45 74	62 80	54 27	49 29	63 83	56 56	41 95	69 66	55 80	45 66	65 43	55 51	55 54
November . .	39 66	50 68	48 17	38 20	53 40	45 80	37 25	60 68	48 96	38 37	56 92	47 64	47 64
December . .	33 83	49 61	41 72	29 51	45 51	37 51	33 46	50 71	42 08	27 22	46 59	36 90	39 55

The following table gives the total rainfall of Meshed during the past six years. It will be observed that the rains were excessive during 1895 and 1896, and that the rainfall of the year 1896 exceeded that of any of the previous five years.

MONTH	1891.		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896.	
	Number of days	Inches	Number of days	Inches	Number of days	Inches	Number of days	Inches	Number of days	Inches	Number of days	Inches.
January .	.	.	5	0 26	2	0 44	.	.	.	.	4	0 37
February . . .	.	.	1	0 04	2	0 87	6	1 06	5	0 11	2	0 30
March	3	1 10	12	1 06	4	0 19	4	1 13	9	3 84	13	4 26
April	3	0 38	10	0 99	5	0 32	6	2 25	13	3 06	8	1 21
May	11	1 54	7	1 09	2	0 13	4	0 55	4	0 10	10	1 44
June . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1 00
July . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	0 07	.	.	.	.	1	0 90
August . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	0 07	..	..	.	.	..	..
September . .	1	0 30	2	0 47	.	.	.	.	1	0 01	.	.
October	7	0 61	7	1 18	1	0 17	.	.	5	0 74	.	.
November . . .	6	0 85	5	0 15	3	0 67	.	.	2	0 74	2	0 08
December . . .	5	0 95	1	0 20	5	0 53	.	.	2	0 72	1	0 02
TOTAL	36	5 73	50	5 44	27	3 46	20	5 01	41	8 78	44	9 58

The local Persian officials put down the number of the inhabitants of Meshed at something between 80,000 and 100,000. They base their calculations on the number of houses in the town, which, they say, are between sixteen and twenty thousand, each containing, on an average, about five souls. But these are overestimates which cannot be relied upon, as no attempt has ever been made to take a census or to count, even approximately, the number of houses. There is, however, no doubt that a large number of people from Azarbaijan, Yezd, and Kirman and from the Caucasus, who have come and settled permanently in the town during the past five years, have added considerably to the population which may now be estimated at about 60,000 souls, excluding a floating population of about ten thousand pilgrims.

The European population consists of the members of the British and Russian Consulates-General, and the staff of the Imperial Bank of Persia numbering fifteen persons altogether including five ladies. This number, however, does not include a few European servants and children.

The turquoise mines of Khorassan were rented from the Persian Government by an Afghan banker at the beginning of the year 1895 for a term of ten years at an annual rent of Tumans 13,200 (£ 2,640). However, the former contractor of the mines outbid his successor and offered Tumans 23,200 (£ 4,640) a year, and thus caused the Banker's contract to be cancelled at the end of the year 1896-97, though only two of the ten years for which the lease was granted had expired. The new contract might also be cancelled at any moment should a higher bidder be forthcoming. Thus the contractors, being uncertain of being allowed to retain their contracts to the end of the term of their engagements, hesitate to incur any outlay on the improvement of the mines, and the result is that the mines which were well directed in the former times are being rapidly ruined by the unsystematic working of the contractors whose sole object is to make as much profit as possible.

The outturn of the mines during the year 1896-97 is stated, on good authority, to have amounted to Tumans 19,000 (£ 3,800).

The value of the turquoises exported by the contractors and others holding stock in Meshed to foreign countries (Russia, India and Arabia) during the year amounted to £ 10,600,

viz.—

To Russia	£ 8,000
„ India	1,600
„ Arabia	1,000

However, there was no demand for them, and the prices realised were much lower than those expected by the exporters.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from India via Bombay, Bandar Abbas and Kirman (or Yezd) during the year 1896-97.

ARTICLES	VALUE		PASSED ON TO RUSSIAN TERRITORY		REMARKS
	Persian currency	Sterling	Persian currency	Sterling	
	Tumans.	£	Tumans	£	
Tea, green	215,725	43,145	207,750	41,550	
„ black	54,325	10,865	3,900	780	
„ (colour not specified)	37,725	7,545	...	...
Indigo	17,140	3,428	900	180	
Sheetings (English and Indian)	5,405	1,081	.	...
Long cloth, bleached (English and Indian)	11,540	2,308	...	...
Long cloth, unbleached (English and Indian)	4,760	952	...	...
Cotton prints	12,550	2,510	..		
Muslin	1,700	340	950	190	
Turkey reds	2,250	450	...	...
Other piece-goods	36,450	7,290	..	.	
Cotton, yarn and twist	22,950	4,590	...	...
Copper sheets	12,938	2,587	..	...
Tin	564	113	...	...
China basins and other Chinaware	520	104	...	...
Books	3,950	790	...	...
Ginger, preserved	813	163	...	...
Drugs	2,270	454	300	60	
Coffee	100	20	...	...
Spices	3,100	620	320	64	
Glass beads	200	40	...	...
Coloured glass panes	50	10	...	...
Miscellaneous	710	142	...	...
TOTAL	447,735	89,547	214,120	42,824	

5 Tumans = 1½ sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from Russian territory during the year 1896-97.

ARTICLES	VALUE		REMARKS
	Persian currency	Sterling	
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar, loaf	173,025	34,605	
„ crystallized	56,095	11,219	
Candles	5,550	1,110	
Kerosine oil	18,215	3,643	
Piece-goods (including broad cloth and cotton prints)	111,990	22,398	
Iron, iron goods, nails, etc.	12,780	2,556	
Steel	215	43	
Brass, brassware and brass wire	3,630	726	
Glass and China ware	45,735	9,147	
Gold lace, etc	600	120	
Paper	1,950	390	
Glass panes and mirrors	1,230	246	
Lead and tin	1,805	361	
Sewing machines	305	61	
Vitriol	2,200	440	
Cutlery, haberdashery, and fancy goods	3,000	600	
Matches	4,105	821	
Cotton, yarn	200	40	
„ twist	120	24	
Sack cloth	7,005	1,401	
Cigarettes and tobacco	820	164	
Chairs	145	29	
Trays	50	10	
Wooden spoons	130	26	
Miscellaneous	1,240	248	
Tea	1,950	390	Chinese tea made up into packets in Russia
TOTAL	454,090	90,818	
<i>Goods imported from Merv and Bokhara.</i>			
Carpets	1,450	290	
Camel-hair cloth	1,850	370	
Hides	1,160	232	
Skins	3,300	660	
Leather	30	6	
Pumpkin seeds	60	12	
Horse clothing	390	78	
Saddlery	305	61	
Miscellaneous	100	20	
TOTAL	8,645	1,729	
GRAND TOTAL	462,735	92,547	

5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

*Return of articles imported into Meshed via Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran
during the year 1896-97.*

ARTICLES	VALUE		REMARKS
	Persian currency.	Sterling	
	Tumans.	£	
Broad cloth	31,430	6,286	German, Austrian, French and Eng- lish
Piece-goods of sorts	47,462	9,492	Chiefly English
Matches	340	68	Austrian and Swe- dish.
China and glassware	2,875	575	Austrian and French.
Cutlery, watches and fancy goods	8,225	1,645	English, German, Austrian, French and Swiss
Gold lace, etc.	150	30	
Glass beads	750	150	
Cochineal	2,208	442	
Cotton, yarn and twist	1,050	210	English
Books	2,350	470	From Constantinople and Egypt.
Looking glasses	125	25	Austrian.
Aniline dyes	900	180	
Miscellaneous	835	167	
TOTAL	98,700	19,740	Of this total about £11,700 were English goods

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

*Return of articles imported into Meshed from Afghanistan during the
year 1896-97.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	Persian currency	Sterling	
	Tumans.	£	
Postins	2,800	560	
Barak	6,982	1,396	
Carpets and woollen bags	8,393	1,679	
Sheep and lamb skins	8,200	1,640	
Pistachios	110	22	
Seeds	95	19	
Manna	1,740	348	
Opium	2,300	468	
Fans	400	80	
Miscellaneous	10	2	Indian.
TOTAL	31,030	6,206	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to India via Yezd (or Kirman) and Bandar Abbas during the year 1896-97.

ARTICLES	VALUE		REMARKS
	Persian currency	Sterling	
	Tumans	£	
Silk (piece)	8,700	1,740	
„ (raw)	800	160	
Opium	73,400	14,680	
Assafœtida	200	40	
Wool	2,430	486	
Pistachios	4,205	841	
Miscellaneous	50	10	
Cumin seeds	620	124	
Turquoises	8,000	1,600	
TOTAL	98,405	19,681	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Returns of articles exported from Meshed to Russian territory during the year 1897.

ARTICLES	VALUE		REMARKS
	Persian currency	Sterling	
Wood	77,337	15,467	
Cotton	2,835	567	
Fresh and dried fruits	7,191	1,438	
Tobacco	495	99	
Shawls	48,277	9,655	
Carpets	55,975	11,195	
Skins	64,510	12,902	
Silk, piece	2,850	570	
Turquoises	40,000	8,000	
Leather	13,053	2,611	
Country cloth and print	42,609	8,522	
Postins	405	90	
Country shoes	80	16	
Miscellaneous	45,938	9,188	
TOTAL	401,600	80,320	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to Afghanistan during the year 1896-97.

ARTICLES	VALUE		REMARKS
	Persian currency	Sterling	
Sugar candied	Tumans, 625	£ 125	
Shawls	1,320	264	
Miscellaneous	9,950	1,990	
TOTAL .	11,895	2,379	
<i>Foreign goods passing through Meshed to Afghanistan.</i>			
Piece-goods	45,175	9,035	Chiefly Russian
Sugar, loaf	7,705	1,541	Russian
„ crystallized	4,700	940	„
Iron and steels	530	105	
Candles	50	10	
Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods .	1,700	340	
Drugs	250	50	
Paper	150	30	
Miscellaneous	310	62	
Tea, green	100	20	
„ colour not mentioned	2,800	560	
TOTAL .	63,470	12,694	
GRAND TOTAL .	75,365	15,073	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling

Tabular statement showing totals of imports and exports of foreign goods from and to Meshed for five years (1892-93 to 1896-97).

IMPORTS OR EXPORTS	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97	REMARKS
	£	£	£	£	£	
IMPORTS.	152,023	134,179	251,370	122,995	42,824	Goods imported from India which passed on to Russian territory
From India (<i>via</i> Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	211,168	198,496	312,123	199,167	89,547	
From Russian territory .	80,166	72,394	59,208	86,929	92,547	
From Europe (<i>via</i> Turkey and Tabriz.	11,212	18,460	19,623	24,166	19,740	
From Afghanistan . . .	14,812	13,115	13,479	11,859	6,206	
TOTAL IMPORTS .	318,058	302,465	404,433	322,121	208,040	
EXPORTS.						
To India	31,314	8,428	6,871	22,269	19,681	Foreign goods that passed through Meshed
„ Russian territory . . .	36,024	27,750	24,458	67,889	80,320	
„ Afghanistan	2,154	856	915	908	2,379	
„ „	11,373	9,217	8,808	11,760	12,694	
TOTAL EXPORTS .	80,865	46,251	41,052	102,826	115,074	
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	398,923	348,716	445,485	424,947	323,114	

MOULA BAKSH.

DATED MESHEB;
The 11th August 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 23rd October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	148,483	12,031,580
	Exports . .	48,521 + 99,962	5,150,726 + 6,880,854
RANGOON	Imports . .	10,167	385,107
	Exports . .	314,610 — 304,443	30,494,584 — 30,109,477
MADRAS	Imports . .	33,000	1,582,300
	Exports . .	9,300 + 23,700	438,500 + 1,143,800
BOMBAY	Imports . .	175,800	11,374,800
	Exports . .	87,200 + 88,600	5,215,600 + 6,159,200
KARACHI	Imports . .	74,000	1,898,071
	Exports . .	115,700 — 41,700	5,029,576 — 3,131,505
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 23rd October 1897.
PATNA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	15,800	1,297,300
	Exports . .	34,400 — 18,600	883,900 + 413,400
GAYA (")	Imports . .	18,200	352,900
	Exports . .	300 + 17,900	96,100 + 256,800
SHAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	3,700	424,200
	Exports . .	300 + 3,400	355,000 + 69,200
SARAN (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	26,300	1,432,600
	Exports . .	800 + 25,500	175,100 + 1,257,500
CHAMPARAN	Imports . .	8,200	476,400
	Exports . .	— 8,200	76,600 + 399,800
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	6,400	1,012,188
	Exports . .	9,100 — 2,700	112,451 + 899,737
DARBHANGA	Imports . .	26,300	1,446,000
	Exports . .	10,300 + 16,000	172,900 + 1,273,100
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	9,400	329,900
	Exports . .	13,000 — 3,600	1,208,000 — 878,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

				Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>					
Bhágálpur Division—<i>contd</i>					
BHÁGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	.	.	1,070	337,994
	Exports	.	.	81,213 —80,143	1,375,199 —1,037,205
PURNEA	Imports	.	.	400	125,712
	Exports	.	.	5,500 —5,100	195,670 —69,958
MALDA	Imports	.	.		2,200
	Exports	.	.	500 —500	2,600 —400
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	.	.	1,500	248,963
	Exports	.	.	4,000 —2,500	470,118 —221,155
Rajshahi Division—					
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	.	.	2 300	391,700
	Exports	.	.	1,100 + 1,200	60,598 + 331,102
DINAJPUR (")	Imports	.	.	200	68,900
	Exports	.	.	2,700 —2,500	420,884 —351,984
JALPAIGURI	Imports	.	.	21,000	414,703
	Exports	.	.	600 + 20,400	18,379 + 396,324
DARJEELING	Imports	.	.	2,400	183,200
	Exports	.	.	300 + 2,100	7,700 + 175,500
RANGPUR	Imports	.	.	9,000	77,400
	Exports	.	.	3,800 + 5,200	93,900 —16,500
BOGRA	Imports	.	.	13,600	93,700
	Exports	.	.	500 + 13,100	299,600 —205,900
PABNA	Imports	.	.	.	281,900
	Exports	.	.	... ...	22,300 + 259,600
Dacca Division—					
DACCA	Imports	.	.	600	34,400
	Exports	.	.	4,400 —3,800	43,200 —8,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports	.	.	...	33,900
	Exports	.	.	... ...	163,000 —129,100
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	.	.	3,948	95,655
	Exports	.	.	37 + 3,911	9,805 + 85,850
FARIDPUR	Imports	.	.	7,700	246,600
	Exports	.	.	... + 7,700	129,200 + 117,400
BACKERGANJ	Imports	.	.	...	2,000
	Exports	.	.	... ...	48,700 —46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . .	..	50,004
	Exports . .	..	41,463
			+8,541
NOAKHALI	Imports . .	...	700
	Exports . .	200	7,300
		—200	—6,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports . .	9,900	629,742
	Exports . .		140,020
		+9,900	+489,722
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports . .	2,300	189,600
	Exports . .	40,900	1,955,800
		—38,600	—1,766,200
BIRBHUM	Imports . .	400	38,300
	Exports . .	12,200	1,690,000
		—11,800	—1,651,700
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	2,500	122,900
	Exports . .	1,400	90,300
		+1,100	+32,600
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . .	...	498,781
	Exports . .	...	2,031,069
		...	—1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . .	...	35,100
	Exports . .	...	26,500
		...	+8,600
NADIA	Imports . .	5,900	844,600
	Exports . .	10,700	898,900
		—4,800	—54,300
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	100	67,000
	Exports . .	2,300	319,300
		—2,200	—252,300
JESSORE	Imports . .	..	272,300
	Exports . .	.	71,700
			+200,600
KHULNA	Imports . .	...	17,300
	Exports . .	...	34,600
		...	—17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	600	207,800
	Exports . .	100	3,200
		+500	+204,600
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . .	...	4,200
	Exports . .	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	2,100	220,100
	Exports . .	100	8,450
		+2,000	+211,650
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	...	9,384
	Exports . .	...	49,303
		...	—39,919
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	...	3,101
	Exports . .	100	6,078
		—100	—2,977

* From March to August 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	7,502	2,130
	Exports	—7,502	345,629
			—343,499
BALASORE	Imports	700	30,600
	Exports	17,800	1,275,500
		—17,100	—1,244,900
PURI	Imports	809	3,002
	Exports	—809	62,171
			—59,169
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports	2,376	279,729
	Exports	19,628	302,149
		—17,252	—22,420
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	...	219,600
	Exports	2,700	528,000
		—2,700	—308,400
MEERUT	Imports	16,300	351,640
	Exports	17,000	691,959
		—700	—340,319
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,000	48,600
	Exports	13,100	853,900
		—12,100	—805,300
ALIGARH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,600	197,000
	Exports	47,900	956,000
		—43,300	—759,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	1,533	92,351
	Exports	6,838	185,538
		—5,305	—93,187
AGRA	Imports	5,100	580,000
	Exports	24,900	611,200
		—19,800	—31,200
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,700	126,400
	Exports	600	39,700
		+4,100	+86,700
MAINPURI	Imports . . . . .	...	18,000
	Exports . . . . .	...	32,100
		...	—14,100
ETAWAH	Imports	1,300	68,700
	Exports	2,000	60,200
		—700	+8,500
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	20,400
	Exports	4,300	231,500
		—4,100	—211,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports		238,300
	Exports		11,600
			+ 226,700
MORADABAD	Imports	3,300	225,700
	Exports	8,600	450,100
		— 5,300	— 224,400
SHAHJAHANPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,500	99,764
	Exports	2,100	321,642
		— 600	— 221,878
BUDAUN	Imports		4,800
	Exports	200	25,700
		— 200	— 20,900
PILIBIT	Imports	3,800	59,275
	Exports	400	85,850
		+ 3,400	— 26,575
BAREILLY	Imports	1,900	204,600
	Exports	2,700	218,800
		— 800	— 14,200
Allahabad Division—			
CANNUPUR	Imports	22,900	2,003,100
	Exports	9,500	738,300
		+ 13,400	+ 1,264,800
FATEHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	7,200	242,000
	Exports	200	3,678
		+ 7,000	+ 238,322
BANDA	Imports	6,300	673,700
	Exports	100	12,200
		+ 6,200	+ 661,500
HAMIRPUR	Imports	500	161,600
	Exports	300	7,200
		+ 200	+ 154,400
ALLAHABAD	Imports	19,100	1,332,700
	Exports	1,100	23,100
		+ 18,000	+ 1,309,600
JHANSI	Imports	8,100	522,000
	Exports	1,800	25,800
		+ 6,300	+ 496,200
JALAUN	Imports	4,000	306,600
	Exports	700	17,500
		+ 3,300	+ 289,100
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	30,400	761,100
	Exports	700	50,800
		+ 29,700	+ 710,300
MIRZAPUR	Imports	7,100	271,315
	Exports	100	15,763
		+ 7,000	+ 255,552
JAUNPUR	Imports	19,800	265,100
	Exports	200	43,700
		+ 19,600	+ 221,400
GAZIPUR	Imports	19,300	207,800
	Exports	900	56,900
		+ 18,400	+ 120,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
— <i>concd</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .		26,900
	Exports . . .	5,300	379,500
		—5,300	—352,600
BALLIA	Imports . . .	575	88,821
	Exports . . .	350	68,957
		+225	+19,864
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .		136,300
	Exports . . .	..	529,100
			—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . .	...	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .		28,000
	Exports . . .	..	84,200
		...	—56,200
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	10,600	575,800
	Exports . . .	1,300	96,600
		+9,300	+479,200
UNAO	Imports . . .	...	62,200
	Exports . . .	...	900
			+61,300
RAE-BAREILLY	Imports . . .	2,700	297,700
	Exports . . .	600	12,500
		+2,100	+285,200
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	200	23,294
	Exports . . .	9,700	447,300
		—9,500	—424,006
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	..	12,700
	Exports . . .	3,300	181,100
		—3,300	—168,400
HARDOI	Imports . . .	100	168,600
	Exports . . .	3,300	58,300
		—3,200	+110,300
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	3,600	253,600
	Exports . . .	4,100	349,500
		—500	—95,900
GONDA (")	Imports . . .	6,300	214,432
	Exports . . .	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	..	8,810
	Exports . . .	..	216,900
		...	—208,090
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	100	70,800
	Exports . . .	8,200	357,900
		—8,100	—287,100
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	574	51,255
	Exports . . .	2,110	144,266
		—1,536	—93,011
BIKANER	Imports . . .	4,428	233,083
	Exports . . .	...	5
		+4,428	+233,078

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +],

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	1,100	350,400
	Exports	6,600	123,255
		—5,500	+227,145
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	8,400	1,110,400
	Exports	12,900	128,500
		—4,500	+981,900
Rohtak	Imports	500	10,000
	Exports	1,400	10,800
		—900	—800
Gurgaon (incomplete)	Imports	2,600	119,800
	Exports	24,500	301,200
		—21,900	—181,400
Delhi (preceding week)	Imports	15,500	912,900
	Exports	10,700	487,800
		+4,800	+425,100
Karnal	Imports	1,500	59,322
	Exports	1,500	58,800
			+522
Ambala	Imports	12,300	473,100
	Exports	7,100	89,500
		+5,200	+383,600
Simla	Imports	1,800	83,800
	Exports . . . . .	...	300
		+1,800	+83,500
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	2,000	118,300
	Exports	18,300	1,008,800
		—16,300	—890,500
Ludhiana	Imports	2,400	136,700
	Exports	23,400	864,500
		—21,000	—727,800
Ferozpur	Imports	1,700	372,900
	Exports	13,900	872,400
		—12,200	—499,500
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	3,000	215,200
	Exports	8,100	255,200
		—5,100	—20,000
Jhang	Imports	200	29,500
	Exports	7,100	195,400
		—6,900	—165,900
Montgomery	Imports	1,000	119,400
	Exports	1,200	33,400
		—200	+86,000
Lahore	Imports	10,100	553,221
	Exports	14,300	499,931
		—4,200	+53,290
Amritsar	Imports	5,600	337,800
	Exports	21,800	657,600
		—16,200	—319,800
Gurdaspur	Imports	1,500	64,000
	Exports	8,500	450,818
		7,000	—386,818

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 31st October 1897
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . . .	5,200	170,800
	Exports . . .	1,100	67,300
		+ 4,100	+ 53,500
GUJRÁI	Imports . . .	3,200	160,300
	Exports . . .	300	38,700
		+ 2,900	+ 121,600
GUJRÁNWÁLA (<i>preceding week</i>) . . .	Imports . . .	1,700	127,200
	Exports . . .	6,700	557,400
		— 5,000	— 430,200
SHANPUR	Imports . . .	1,800	80,000
	Exports . . .	5,100	91,000
		— 3,300	— 11,000
JHELAM	Imports . . .	882	226,143
	Exports . . .	874	35,539
		+ 8	+ 190,604
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . .	19,400	1,299,651
	Exports . . .	5,400	128,300
		+ 14,000	+ 1,171,351
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . .	8,300	326,500
	Exports . . .	11,000	318,700
		— 2,700	— 52,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	100	7,770
	Exports . . .	400	125,857
		— 300	— 118,087
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	600	25,200
	Exports . . .	7,500	250,600
		— 6,900	— 225,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	100	9,000
	Exports . . .	3,800	181,100
		— 3,700	— 172,099
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	29,900	706,300
	Exports . . .	9,700	412,100
		+ 20,200	+ 294,200
KAIRA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,600	224,500
	Exports . . .	700	217,100
		+ 900	+ 7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . . .	102	17,885
	Exports . . .	6,193	677,629
		— 6,091	— 659,744

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd</i>			
BROACH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,600 1,400 + 2,200	416,431 290,766 + 125,665
SURAT	Imports . . . Exports . . .	10,200 3,000 + 7,200	736,700 249,500 + 487,200
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... .. ...	70,874 761 + 70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	8,425 288 + 8,137	211,237 5,662 + 205,575
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,600 3,600 — 1,000	1,063,100 23,100 + 1,040,000
NÁSÍK	Imports . . . Exports . . .	22,000 3,100 + 18,900	722,400 93,100 + 629,300
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	100 1,100 — 1,000	330,600 84,900 + 245,700
POONA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	9,900 100 + 9,800	1,139,921 52,300 + 1,087,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,000 600 + 1,400	496,600 215,300 + 281,300
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,898 2,058 — 160	626,132 27,791 + 598,341
Karnáta—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	8,700 600 + 8,100	564,600 182,500 + 382,100
BIJAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,900 800 + 3,100	724,500 18,800 + 705,700
DHARWAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	4,400 11,400 — 7,000	259,133 643,821 — 384,688
TANNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	900 700 + 200	226,500 375,000 — 148,500
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,600 2,900 — 300	136,967 156,420 — 19,453
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	4,312 1,976 + 2,336	840,008 91,040 + 748,968
KANARA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	32,100 127,500 — 95,400
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	4,200 900 + 3,300	729,400 26,300 + 703,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 3rd October 1897	30th January to 3rd October 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKHARPORE (<i>produce area</i>)	Imports	3,778	165,814
	Exports	41,202	2,294,578
		—37,424	—2,128,764
THAR-PORWAR	Imports	10,000	417,699
	Exports	2,000	381,700
		+7,100	+32,999
UPPER SIND PROVINCE	Imports	100	31,000
	Exports	9,000	355,000
		—8,600	—323,400
LAKHAWAN	Imports	..	178,300
	Exports	..	282,700
		..	—104,400
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
DALHOUSIE	Imports	8,100	393,700
	Exports	..	22,500
		+8,100	+371,140
JABALPUR	Imports	1,500	408,600
	Exports	2,600	286,400
		—1,100	+182,200
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGH	Imports	800	219,400
	Exports	2,000	100,300
		—1,200	+119,100
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	7,000	285,500
	Exports	200	40,400
		+6,800	+239,100
NIVARI	Imports	3,000	284,100
	Exports	1,800	43,900
		+2,100	+240,200
Nagpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,600	124,400
	Exports	400	23,000
		+3,200	+101,400
NAGPUR	Imports	21,000	664,000
	Exports	4,000	141,500
		+17,000	+522,500
CHANDIA	Imports	200	17,800
	Exports	100	72,200
		+100	—54,400
PHANDARA	Imports	700	400,500
	Exports	3,800	111,500
		—3,100	+289,000
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,500	133,200
	Exports	1,800	521,600
		—300	—388,400
BILASPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,700	222,159
	Exports	200	60,698
		+2,500	+161,461
SAMBALPUR	Imports	..	13,800
	Exports	1,000	660,300
		—1,000	—654,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	10,100	387,000
	Exports	800	29,900
		+ 9,300	+ 357,100
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	3,400	277,500
	Exports	900	137,400
		+ 2,500	+ 140,100
BULDÁNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	67	53,592
	Exports	700	6,000
		—633	+ 47,592
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	3,500	216,900
	Exports	600	138,000
		+ 2,900	+ 78,900
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	7,700	659,500
	Exports	200	42,700
		+ 7,500	+ 616,800
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,300	234,400
	Exports	14,500	1,763,300
		—11,200	—1,528,900
KISTNA	Imports	2,800	62,974
	Exports	6,700	1,255,507
		—3,900	—1,192,533
NELLORE	Imports	400	28,558
	Exports	1,700	96,504
		—1,300	—67,946
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	500	133,400
	Exports	1,400	42,700
		—900	+ 90,700
BELLARY	Imports	7,300	645,900
	Exports	2,700	171,800
		+ 4,600	+ 474,100
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	400	148,100
	Exports	3,800	193,100
		—3,400	—45,000
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,700	150,000
	Exports	2 900	131,600
		—1,200	+ 18,400
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	7,600	340,500
	Exports	23 900	803,300
		—16,300	—462,800
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	200	33,500
	Exports	7,900	372,000
		—7,700	—338,500
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	700	103,500
	Exports	19,200	1,154,800
		—18,500	—1,051,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -].

			Week ending 23rd October 1897	30th January to 23rd October 1897
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>				
SALEM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .		1,400	49,300
	Exports . . .		8,900	532,200
			—7,500	—482,900
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .		22,700	449,500
	Exports . . .		2,300	1,022,700
			+20,400	—573,200
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .		1,366	55,143
	Exports . . .		14,718	389,071
			—13,352	—333,928
TANJORE	Imports . . .		4,400	212,700
	Exports . . .		147,400	4,624,300
			—143,000	—4,411,600
MADURA	Imports . . .		16,300	140,600
	Exports . . .		6,500	694,300
			+9,800	—553,700
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .		14,600	1,023,900
	Exports . . .		21,800	881,100
			—7,200	+142,800
MALABAR	Imports . . .		14,800	1,915,400
	Exports . . .		3,300	433,000
			+11,500	+1,482,400
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .		4,100	120,620
	Exports . . .		1,300	630,190
			+2,800	—509,570

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 23rd, 1897.

For the first four days of the week under review conditions were very quiet and settled over the Indian region. On each day, from the 17th to 20th, pressure was relatively high and uniform over Northern and North-Western India, while a shallow depression occupied the Bay area. This depression very slowly drifted westward during the period under review, at the same time steadily filling up. It occasioned showery weather first in Burma, subsequently in Bengal and finally in the Peninsula. At the same time the high pressure area in the north-west was accompanied with fine clear weather. On Thursday, the 21st, more disturbed conditions showed themselves in the east of the Indian region. A storm which had apparently crossed the Eastern Peninsula was shown lying over Lower Burma, Tenasserim and the Gulf of Martaban. This storm moved along a curved path towards the head of the Bay during the next two days, gales and heavy rain accompanying it over Burma and the Bay. Over North-Western and Central India and the greater part of the Peninsula during these three days the weather was quiet and fine. During the week temperature has been fairly steadily low for the time of year over North-Western and Central India and fairly steadily high over the Central Provinces and Southern and Eastern India, though the heavyish rain which fell over Lower Burma at the close of the week resulted in the appearance of lower temperatures than usual over Tenasserim and Deltaic Burma.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, October 17th*—A large shallow depression was shown over the Bay and a large area of uniform and relatively high pressure over North-West India. Between these two areas moderate gradients were shown. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the low pressure area, while northerly breezes and calms were reported from North-Western and Western India. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the Gangetic Plain, Upper Burma and Assam and the Madras Coast districts and generally lower than usual elsewhere. Lower Burma, Bengal, Assam, Ganjam and the south-west of the Peninsula had received fairly general rainfall, while a few light showers had fallen at some central stations.

Monday, October 18th—There had been no important change in the general distribution of pressure. The depression over the Bay, though somewhat slighter, was still shown as also was the high pressure area in the north-west. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the depression, while they were more or less variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over North West India and Burma and more or less excessive in other places. Rain continued to fall fairly generally over Central and Upper Burma, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers were reported from Lower Bengal, Ganjam and Malabar.

Tuesday, October 19th.—The depression over the Bay was drifting slowly westward and still filling up. There was no other change to record. The winds varied considerably in direction and were light to moderate in force. The mean temperature was low over North-Western and Western India and the Gangetic Plain and was higher than usual elsewhere. Rain had occurred over Bengal, Orissa, North Madras and at a few central stations.

Wednesday, October 20th—The Bay depression had continued to drift westward and to fill up, and readings, though somewhat higher in the north-west than elsewhere, were becoming uniform generally. Light variable winds were reported from most parts of the country. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was generally similar to that reported on the preceding day, except that over North Madras the heat had fallen to below the average. Rain had fallen over Assam, Bengal, the West Provinces and of the Central Provinces, North Madras.

Thursday, October 21st—The depression which had been traced across the Bay had almost disappeared, and pressure over India was even more uniform than on the preceding day, but a fresh depression had appeared over Lower Burma and the Gulf of Martaban, where the barometer was falling briskly to rapidly. The wind had shifted to north in Lower Burma and was blowing strongly at Diamond Island, but elsewhere light to moderate rather variable winds continued. The mean temperature was relatively low over the whole of North-West India and above the normal average elsewhere. Scattered showers had been received over North-East India, Burma, the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

Friday, October 22nd—The storm which has been crossing Lower Burma on the 21st had passed out into the centre of the Bay, so that while a recovery of pressure had occurred in Burma a decrease had taken place over the greater part of India. The winds were again cyclonic around the Bay, blowing with the force of a gale at Diamond Island, but elsewhere there had been no important change. The mean temperature remained low for the time of year over North-West India and had fallen to below the normal over Lower Burma and Tenasserim, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. Showers had again been received over Lower Burma, Assam, the west of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. At Sibsagar and Diamond Island the amounts exceeded two inches.

Saturday, October 23rd—The storm was moving towards the head of the Bay, where pressure was falling briskly, while at Diamond Island there had been a further brisk recovery. The wind was cyclonic around the Bay and the force was rising in the north, while it was falling in the south. The mean temperature remained low in the north-west and higher than usual elsewhere.

Temperature—During the present week the variations of the mean temperature from the normal have not agreed with the distribution of rainfall. Most of the rainfall has occurred over the eastern half of India, and here temperature has been generally above the normal, while in the north-west the weather has been dry and fine, and here the heat has been less than usual. This result has been due principally to the night temperatures. Cloudy skies in the east and south have been accompanied with high night temperatures, while the clear skies in the north-west, allowing of the free radiation of heat, have been accompanied with abnormally low minimum temperatures.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0.5	+0.2	+1.3	+1.9	+2.7	+2.0	+2.6	+1.6
Bengal and Assam	−0.3	+2.2	+2.1	+2.0	+3.1	+3.9	+3.3	+2.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1.3	−0.5	−0.2	−0.1	+1.1	+0.9	−0.7	+0.3
Punjab	−1.4	−2.0	−1.4	−1.5	−0.2	−0.1	−0.2	−1.0
Bombay	−0.9	−1.6	−1.2	−1.1	+1.1	+2.4	+2.7	+0.2
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.3	+3.6	+3.9	+2.4	+2.1
Central India and Gujarat	−0.5	−1.2	−3.1	−2.9	−2.1	−2.6	−3.6	−2.3
Sind and Rajputana	−2.4	−3.8	−4.4	−4.6	−4.2	−4.4	−3.9	−4.0
Madras	+1.1	+2.1	+2.4	+1.5	+2.7	+2.4	+4.0	+2.3
Mean for whole of India	−0.3	−0.3	−0.3	−0.4	+0.9	+0.9	+0.7	+0.2

The means for the whole country show very small variations from the normal on each day of the week, but the provincial variations show that in different parts of the country the heat differed considerably from the average. Thus in the Punjab the mean temperature for the week was 1° in Central India and Gujarat 2° and in Sind and Rajputana 4° lower than the normal, while in Burma it was 1½°, and in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Madras 2° above the normal.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

October 17th	.	.	.	98° 5	at Jacobabad.
„ 18th	.	.	.	99° 6	„ Hyderabad (S)
„ 19th	.	.	.	98° 5	„ Jacobabad.
„ 20th	.	.	.	98° 5	„ „
„ 21st	.	.	.	98° 8	„ Tinnevely
„ 22nd	.	.	.	98° 3	„ „
„ 23rd	.	.	.	98° 8	„ „

Up to the middle of the week the hottest area was shown in the extreme north-west, but on the 21st this area was suddenly transferred to the south of the Peninsula

Rain—Practically the whole of the rainfall which has occurred throughout India during the week under review has been attributable to the two depressions which have appeared over the Bay area. The first was a large shallow depression which drifted across the Bay between the 17th and the 20th, occasioning rain over Burma, Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces and the Peninsula, the second was a deeper but smaller storm which appeared over Tenasserim and Lower Burma on the 21st, occasioning rain over Burma and Lower Bengal on that and the two following days. As the influence of these two disturbances was mainly confined to the Bay area the rainfall in the greater part of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, North Bombay, Rajputana and Central India was either light or altogether *nil*, and in the Central Provinces and Madras was moderate to light, while over Burma and Bengal which came under the influence of both storms the rainfall was moderately heavy. In Burma the rain fell mainly on the first two and the last days of the week. In Bengal, Assam and the east of the North-West Provinces the rain occurred mainly during the first four days, the last three days being generally fine. In Upper India there was practically no rain. In the west of the Peninsula a few scattered showers occurred in the latter half of the week. In the central parts of the country showers occurred at intervals throughout the week, while in Madras there was daily rainfall in the northern districts and practically none in the centre and south.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that for Tenasserim and Lower Burma the rainfall data owing to the break in the telegraph wires are incomplete. Omitting those two divisions the table shows that fifteen divisions have received actually no rain during the week and that six more have received less than one-tenth of an inch or practically no rain. The area over which the rainfall has been practically or absolutely *nil* includes the following divisions—North Oudh, the North-West Provinces (West, West Submontane and Hills), all the Punjab divisions, South-Central Madras, the Konkan, the North Bombay divisions, Rajputana, the south of the East Coast and South Madras. In all the remaining divisions effective rainfall has been received which varies in amount from 4.39 inches in Arakan, 3.34 inches in the North-West Provinces (East), 2.85 inches in Orissa and 2.41 inches in South Bihar, to 0.11 inch in the North-West Provinces (Central), Mysore and Central India (East), 0.16 inch in Coorg, 0.17 inch in South Oudh and 0.19 inch in Khandesh. The average actual rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal average in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions and been less than the normal in thirty-three divisions. The region of excessive rainfall includes Burma, Assam, Bengal (except North and Hills), the east, central and east submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces and South Oudh, the Central Provinces, Ganjam and Hyderabad. Within this area the principal cases of excess are 3.13 inches in Arakan, 1.98 inches in South Bihar, 3.11 inches in the North-West Provinces (East) and 1.79 inches in the east of the Central Provinces. The area of deficient rainfall includes roughly the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and Madras, except Ganjam. The principal cases of deficiency are 2.24 inches in Malabar, 2.19 inches in the East Coast (Central) and 2.06 inches in the south of the East Coast. The principal cases of deficiency are thus reported from the southern half of the Peninsula, and are in part due to the delay in the setting in of the autumnal rains in that region.

The three concluding columns of the table show the same information as the first three columns, the present week being the first of a new rainfall period.

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23RD, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO 23RD 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to 23rd	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA . . .	1 Tenasserim . . .	...	...	.	.	.	.
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic . .	2 04	1 04	+ 1 00	2 04	1 04	+ 96
	3 Central do . . .	1 37	0 63	+ 0 74	1 37	0 63	+ 118
	4 Upper do . . .	4 39	1 26	+ 3 13	4 39	1 26	+ 248
	5 Arakan . . .						
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal . . .	1 28	1 23	+ 0 05	1 28	1 23	+ 4
	7 Assam Surma . . .	1 38	1 21	+ 0 17	1 38	1 21	+ 14
	8 Do Hills . . .	2 32	1 39	+ 0 93	2 32	1 39	+ 67
	9 Do Brahmaputra . . .	1 61	0 85	+ 0 76	1 61	0 85	+ 89
	10 Deltaic Bengal . . .	1 71	1 14	+ 0 57	1 71	1 14	+ 50
	11 Central do . . .	2 15	1 22	+ 0 93	2 15	1 22	+ 76
	12 North do . . .	0 38	1 11	- 0 73	0 38	1 11	- 66
	13 Bengal Hills . . .	0 75	0 05	- 0 20	0 75	0 05	- 21
	14 Orissa . . .	2 85	1 17	+ 1 68	2 85	1 17	+ 144
	15 Chota Nagpur . . .	1 64	0 48	+ 1 16	1 64	0 48	+ 242
	16 South Bihar . . .	2 41	0 43	+ 1 98	2 41	0 43	+ 460
	17 North do . . .	1 49	0 12	+ 1 07	1 49	0 12	+ 255
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18 N-W P East . . .	3 34	0 23	+ 3 11	3 34	0 23	+ 1,352
	19 South Oudh . . .	0 17	0 13	+ 0 04	0 17	0 13	+ 31
	20 North do . . .	0 02	0 16	- 0 14	0 02	0 16	- 88
	21 N-W P Central . . .	0 11	0 05	+ 0 06	0 11	0 05	+ 120
	22 Do West . . .	0	0 03	- 0 03	0	0 03	- 100
	23 Do East Submontane . .	0 13	0 37	+ 0 06	0 43	0 37	+ 16
	24 Do West do . . .	0	0 09	- 0 09	0	0 09	- 100
	25 Do Hills . . .	0 03	0 08	- 0 05	0 03	0 08	- 63
PUNJAB . . .	26 South-East Punjab . .	0	0 06	- 0 06	0	0 06	- 100
	27 South do . . .	0	0 09	- 0 09	0	0 09	- 100
	28 Central do . . .	0	0 07	- 0 07	0	0 07	- 100
	29 Punjab Submontane . .	0	0 07	- 0 07	0	0 07	- 100
	30 Do Hills . . .	0	0 10	- 0 10	0	0 10	- 100
	31 North Punjab . . .	0	0 13	- 0 13	0	0 13	- 100
	32 West do . . .	0	0 02	- 0 02	0	0 02	- 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar . . .	0 58	2 82	- 2 24	0 58	2 82	- 79
	34 Madras South-Central . .	0 07	1 93	- 1 86	0 07	1 93	- 96
	35 Coorg . . .	0 16	1 89	- 1 73	0 16	1 89	- 92
	36 Mysore . . .	0 11	1 24	- 1 13	0 11	1 24	- 91
	37 Konkan . . .	0 03	1 13	- 1 10	0 03	1 13	- 97
	38 Bombay Deccan . . .	0 45	1 09	- 0 64	0 45	1 09	- 59
	39 Hyderabad North . . .	..	..	.	..	..	.
	40 Khandesh . . .	0 19	0 92	- 0 73	0 19	0 92	- 79
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	41 Berar . . .	0 43	0 77	- 0 34	0 43	0 77	- 44
	42 Central Provinces West . .	0 89	0 40	+ 0 49	0 89	0 40	+ 123
	43 Do. do Central . . .	0 82	0 28	+ 0 54	0 82	0 28	+ 193
	44 Do. do. East . . .	2 02	0 23	+ 1 79	2 02	0 23	+ 778
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat . . .	0	0 12	- 0 12	0	0 12	- 100
	46 Kathiawar . . .	0	0 03	- 0 03	0	0 03	- 100
	47 Sind . . .	0	0 02	- 0 02	0	0 02	- 100
	48 Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0 01	- 0 01	0	0 01	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49 Central India East . . .	0 11	0 22	- 0 11	0 11	0 22	- 50
	50 Rajputana East, Central . .	0	0 12	- 0 12	0	0 12	- 100
	51 West Rajputana . . .	0	0 03	- 0 03	0	0 03	- 100
MADRAS . . .	52 East Coast North . . .	2 19	1 85	+ 0 34	2 19	1 85	+ 18
	52-A Do do. (a) . . .	1 35	1 36	- 0 01	1 35	1 36	- 1
	53 Hyderabad South . . .	1 36	0 43	+ 0 93	1 36	0 43	+ 216
	54 Madras Central . . .	0 20	1 48	- 1 28	0 20	1 48	- 86
	55 East Coast Central . . .	0 79	2 98	- 2 19	0 79	2 98	- 74
	56 Do South . . .	0 02	2 08	- 2 06	0 02	2 08	- 99
	57 Madras South . . .	0 03	1 76	- 1 73	0 03	1 76	- 99

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DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 28th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall during week good in the Circars, elsewhere very light or *nil*. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample, for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; standing crops are generally in good condition, but in a small area have been damaged by excessive rain. More rain is required in some rain-fed areas. Outturn of crops is poor to average. Pasture is generally sufficient, fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are slightly easier. Prospects continue encouraging. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—3,365 men, 6,880 women, 1,872 children, total 12,117 in Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Weavers—7,220 men, 6,505 women, 764 children, total 14,498 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Figures for Anantapur not reported. Total relief workers 26,615. Kitchen inmates. (dependants) in the Deccan, except Bellary—18 men, 28 women, 860 children; total 906. Others in the Deccan and Ganjam—212 men, 462 women, 2,317 children, total 2,991. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan and Ganjam—1,084 men, 2,961 women, 1,975 children, total 6,020. Total on gratuitous relief—9,917. Figures for Anantapur incomplete, Godavari not reported. Grand total on Government relief—36,532. All relief works in Bellary and Ganjam have been closed. Prices on which the famine wage is calculated are—Kurnool $12\frac{1}{2}$, Bellary 15, Cuddapah 16, and Anantapur 17 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs 4,222, figures for Anantapur not reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th October*—Rain good in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and parts of Satara and Dharwar, and slight in one taluka of Khandesh, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and six of Kanara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in three talukas of Satara, where they are damaged by insects. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Karachi and Upper Sind frontier and three of Hyderabad. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Rajkot, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in one taluka of Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur, healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana and Ratnagiri. Prices continue high in Karachi and Shikarpur, are falling in Nasik; stationary in Surat. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 12, Bijapur 12, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{8}$, Ahmednagar $9\frac{1}{4}$, Poona 10, Nasik $12\frac{2}{10}$, Satara $9\frac{3}{4}$, Khandesh $10\frac{1}{2}$, and Dharwar $13\frac{1}{8}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were.—Bijapur 9,037, Sholapur 35,435, Ahmednagar 23,204, Poona 12,821, Nasik 371, Satara 6,106, Khandesh 346, Belgaum 3,606, Dharwar 427, Kolaba 68, total 91,421, of whom 73,640 are relief workers and 17,781 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 11,044, including 1,586 in poor-houses, Sholapur 9,470, including 135 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 13,571, including 159 in poor-houses, Poona 17,365; Nasik 229, including 74 in poor-houses, Satara 2,069, including 149 in poor-houses, Belgaum 641, Dharwar 1,101, Kolaba 1,376, total 56,866. Total number on relief 148,287.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th October*—There was general and in some parts heavy rain during the week. In Chittagong a cyclone occurred on the 24th, which, besides doing destruction to houses and trees, damaged the standing crops. In all other districts the prospects of the crops are reported to be favourable. The cultivation of the spring crops is going on but in parts of Bihar the sowing has been somewhat retarded by the recent rain. Jute is still being steeped and washed. There was a fall in the price of rice in some districts. In Manbhum where relief works remain open the average price of common rice is 10 seers per rupee against

9 seers last week. The numbers on Government relief were—Khulna 529, Hazaribagh 151, Manbhum 12,490, total 13,170 against 12,487 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 3,811, Champaran 179, Bhagalpur 980, Sonthal Parganas 1,259; total 6,229 against 6,267 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows—relief workers—men 6,238, women 3,002, children 214; total 9,454. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 495, women 807, children 2,414; total 3,716. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 684, women 3,569, children 1,976; total 6,229.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 27th October.*—Heavy rain fell in Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Ghazipur, in Jaunpur, Ballia, and Benares over 3 inches and in Azamgarh over one inch were recorded, elsewhere there was little or no rain. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings are in active progress. Locusts appeared in certain districts and caused some damage to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 23rd October, were as follows.—Cawnpore 48, Hamirpur 6,362, Jhansi 5,726, Jalaun 4,095, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 871, Lucknow 243, total 17,345, of this total 363 were relieved in poor-houses and 16,982 under other provisions of the Famine Code, these figures include 8,681 persons relieved from the Charitable Relief Fund. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall in most districts. The districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Unao have been removed from the list of distressed districts. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Crops sown late in some localities of Shahpur have dried up. The stock of food-grains is sufficient in all districts, except Rohtak and Peshawar, where it is reported average. Locusts have damaged the crops to a certain extent in parts of Rohtak, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. An insect called *tela* has also damaged certain crops in parts of Gujranwala. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Gujranwala. Prices are generally high, rising in Sialkot, Jullundur, and Peshawar, falling in Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 13, gram 9 to 11, bulrush-millet 12½ to 18, barley 15 to 17, maize 13½ to 21, great millet 13, rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 25th October.*—Weather cloudy with showers of rain in twelve districts in the early part of the week, but bright and clear in the latter part. Bilaspur received 3 inches, Raipur and Mandla 2 inches, Wardha and Balaghat one inch and a half. The showers have been beneficial to autumn crops, especially to rice in Raipur and Seoni where rain was required, but slight damage has been caused to early winter sowing in one tahsil of Raipur. More rain is required for winter sowings in Hoshangabad, where high lying lands have hardened. Reaping of autumn crops continues and the threshing of coarser kinds of rice has begun in parts of Bhandara and Sambalpur. Prospects continue excellent but a swarm of locusts passed through parts of Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, and Nimar, causing, it is feared, considerable damage within limited areas. Spring sowings are in full swing. Prices show a further tendency to fall in most districts and coarse rice is now selling at 14 seers per rupee in Sambalpur. The number of relief workers has contracted by 25,000 as works are being gradually closed; there is also a decline of 24,000 in the number on gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 4,480, Damoh 2,857, Jubbulpore 4,506, Mandla 3,854, Seoni 775, Narsinghpur 1,923, Hoshangabad 2,617, Betul 5,931, Chhindwara 9,541, Wardha 894, Nagpur 6,512, Bhandara 9,709, Balaghat 17,080, Raipur 35,287, Bilaspur 39,145, and Sambalpur 801; total 145,912. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 29,970, Damoh 18,911, Jubbulpore 33,516, Mandla 26,483, Seoni 14,286, Narsinghpur 13,771, Hoshangabad 9,485, Nimar 2,415, Betul 17,922, Chhindwara 17,966, Wardha 3,418, Nagpur 6,696, Chanda 9,339, Bhandara 22,900, Balaghat 17,011, Raipur 43,483, Bilaspur 79,769, and Sambalpur 92; total 367,473. Total number on relief 513,385. There were also 7,265 persons employed on

railway and other private works Details of relief workers—men 46,941, women 70,119, and children 28,852. Dependants—men 1,426, women 1,745, and children 15,947, with 1,485 unclassified Poor-houses—men 3,557, women 4,291, and children 7,401. Otherwise relieved—men 51,398, women 108,175, and children 125,921, with 46,127 unclassified Wage prices—Sambalpur 14, Nagpur 11½, Nimar, Chanda, and Bhandara 10½, Mandla, Seoni, Wardha, and Raipur 10, Jubbulpore 9½, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Bilaspur 9, Balaghat 8½, Hoshangabad 8½, Saugor, Damoh, and Chhindwara 8 seers per rupee

Burma—*For week ending the 23rd October*—In Lower Burma transplanting completed. Reaping of hill side paddy progresses Prospects continue good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, being good in the Ruby Mines, Lower Chindwin, and Meiktila districts. More rain is wanted in Shwebo, Yamethin, and Myingyan. Transplanting of paddy is nearly completed and reaping of early paddy is in progress Ploughing for island crops commenced Standing crops continue favourable, except in parts of Minbu, Pakokku and Myingyan The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Prome, considerably in Myaungmya, Minku, and Shwebo and largely in Thaton and Mandalay, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 593, Myingyan 9,391 On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 86, Yamethin 111, Myingyan 2,749. Total number on relief 12,930. Price of rice—Meiktila 10 seers 15 chittacks, and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittacks per rupee

Assam.—*For week ending 26th October*—Weather seasonable Floods are subsiding Rice promises well, except in Goalpara where it has been damaged by floods Some damage done by insects in parts of Darrang and Lakhimpur. Sowing of pulses and mustard continues Tea doing well Prices—common rice—Silchar 8, Sylhet 9, Gauhati 9½, Tezpur 7½, Sibsagar 10, and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder scarce in places

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th October*—MYSORE—Slight rain in parts Prospects are favourable Prices fallen in five districts Paddy sown in Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG—Rainfall 5 cents. Rice crop getting into ear. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been reaped. Coffee ripening and picking commenced in parts of South Coorg. Picking of cardamoms continues Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 25th October.*—BERAR—Weather warm and cloudy Monsoon crops are in thriving condition Preparation of land for the winter crops is in progress Sowings of wheat and linseed continue Weeding operations nearing completion. Fodder and water enough for requirements Prices fluctuating in three districts and stationary elsewhere. Relief workers—Buldana 438 Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 108, Buldana 118, Ellichpur 223 On gratuitous relief—Ellichpur 235 Total number on relief 1,122 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10, Ellichpur 11, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No cases of cholera on relief works

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 81 cents. Autumn harvest continues. Spring sowings completed in parts Rice harvest commenced Prospects are everywhere favourable The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 8,799. Prices in affected districts—6½ Mahbubnagar, 7½ Gulburga, 7½ Raichur, 8 Lingsagar, 8½ Bir, 8½ Naldrug, 9 Nalgonda, and 9½ seers per rupee in Elgandal 401 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 201 Lingsagar, 5 Naldrug, 263 Mahbubnagar, and 388 Elgandal Total number on relief 10,057. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowari* 9½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th October.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies Crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged in a few places by locusts. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good Prices of food-grains continue high in Bundelkhand; but are falling in the other agencies. Opium cultivation commenced in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works are—18 in Gwahior, 91 in Bhopal, 5,001 in Bundelkhand, not reported

from Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—106 in Gwalior, 370 in Bhopal, 12,711 in Bundelkhand, not reported from Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 18,297. Prices—in Gwalior not reported, in Bhopal $9\frac{3}{8}$, in Bundelkhand 9 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th October.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting of some autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops are progressing generally. Standing crops are thriving. Prospects are good. Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Bhurtpore, Jaisalmer, Haraoti, and Bikanir, considerable in parts of Jeypore. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypore, Dholepore, Bhurtpore, Bikanir, fluctuating in Peitabgarh, falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief were—Marwar 54, Dholepore 99, Bhurtpore one. Total number on relief 154.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops reaping going on. Spring sowings in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 26th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn and sowings of spring crops in progress. Slight fall in prices.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall 0.35. The weather is again dry and clear. Prospects of lowland rice good. Land is being prepared for the spring sowings. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	37,134	36,615	73,749	13,023	23,509	36,532	—37,217
Bombay . .	138,301	76,053	214,354	91,421	56,866	148,287 (a)	—66,067
Bengal . .	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	+ 683
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	12,399	12,399	...	8,664	8,664 (b)	— 3,735
Central Provinces	170,994	391,172	562,166	145,912	367,473	513,385	—48,781
Burma . .	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	+ 1,582
Berar . .	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	— 2,425
Hyderabad .	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	— 6,419
Central India .	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	— 3,431
Rajputana . .	..	225	225	...	154	154	— 71
TOTAL .	384,874	543,605	928,479	284,141	478,457	762,598	— 165,881

(a) Exclusive of 6,229 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(b) Exclusive of 8,681 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

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Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No $\frac{8}{144-4}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Veterinary Administration),—dated Simla, the 21st October, 1897.

Read—

The Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1895-96

RESOLUTION

The working of the Civil Veterinary Department continues to show an improvement in nearly every branch of the operations. Although there was a slight decrease in the number of Government stallions, owing to casualties, the number of mares covered increased from 13,435 to 14,920. The average number of mares covered per Government stallion employed has been raised from 43.37 to 46.7, marked improvement being shown in the South Punjab, Baluchistan, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The detailed statistics confirm the opinion expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 4 of their Resolution on last year's report, that a redistribution of stallions might advantageously be made, some being removed from the Deccan, where they are not fully employed, to relieve the pressure in Northern India. The cost of the feed and keep of Government stallions again shows the results of careful management, which was the more necessary owing to the high price of grain. As remarked by the Inspector-General, economy in this matter can only be secured by the exercise of constant care and supervision by the Superintendents, to whom great credit is due for the results attained.

2. There is an increase in the number of branded mares, and, except in the Deccan, the system is not generally unpopular. The Government of India have considered the question whether the grant of covering certificates for unbranded mares should be abolished in the Punjab, but while the need for such certificates is probably decreasing with improved arrangements for branding, they have decided that the present system should have a further trial under carefully prescribed conditions. Another important question which has come under consideration is the prohibition of the sale of branded mares to Remount Officers. Whilst in the Punjab it was recommended that all restrictions should be removed, the Bombay Government desired to prohibit the purchase of branded mares and fillies, not only by the Remount Department, but also by the Native Cavalry and Police. After a careful consideration of this most difficult question of free trade in horses, the Government of India have decided to adhere for the present to the existing rules, although they hope that a time may eventually come when it will be possible to remove all restrictions.

3. There is a slight increase in the number of remounts and young stock purchased, but in the near future, there may be some decrease, owing to various causes. The suggestion of the Inspector-General that Native Cavalry

should be permitted to purchase young stock is receiving separate consideration. The advantages that would spring from a system of regimental horse-runs are undoubted, but it is difficult to devise a scheme that shall at once be compatible with the financial resources of the regiments, and with the self-supporting character of the silladar system. The question of remounts for the Native Cavalry is an important one, and the Government of India desire to impress upon all concerned, the necessity for making the fullest possible use of the existing fairs and horse-shows. Much useful information upon this subject is given in the Report. An attempt made during the year to assist the Native Cavalry in obtaining remounts, by collecting horses at different centres at times other than those at which shows are held, was not quite successful owing to the arrangements being incomplete, but the matter is deserving of further attention, although it is doubtful whether the prices obtained will be sufficiently attractive to induce horse-owners to bring their stock from any long distance to selected centres.

4. In paragraph 2 of the Resolution upon the Report for 1894-95, it was remarked that a noticeable feature of the report was the change of opinion which seemed to be taking place regarding the employment of stallions of the Trotter and Hackney strain. The heavier sires have done good work, and have left behind them a larger and roomier class of mare than previously existed in the country, but though it will doubtless be necessary to continue to import, from time to time, some Hackney stallions of good pedigree in order to keep up the standard, yet at the present moment, what are chiefly needed are horses of higher breeding and quality. The thorough-bred English stallions received during the year were an excellent selection, and Sir John Watson's visit to this country will doubtless assist him in judging the class of animal required. The experiment of introducing thorough-bred Australian stallions has so far proved a success, and merits further trial.

5 Satisfactory progress has been made in mule-breeding. There is a marked improvement in the number of Government donkey stallions employed at stud work, and indeed the demand is greater than can be supplied at present. The number of mares covered rose from 17,262 in the previous year to 19,557, and there was an improvement in the reported results of the coverings. In their Resolution on last year's report, the Government of India drew attention to the fact that the supply of mules is inadequate, particularly of those suited for ordnance purposes. A larger class of stallion is required, and the suggestion that they may be obtained from Spain is deserving of attention.

6 An important administrative change was effected by the transfer of the control of operations in the Derajat Districts from Baluchistan to the Punjab. This has resulted in a more even distribution of work, and it is anticipated that horse-breeding in both tracts will show improved results.

7. The appointment of a peripatetic Judging Committee to attend the various fairs in a province, and so secure uniformity of standard and information as to comparative results, was made for the first time during the year under report. Much excellent work was done in the North-Western Provinces, but the results were not quite so satisfactory in the Punjab, where the scope and object of the measure were misunderstood. The defect will be easily cured; and the best results are anticipated from the system.

8. The work of Dr. Lingard at the Bacteriological Laboratory was principally confined to further investigations of "surra," and much valuable information was collected which bore upon interesting physiological and pathological problems. The important question whether true anthrax exists in India, is still under investigation. The Glanders and Farcy Act was extended to the whole of India, and measures were taken to ensure its better working in the City of Bombay.

9. The Inspector-General has been active in his endeavours to promote the industry of horse-breeding in Native States, with the hearty co-operation of their Chiefs. Much improvement has resulted in the management of the State horse-studs, and the system of breeding from zamindars' mares by the aid of State stallions has been largely extended.

10. Whilst the improvement in the working of that branch of the Department which is under direct Government management has been considerable, the results of the work of District and Local Boards are even still more encouraging. The number of horse and pony stallions employed has increased from 144 to 160, and the number of mares covered from 4,972 to 7,682. There is also an improvement in the figures for mule-breeding. The District Boards have thus done most valuable work in supplementing the Government operations. The Government of India attach much importance to the aid thus afforded, and they hope to see it still further extended.

11. As in the previous year, but little progress has been made in the investigation or prevention of cattle-disease, nor can much be expected in the absence of a sufficient Subordinate Civil Veterinary Establishment. It is hoped that the final settlement of the scheme for this establishment, which is still under the consideration of Local Governments, will not be much longer delayed. Mortality from contagious diseases was excessive among cattle in Burma, and the magnitude of the resulting loss points to the importance of trying to check their ravages. The rules in force are probably sufficient, but it is difficult to enforce them with the present limited agency. Much has been done by the Assistant to the Inspector-General to systematize the work of Veterinary Assistants in the Punjab, and the number of cases treated by them has considerably increased. Useful work was also done in the investigation of cattle-disease and cattle-breeding, and Veterinary Captain Pease has apparently solved the mystery of the well known poisonous nature of *jawar* under certain conditions.

12. The Veterinary dispensaries established in the different provinces continue to do much good, and the expenditure on their maintenance is money well spent. The record of work done during the year is very satisfactory, and the spread of these institutions is deserving of every encouragement. They are very fitting objects for private liberality, and the Government of India desire to cordially acknowledge the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and Sardar Bahadur Bacheri Das Vihari Das Dasai.

13. The institutions for Veterinary instruction also shew some progress. It is noticed, however, that the cost of instruction in Bombay is high in comparison with the number of students who qualify, while on the other hand the classes in the Lahore School are too large. The demand for Veterinary Assistants in the districts and elsewhere continues to increase. The proposal to give students a practical knowledge of cattle disease by taking them to visit outbreaks as they occur is worthy of general adoption.

14. The Government of India regard the report as a record of excellent work done by the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in all directions during the year under review, and they are well satisfied with the Inspector-General's energetic administration of a Department which is charged with many important duties, and the good results of whose labours will year by year become more apparent

The numerous changes which have taken place in the personnel of the department must necessarily have hampered its working, but the Government of India hope soon to be able to announce the measures which they have formulated with the object of obtaining a permanent staff of officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded			
To the Government of Madras	To the Chief Commissioner, Central	to the Local Govern- ments and Adminis- trations, noted in the margin.	
" " " Bombay	Provinces		
" " " Bengal	To the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-		
" " " the North West	Mulwara		
ern Provinces	To the Resident at Hyderabad		
and Oudh	" Agents to the Governor General		
" " " the Punjab	in Rajputana and Baluchis-		
" " " Burma	tan.		

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Director, Army Remount Department, the Commissary General-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General in India, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and other Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from sons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes

		FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897.		
Name of Province and District.		Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total.
Madras													
1	Cuddapah	13,626	14,987	28,613	6,850	12,187	19,037	4,515	10,512	15,027*	1,544	8,980	10,524
2	Kurnool	61,946	21,259	83,205	45,950	17,987	63,937	31,159	9,906	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612
3	Bellary	52,318	24,832	77,150	21,702	20,679	42,381	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549
4	Anantapur	34,746	8,592	43,338	24,044	7,557	31,601	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899
5	Ganjam	4,825	15,065	19,890	2,873	11,235	14,108	2,156	4,688	6,844	132	2,309	2,441
6	Vizagapatnam	2,221	2,775	4,996									
7	Godavari	26	712	738*	67	712	779		349	349		724	724
TOTAL MADRAS		169,708	(1) 88,322	257,930	101,486	(2) 70,357	171,843	61,851	(3) 46,547	108,398	27,134	(4) 36,615	73,749
Bombay													
1	Dijapur	79,700	16,751	96,451	51,190	16,357	67,547	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733
2	Sholapur	94,413	15,453	109,866	80,257	15,237	95,494	65,591	14,001	79,592	53,309	12,081	65,390
3	Ahmednagar	98,132	21,465	119,597	76,329	15,383	94,712	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,845	51,049
4	Poona	18,092	33,497	51,589	17,083	34,026	51,109	14,440	30,318	44,758	13,797	26,355	40,152
5	Nasik	3,891	1,124	5,015	2,924	817	3,741	1,984	704	2,688	700	540	1,240
6	Satara	12,192	5,569	17,761	10,393	5,580	15,973	7,409	4,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813
7	Khandesh	1,744	632	2,376	1,176	703	1,879	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586
8	Belgaum	16,825	1,102	17,927	13,655	945	14,600	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994
9	Dhulewar	2,499	923	3,422	3,038	1,208	4,246	515	738	1,253	475	499	974
10	Ratnagiri	112		112	33		33	32		32	33		33
11	Kolaba	228		228	252	2,724	2,976	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615
TOTAL BOMBAY		327,828	96,536	424,364	256,610	95,980	352,610	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,053	214,579
Bengal													
1	Champaran	1,609	671	2,280	606		606						
2	Shahabad		564	564									
3	Patna		1,884	1,884		324	324		88	88			
4	Khulna		3,733	3,733		3,541	3,541		3,082	3,082		529	529
5	Saran		2,656	2,656									
6	Darbhanga	108	624	732									
7	Muzaffarpur		41	41									
8	Manbhum	15,225	5,100	20,325	8,804	4,602	13,406	7,347	4,516	11,863	7,289	4,514	11,803
9	Hazratnagar		165	165		141	141		148	148		155	155
10	Bankura	7,817		7,817									
11	Lohardaga		918	918									
TOTAL BENGAL		24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198†	12,487
North-Western Provinces and Oudh													
1	Agia		6,512	6,512		753	753						
2	Etawah		765	765		415	415		765	765			
3	Banda		34,374	34,374		27,449	27,449		19,376	19,376		382	382
4	Cawnpur		1,898	1,898		1,351	1,351		867	867		428	428
5	Hammurpur		7,672	7,672		6,625	6,625		5,385	5,385		2,071	2,071
6	Allahabad		23,128	23,128		20,857	20,857		20,842	20,842		312	312
7	Jhansi		7,210	7,210		6,152	6,152		5,621	5,621		3,265	3,265
8	Jalaun		11,962	11,962		6,924	6,924		5,565	5,565		3,018	3,018
9	Jaunpur		9,738	9,738		2,535	2,535		50	50			
10	Gorakhpur		5,926	5,926									
11	Lucknow		16,341	16,341		1,122	1,122		946	946		47	47
12	Unao		12,905	12,905		10,179	10,179		4,710	4,710		2,435	2,435
13	Rai Bareilly		1,218	1,218		475	475		108	108			
14	Sitapur		630	630									
15	Hardoi		35,947	35,947		16,870	16,870		7,240	7,240			

(*) Includes 38,377 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(†) " 30,862 " " " " " " "

(‡) " 18,384 " " " " " " "

(§) Including 17,491 weavers relieved at their own trade.

* Incomplete

† Exclusive of 6,267 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897			No
		Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd														
16	Muzaffarpur		2,602	2,602		313	313		287	287				1
17	Bijnor		1,066	1,066										2
18	Moradabad		800	800										3
19	Bareilly		291	291										4
20	Muttra		1,134	1,134		1,134	1,134							5
21	Etah		251	251										6
22	Farrukhabad		739	739										7
23	Budawn		41	41										8
24	Shahjahanpur		896	896		218	218		161	161				9
25	Pilibhit		1,870	1,870										10
26	Kheri		180	180		96	96							11
27	Pertabgarh		618	618										12
28	Fyzabad		186	186										13
29	Patelpur		5,516	5,516		5,516	5,516		120	120				14
30	Azamgarh		568	568		30	30							15
31	Benares		12,517	12,517		11,502	11,502		10,108	10,108				16
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.			205,561	205,561		120,606	120,606		82,151	82,151		12,008	12,008	17
Punjab														
1	Faisalpur	3,651		3,651		623	623		619	619				18
2	Delhi		660	660										19
3	Karnal	1,214	210	1,424		210	280							20
TOTAL PUNJAB		1,768	870	5,638		833	833		619	619				21
Central Provinces														
1	Saugor	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,950	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925	22
2	Damoh	11,597	18,636	30,233	13,821	18,911	32,732	9,459	19,281	28,740	5,717	18,706	24,513	23
3	Jabalpur	25,341	31,694	57,035	23,539	31,999	55,538	17,818	31,217	52,065	9,117	31,186	42,223	24
4	Mandla	11,703	25,077	36,780	9,407	21,806	31,213	8,381	21,629	30,010	6,519	21,972	31,701	25
5	Seoni	1,810	16,851	18,661	1,647	33,482	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386	26
6	Narsinghpur	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,219	15,182	21,731	3,968	11,660	18,328	27
7	Hoshangabad	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,971	9,011	29,018	11,561	8,032	20,066	28
8	Nimar	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,371	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647	29
9	Betul	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,528	18,450	26,978	8,153	20,126	28,879	3,872	16,566	20,378	30
10	Chhindwara	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,644	11,718	21,362	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,867	16,202	25,069	31
11	Nagpur	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,668	10,616	17,281	6,201	10,582	16,786	3,158	10,573	14,031	32
12	Chanda		5,331	5,331		6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928	112	9,218	9,330	33
13	Bhandara	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,915	37,525	14,125	20,532	34,657	34
14	Balaghat	32,648	15,220	47,868	28,006	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,113	21,161	16,817	37,278	35
15	Raipur	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803	41,538	42,897	87,115	11,778	40,976	85,764	36
16	Bilaspur	46,235	102,219	148,454	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381	15,552	89,364	134,916	37
17	Sambalpur	682	100	782	936	84	1,020	421	94	519	803		895	38
18	Wardha	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622	919	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453	39
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,314	373,414	564,725	40
Burma.														
1	Mektila	367	61	428	489	75	564	316	54	370	667	104	771	41
2	Myingyan	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,059	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577	42
3	Yamethin		163	163		150	150		147	147				43
TOTAL BURMA		13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	8,702	2,586	11,345	44

* Exclusive of 9,367 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of 606 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 8,988 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

Name of Provinces and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897.		
	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra-tuitous relief	Total
<i>Berar</i>												
Akola		539	539					2,190	2,190			...
Basin		323	323		317	317						...
Elcheppur	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566
Amraoti	110	636	746	112	381	496		248	248		412	412
Buldana	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569
TOTAL BERAR	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547
<i>Hyderabad</i>												
Raichur												
Naldurg	20,086	191	20,277	22,251	182	22,433	19,485	115	19,600	15,002	99	15,101
Gulburga	..											...
Lingsagar		1,000	1,000		325	325		300	300		434	434
Bir		714	714		677	677		340	340		19	19
Mohbubnagar		396	396		376	376		355	355		344	344
Elgandal	..	516	516		635	635	..	608	608		578	578
Aurangabad		1,346	1,346									..
Nalgonda	...						..			...		..
TOTAL HYDERABAD	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,185	24,436	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890
Baghelkhand	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,026	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798
Gwalior	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237	(not reported)	40	20
Bhopal	601	593	1,194	565	577	1,142	396	490	886	(not reported)		
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728
<i>Rajputana</i>												
Marwar		589	589		339	339	..	189	189	..	46	94
Dholpur	198	209	407	75	75	150	1	178	179	..		116
Bikanir		29	29				..			..	15	15
Bharatpur		59	59		43	43		38	38	..		
Tonk	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960						
Deoli	...	8	8	...	8	8						
Bundi	...	212	212	..	157	167	..					
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406		225	225†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,853	405,419	525,456	930,875

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bu, Mohbubnagar, Elgandal, Au

† Besides 7 on ordinary works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the Gazette of India in which the Provincial returns were published. The figures however show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to similar correction.

Dated 30th October, 1897.

F W HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No $\frac{64-G}{S}$ GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
STATISTICS

RESOLUTION

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

Read the reports of the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1896-97, received with the letters noted below

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 913 Misc—3762-G, dated the 22nd May 1897

From the Government of Burma, No. 51—I-F-2, dated the 3rd June 1897.

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, No 110, dated the 3rd June 1897

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 519—VII—117-B, dated the 14th June 1897

From the Government of Madras, No 873, dated the 19th June 1897

From the Government of the Panjab, No 415-S, dated the 21st June 1897

From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 696—817, dated the 30th June 1897

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 6205, dated the 13th July 1897

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 911, dated the 22nd July 1897

From the Government of Bengal, No 2139-P, dated the 3rd August 1897

From the Government of Bombay, No 6341, dated the 25th August 1897.

From the Resident in Mysore, Nos 2839, 3595, and 4313 dated, respectively, the 7th July, 28th August, and 15th October 1897

The number of companies and the capital invested in them stood as follows at the end of each of the last three years.

	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97
Number of companies	1,204	1,309	1,596
Nominal capital, Rx ...	38,158,518	41,891,147	19,562,286
Paid-up capital, Rx	27,668,773	29,387,279	31,156,559

There was a decrease of 287 in the number of companies, being at the rate of 7 per cent, and of Rx 7,670,839 in the nominal capital, much lower rate of 6 per cent, but the increase in paid-up capital was at the rate of 10 per cent.

The changes made during the year, which produced the results shown above, were:

- (1) the capital of 11 companies was increased by (nominal) Rx 663,184 (paid-up) Rx 37,773;
- (2) the capital of 18 companies was reduced by (nominal) Rx 67,705 (paid-up) Rx 15,773;
- (3) 101 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx 1,613,770 and Rx 696,101 respectively, ceased to work; and
- (4) 388 new companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx 8,687,130 and Rx 8,981 respectively, were registered during the year.

2 The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years :

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF COM- PANIES		PAID-UP CAPITAL		Increase or decrease per cent in capital in 1896-97	Provincial proportion of paid up capital to all paid up capital in 1896-97
	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97		
Bengal	560	761	13,143,632	13,929,760	+ 5.98	44.7
Bombay ..	295	331	11,667,426	12,535,307	+ 7.4	40.2
Madras .	217	257	2,041,162	2,049,322	+ .4	6.6
North Western Provinces and Oudh	64	65	1,122,639	1,198,020	+ 6.7	3.8
Panjab .	26	31	522,761	549,824	+ 5.18	1.8
Burma .	17	17	182,997	195,667	+ 6.9	6
Central Provinces	12	10	266,365	255,013	- 4.26	8
Assam ..	2	2	1,142	2,159	+ 89	
Mysore .	105	111	360,516	362,776	+ .6	1.2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	3	2,991	2,991		
Ajmere Merwara	8	8	15,648	75,720	+ 0.9	3
TOTAL	1,309	1,596	29,387,279	31,156,559	+ 6	100

The total net increase in paid-up capital was Rx 1,769,280 in Bombay Rx 867,881, in Bengal Rx 786,128, and in Madras Rx 8,160. Bombay and Bengal between them have about 85 per cent of the whole paid-up capital.

3 The number of companies registered in Bengal is nearly half the whole number registered throughout India, but the average of capital is much higher in Bombay than in any other province, and in this respect Bengal occupies a relatively low place as will be seen from the subjoined figures of the average capital of each company

	1895-96 Rx	1896-97 Rx
Bombay ...	39,550	37,871
Central Provinces ..	22,197	25,501
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,541	18,431
Bengal ...	23,470	18,305
Panjab .	20,106	17,736
Burma .	10,764	11,510
Madras .	9,406	7,974

4. As indicated in the resolution reviewing the reports for 1895-96, the reason why the average capital in Bengal is so small is to be found in the sudden and extraordinary development of so-called "provident" Companies. As many as 387 such companies have been registered since 1893 with an aggregate paid-up capital of only Rx 8,778, giving an average of under Rx 23 to each company and as many as 266 have no paid-up capital at all. In 1893-96 there was a pause in the launching of such companies, only 28 having been registered in that year, but last year the fever of promotion was stronger, as many as 208 having been registered. The contagion has now extended to Madras and Bombay where also numbers of such companies were registered last year.

5 In the resolution reviewing the reports for 1895-96 the Government of India suggested that compliance with all the requirements of the law should be strictly enforced in the case of such companies, and it appears from the letter from the Government of Bengal cited in the preamble that the matter is now

under the consideration of the local Government on special reports received from the Registrar of joint-stock companies. The Governor-General in Council will await the communication promised by the Government of Bengal and trusts that it will not be long deferred. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the attention of the Governments of Bombay and Madras may also with advantage be directed to the question.

6 The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint stock enterprise

COMPANIES	Number		Nominal Capital		Paid up Capital	
	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	299	353	Rx 6,187,256	Rx 7,203,305	Rx 4,010,072	Rx 4,150,567
	183	373	5,27,797	2,151,042	89,001	111,192
TOTAL	182	726	7,160,053	9,354,347	4,136,573	4,270,759
Trading	165	169	3,152,767	3,511,157	2,220,001	2,320,030
{ Merchants and traders	9	8	1,111,500	1,103,000	871,540	1,051,685
{ Navigation	14	20	1,326,000	3,556,000	807,110	1,048,271
{ Railways and tramways	27	20	90,040	102,040	57,411	64,260
{ Co-operative association	5	5	71,000	71,000	47,760	55,110
{ Shipping, landing, and warehousing						
TOTAL	220	231	6,160,307	8,426,157	4,005,801	4,539,106
Mills and Presses	62	67	5,037,125	6,002,125	4,017,042	5,100,162
{ Cotton mills	19	10	2,861,225	2,861,225	1,722,100	2,127,043
{ Jute mills	84	101	6,803,203	8,568,203	4,721,158	5,215,013
{ Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	111	112	1,781,550	1,800,125	1,519,255	1,532,004
{ Cotton and jute screws and presses	40	49	1,037,950	1,384,450	811,817	813,850
{ Other mills and presses						
TOTAL	374	351	16,427,113	21,125,188	13,677,099	16,879,688
Tee and other	156	156	4,537,549	4,588,260	3,522,059	3,600,164
{ Tea	3	2	50,000	17,500	27,680	10,150
{ Planting (office and chinchona)	13	13	1,89,000	162,000	121,723	121,225
{ Companies (Other)						
TOTAL	172	171	4,716,449	4,768,669	3,674,464	3,730,839
Mining and quarrying	63	61	2,763,850	2,785,250	1,923,708	1,857,162
Ice manufacture	11	10	217,875	181,175	172,827	163,111
Sugar manufacture	6	8	337,500	467,500	223,209	230,236
Breweries	3	3	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Others	30	32	1,838,300	1,886,800	1,299,658	1,306,245
Total of all Companies	1,309	1,596	41,891,447	49,562,280	29,387,279	31,156,559

(i) There is a striking contrast between the nominal and the paid-up capital of insurance companies, and then increase in the year is equally striking. Most of these are the so-called provident or mutual aid societies to which reference has already been made.

(ii) Over 47 per cent of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx 9,537,958, being nearly two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx 3,528,721 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

In this connection an error of classification is observed in some of the local returns in which printing presses have been included under "mills and presses." Presses here mean screws and presses for the baling of cotton, jute, or other material. Printing presses should be classed under trading companies.

(iii) The paid-up capital invested in banking, loan, and insurance companies amounts to Rx 4,270,759, of which Rx 2,499,166 are in Bengal and Rx 1,028,642 in Madras.

(iv) Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx 4,539,406 of which Rx 1,051,685 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and Rx 1,048,271

in railways and tramways The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested as follows

	Rx
Bombay Tramways	309,800
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	175,000
Tarkessar Railway	175,000
Rangoon Steam Tramway	60,000
Powayan Steam Tramway	29,450
Deogarh Railway	27,500
Bengal Provincial Railway	84,590
Tezpur-Balipara Tramway	40,000
Ahmadabad-Prantelj Railway	102,300
Bengal District Road Tramways	43,300

The last two companies in the list are additions made in the year, and others have since been added, but the figures are still quite trifling

(v) In tea, coffee, and other plantations, Rx 3,740,839 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx 3,497,442 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies owning gardens in Northern and Eastern India being registered in Calcutta

(vi) Of the Rx 1,857,162 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx 1,648,147 are in companies registered in Bengal, of which Rx 983,620 are in coal-mining companies, and about Rx 623,000 in gold-mining companies.

7 There was a substantial expansion in the paid-up capital applied to the manufacture of cotton and jute and to navigation and railways In the capital applied to tea-planting there was a smaller increase, but this is perhaps explained by the activity displayed during the last year in the formation of companies in England for the purchase of Indian tea estates In coffee there has been a decline, as also in mining, but in most other directions there has been an augmentation of capital

8 The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last thirteen years

YEAR	Companies at work	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Increase or decrease of paid up capital
		Rx	Rx	Rx
1884-85	694	27,887,691	20,635,844	+ 1,885,233 = 10 %
1885-86	806	28,543,437	21,002,568	+ 366,724 = 2 „
1886-87	886	29,136,165	21,380,442	+ 377,874 = 2 „
1887-88	910	30,254,284	22,326,192	+ 945,750 = 4 „
1888-89	895	31,330,845	22,997,508	+ 671,316 = 3 „
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,681,202	+ 686,694 = 3 „
1890-91	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	+ 774,243 = 3 „
1891-92	950	36,023,238	26,585,480	+ 2,127,035 = 9 „
1892-93	956	35,372,842	26,793,186	+ 207,706 = 0.78 „
1893-94	1,065	36,251,188	27,510,059	+ 716,873 = 2.68 „
1894-95	1,204	38,158,518	27,668,773	+ 158,714 = 0.58 „
1895-96	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279	+ 1,718,506 = 6 „
1896-97	1,596	49,562,286	31,156,559	+ 1,769,280 = 6 „

9. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 70 such companies at the close of 1895-96, and that, with the addition of 69 companies registered in 1896-97 and the deduction of 5 companies which ceased to work during the year, there were 134 such companies at the close of the year. A large proportion of these companies were registered in Bengal, their nature being similar to those of the provident societies limited by shares to which reference has been made in preceding paragraphs.

10. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were :

PROVINCE	Fees	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs
Bengal	42,851	568
Bombay	26,919	1,034
Madras	8,690	1,109
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,579	.
Panjab	2,574	.
Burma	555	.
Central Provinces	...	...
Assam	20	...
Mysore State	764	.
Bangalore	340	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	15	.
Ajmere Merwara	.	.
TOTAL	84,307	2,711

* Government of Madras
 " " Bombay
 " " Bengal
 " " the North Western Provinces
 and Oudh
 " " the Panjab
 " " Burma.
 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces
 " " Assam
 " " Ajmere
 " " Coorg
 Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Resident in Mysore

J F FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE I.
Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1896-97.

Province.	Capital	Banking or Loan		Trading		Mills and Presses		Tea and other Planting Companies		Mining and Quarrying		Ice		Sugar		Breweries		Others		Total		
		No	Rx.	No	Rx	No	Rx	No	Rx	No	Rx	No	Rx	No	Rx	No	Rx	No	Rx			
Madras	Nominal	1814	3,466,546	26	288,700	31	889,500	6	84,900	7	204,200			6	247,500				257	5,121,346		
	Paid-up		1,028,642				184,755				630,647									74,526		99,562		31,190		2,049,322
Bombay	Nominal	17	1,217,499	69	3,718,490	224	13,735,913	1	2,000	2	108,200	4	92,450			14	1,581,500	331	20,455,852			
	Paid-up		644,223				1,636,200				9,537,958				79,735				1,100,253		12,533,397	
Bengal	Nominal	400	3,703,322	86	3,823,990	56	5,163,725	157	4,383,319	51	2,412,850	5	82,125	1	160,000		11	275,800	701	20,005,131		
	Paid up		2,499,166				2,358,575				3,528,721				3,497,442					1,648,147		76,210		160,000		161,499	13,929,760
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Nominal	17	254,000	23	280,900	12	671,500	5	271,700	1	6,000			1	60,000	2	50,000	4	22,000	65	1,616,100	
	Paid up		209,636				155,310				589,568						142,871				3,000	
Punjab	Nominal	5	239,000	8	89,500	13	525,600	1	23,750	1	12,000	1	10,000			1	120,000	1	2,000	31	1,012,850	
	Paid-up		129,663				35,434				221,698				23,750				12,000			6,279		120,000		1,000	549,824
Baroda	Nominal	2	22,000	10	166,680	1	17,230			2	42,000							2	5,500	17	253,430	
	Paid-up		16,735				149,260				7,515								4,907			195,667
Central Provinces	Nominal	2	30,020	2	11,000	6	273,000												2	7,000	10	255,013
	Paid-up		12,795				1,065								241,153							
Assam	Nominal			2	7,000														2	7,000	2	7,000
	Paid-up						4,159															
Mysore (Native State)	Nominal	85	380,660	5	22,000	3	48,000	1	3,000										91	454,260	91	454,260
	Paid-up		188,969				10,630				2,247											
" (Bangalore)	Nominal	17	204,200																17	204,200	17	204,200
	Paid-up		121,530																			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Nominal			3	2,997														3	2,997	3	2,997
	Paid up						2,991															
Ajmere Merwara	Nominal			3	15,000	5	100,100												8	115,100	8	115,100
	Paid-up						71,693															
Total	Nominal	726	9,448,247	231	8,426,257	351	21,425,188	171	4,768,669	64	2,785,250	10	184,275	8	467,500	3	170,000	32	1,806,800	1,596	49,502,286	
	Paid-up		4,270,759				4,539,406				14,879,688				3,710,839				1,577,162			162,224

TABLE II.
Companies divided into shares

PROVINCES.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1895-96.			REGISTERED DURING 1896-97			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1896-97			CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1896-97			CHANGED TO WORK DURING 1896-97			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 866 97		
	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital
Madras	217	4,513,097	2,041,162	56	635,663	21,693	52	255,634	12,027	15	59,498	90,062	16	311,098	90,062	257	5,121,316	2,049,322
Bombay	295	16,216,677	11,667,426	55	4,501,300	69,716	77	249,000	902,148	2	2,625	25,525	19	508,500	75,458	331	20,455,832	12,535,307
Bengal	560	17,498,416	13,143,632	258	3,158,067	186,727	8	100,000	1,152,211	1	65,080	50,510	57	68,272	500,200	761	20,005,131	13,029,760
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	64	1,545,200	1,122,639	3	22,900	.	24	60,000	79,647	2	1,005	3,261	2	12,000	3,261	65	1,616,100	1,128,000
Punjab	26	710,850	521,761	6	200,000	8,45	6	2,500	26,213	.	.	.	1	500	.	31	1,012,850	549,824
Burma	17	274,830	182,997	2	16,000	.	4	.	12,670	.	.	.	2	37,400	.	17	253,130	195,667
Central Provinces	12	367,020	265,365	.	.	.	4	.	15,000	.	.	.	2	53,000	26,442	10	314,720	255,013
Assam	2	7,000	1,142	.	.	.	2	.	1,017	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7,000	2,159
Mysore (Native State)	90	435,260	244,060	6	24,000	...	*	.	12,137	.	.	14,373	3	5,000	578	94	454,260	241,446
" (Bangalore)	15	175,000	116,456	2	29,200	..	*	.	11,536	.	.	6,462	.	.	.	17	201,200	121,530
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	2,697	2,091	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2,697	2,091
Ajmere Merwara	8	115,100	75,648	.	.	.	2	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	115,100	75,648
TOTAL	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279	388	8,677,130	278,951	157	665,180	2,137,771	48	6,705	15,123	101	1,613,770	606,101	1,595	2,562,285	31,156,559

* Not reported

T Figures incomplete.

TABLE III.

Companies limited by Guarantee, that is, possessing no capital paid-up

PROVINCE	Number work- ing at close of 1895 96	Number regis- tered during 1896 97	Number ceased to work during 1896 97	Number work- ing at close of 1896 97
Madras .	9	1		10
Bombay	17	18	3	32
Bengal	26	28	2	52
North Western Provinces and Oudh	6		.	6
Panjab .	7	1	.	8
Burma	2	1		3
Central Provinces . .	.			.
Assam ... ..	..		..
Mysore (Native State) . .	2	20	...	22
„ (Bangalore) ...	1	...	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ..	...	...	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara . ..	.	...	...
TOTAL	70	69	5	134

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH OCTOBER 1897

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 17th October 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 16th October 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	11,59,450	668	1,737	10,77,000	620	1,40,70,039	1,57,72,000	16,9,961			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	23,692	190	125	22,000	170	3,15,035	3,55,000	39,965			
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,00,064	117	862	80,000	93	1,30,017	1,24,000			5,647	
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,28,036	171	752	1,02,000	136	1,44,309	1,63,500	1,05,004			
Bezawda extn (East Coast state)	116	21	1,599	76	21	2,000	12	3,100	4,000	11,190			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawda-Mad)	167	9	904	107	9	1,000	111	2,190	1,500			6,781	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,78,479	209	1,815	3,19,000	176	47,00,805	1,50,70,000	1,60,105			
Palanpur Deesa	45	17	455	39	17	500	30	7,000	7,500			469	
South Indian	101	1,012	1,62,484	150	1,042	1,79,000	172	15,60,000	20,51,000	90,775			
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	54	5,920	110	54	3,000	60	7,115	70,200	3,065			
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,40,979	121	1,165	1,07,000	92	17,12,000	22,10,000	1,51,431			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	40,081	138	296	30,000	103	1,37,500	5,00,000	1,50,138			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	750	97,955	130	815	1,06,000	130	1,14,100	1,10,000	89,300			
Lucknow Bareilly	64	200	14,704	74	200	1,000	0	1,700	1,500			2,782	
Assam-Bengal	57	159	4,203	58	235	17,900	77	1,10,000	2,00,000	50,000			
Burma	145	860	1,10,294	124	848	1,24,000	14	10,00,000	18,80,000	7,80,000			
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,77,375	240	10,036	21,44,900	215	1,01,10,000	1,52,50,000	1,16,504			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,45,000	224	7,33,915	1,00,60,000	1,37,082			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,63,174	205	875	1,51,000	173	20,13,100	21,20,000	1,06,897			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,51,970	460	817	3,78,000	463	51,00,712	15,12,000			5,60,712	
East Coast	89	500	31,879	68	538	45,200	84	6,00,000	10,00,000	2,30,000			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	2,191	100	25	2,000	88	17,100	2,50,000			11,900	
Cheria-Companyganj	00					(g)			(h)				
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,07,500	231	5,138	11,21,100	215	1,10,00,000	1,25,00,000	1,13,100			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (n)	348	1,490	4,78,970	321	1,491	3,92,000	303	60,61,000	65,18,000			4,13,767	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	161	2,42,096	525	461	2,12,000	503	12,10,000	13,10,000	74,071			
Madras	248	840	2,13,101	251	840	2,15,000	241	31,88,300	34,50,000	2,61,698			
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,34,167	337	2,792	8,20,000	207	1,14,10,000	1,28,80,000			1,22,078	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	210	17,177	11,10,132	233	17,900	12,35,000	236	1,10,00,000	1,25,00,000	1,10,000			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	29,711	180	160	31,600	107	3,60,500	4,04,000	1,00,495			
Parkessur	242	22	6,230	283	22	4,900	223	80,210	7,60,000			3,716	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec)	120	66	9,562	145	66	0,400	112	1,14,721	1,31,000	14,276			
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	5,045	165	36	0,000	18	0,000	0,000			3,913	
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	9,986	178	78	16,200	105	1,79,022	2,30,000	57,078			
Ahmedabad Parantj													
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,370	341	51	15,000	291	2,20,641	2,19,000			1,641	
TOTAL	174	413	78,804	191	454	95,200	188	10,55,000	12,50,000	1,90,579			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonn	27	74	2,050	28	74	1,000	26	25,859	17,000			10,059	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,755	86	114	6,200	54	1,46,430	77,000			68,506	
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,188	35	35	1,100	27	2,10,490	17,800			3,990	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	313	53,242	160	314	50,500	178	1,00,000	0,08,000			1,45,550	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,038	80	13	700	51	17,112	1,100			3,012	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	11,581	107	108	10,000	64	2,80,600	1,62,000			9,607	
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,636	364	10	3,600	160	5,1755	62,400			8,642	
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore From including Mysore-Nanjund	80	66	7,106	108	66	6,200	94	7,107	1,02,000	2,891			
The Gaekwar's Melsana	65	93	5,672	61	93	7,200	77	7,017	79,300	1,163			
Kolhapur	74	29	1,986	68	29	1,500	52	31,143	30,000			1,143	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,746	52	79	3,000	49	15,676	54,300	8,624			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)													
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,190	54	22	800	16	15,890	10,200	3,400			
TOTAL	115	963	1,02,200	116	996	1,03,200	104	16,17,465	16,39,300	1,215			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr.	84	334	26,093	78	334	30,000	91	3,61,675	3,63,000	1,345			
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	46	3,511	76	46	3,500	76	47,337	54,100	7,063			
Jamnagar													
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	26,427	73	364	16,600	40	2,85,101	3,04,000	18,800			
Oddepore-Chitor	43	60	2,268	38	60	2,100	38	38,000	31,400				
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	7,327	7	94	6,600	70	95,525	9,600	4,075			
TOTAL	70	898	65,626	73	949	61,900	65	1,28,430	8,88,800	1,00,770			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	46,65,762	216	20,365	44,85,600	220	1,10,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,10,000			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Turkot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadr-palli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha, Solapur, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khimgaon, and the Amratoli railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 17th, October 1896.

Printed at the Press, 28th October, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXVII of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97		WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1896		WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1897		Earnings from 1st April to 17th October 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 16th October 1897	Increase	Decrease	
			Earnings		Earnings						
		Rs	Miles	Total	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	11,59,450	668	1,737	10,77,000	620	2,69,501.92	3,06,13,000	36,92,308	
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	23,692	100	125	22,000	176	5,21,722	5,70,000	53,278	
Bengal-Nagpur	137	362	1,00,064	117	362	80,000	93	28,08,103	29,12,000	43,607	
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,28,930	171	752	1,02,000	136	28,05,764	27,73,000	4,67,230	
Bezawada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	1,599	70	21	2,600	124	73,853	2,600	8,747	
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawada-Mad)	163	9	964	107	9	1,000	111	41,774	34,000		7,174
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,78,479	209	1,815	3,19,000	176	1,05,25,000	99,65,000		5,60,000
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	655	39	17	500	29	28,900	21,400		7,560
South Indian	165	1,042	1,62,484	156	1,042	1,79,000	172	49,94,467	51,04,000	1,07,533	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	5,926	110	54	4,300	50	1,44,804	1,50,000	5,196	
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,40,979	121	1,165	1,07,000	92	38,23,445	13,55,100	5,31,555	
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	40,961	138	296	30,600	103	8,11,777	11,03,000	2,61,223	
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	97,985	130	756	1,06,000	130	29,86,845	33,04,000	3,17,152	
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,784	74	200	12,000	60	4,00,531	4,20,000	25,169	
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,203	58	238	17,000	75	2,97,850	4,43,000	1,45,150	
Burma	175	880	1,10,294	124	888	1,24,000	140	35,11,775	41,31,000	6,19,225	
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,77,375	240	10,046	21,84,300	218	6,08,22,955	6,65,25,600	57,02,645	
State lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,45,000	224	1,51,47,843	1,71,17,000	19,69,157	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,63,074	205	875	1,51,000	173	43,56,623	45,46,000	1,89,377	
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,81,970	469	817	3,73,000	463	50,13,251	74,24,000	5,89,251	
East Coast	94	500	33,879	68	538	45,200	84	13,29,679	16,00,000	2,70,321	
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	25	2,491	100	25	2,200	88	57,347	57,000		5,347
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g)		5,055	(h) 4,200		858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,07,590	231	5,135	12,21,400	238	2,80,09,801	3,07,13,200	16,33,399	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,78,970	321	1,491	3,92,000	263	1,67,62,205	1,39,81,000		27,81,205
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,42,096	525	461	2,32,000	513	3,02,759	78,01,000		5,01,759
Madras	253	840	2,13,101	254	840	2,05,000	244	59,94,386	64,57,000	4,62,614	
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,34,167	335	2,792	8,29,000	297	3,10,50,350	2,82,39,000		28,20,350
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)											
Assisted companies	255	17,477	44,10,132	255	17,965	42,35,300	236	12,00,32,105	12,55,07,800	47,15,194	
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	29,711	186	160	31,600	197	6,90,818	8,12,000	1,21,152	
Tarkessur	274	22	6,230	283	22	1,900	223	1,69,161	1,67,000		2,161
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	0,562	145	66	0,400	142	2,61,239	2,39,000		22,230
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	5,945	165	36	6,700	186	1,54,067	1,51,000		1,967
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	9,986	128	78	16,200	208	3,42,469	4,40,000	97,531	
Ahmedabad-Parantij						1,400	34		(k) 44,500	44,500	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	47,370	341	51	15,000	294	4,52,602	4,27,000		25,602
TOTAL	170	413	78,804	191	454	85,200	188	20,71,256	22,82,500	2,11,214	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goon	28	74	2,050	28	74	1,000	26	52,614	50,900		1,714
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,758	86	114	6,200	54	2,04,710	1,78,000		86,710
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,188	35	35	1,300	37	(l) 21,490	54,100		
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	53,242	160	334	59,500	178	16,88,966	18,53,000	32,810	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,038	80	13	700	54	76,161	36,100		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	10,200	94	5,04,059	3,83,000		40,061
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,636	304	10	3,600	300	88,226	1,09,000		2,11,059
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore From including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	7,106	108	66	6,200	94	1,39,625	1,77,000	37,375	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,672	61	93	7,200	77	2,54,744	1,85,000		69,744
Kolhapur	76	29	1,986	68	29	1,500	52	64,152	61,000		3,152
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,746	52	79	3,200	49	1,28,143	1,23,000		5,153
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)						200	11		(m) 3,400	3,400	
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,190	54	22	800	36	34,405	27,500		6,905
TOTAL	125	968	1,02,200	106	995	1,03,200	104	34,07,305	32,41,200		1,66,105
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbdr	108	334	26,093	78	334	30,900	93	9,67,150	9,18,000		49,150
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	3,511	76	46	3,500	76	99,022	1,08,000		
Jamnagar						2,000	39		(n) 64,400	64,400	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	26,427	73	364	16,600	46	6,14,967	6,45,000		
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,268	38	60	2,300	38	71,964	64,800		
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	7,127	78	94	6,600	70	2,14,558	2,09,000		7,164
TOTAL	82	898	65,626	73	949	61,900	65	19,67,661	20,09,300	41,539	
GRAND TOTAL											
	239	19,756	46,65,762	236	20,365	44,85,600	220	12,82,38,158	13,30,40,700	48,02,342	

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdā railway

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(g) Information not received.

(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khāmgaon, and the Amrāoti railways

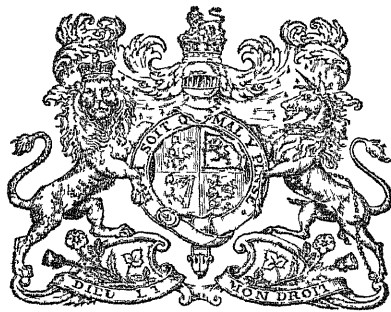
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 16th October 1897.

(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 17th October 1896.

(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 16th October 1897.

(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 16th October 1897.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 30th October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	170,267	12,201,847
	Exports . .	63,906 + 106,361	5,214,632 + 6,987,215
RANGOON	Imports . .	9,739	394,846
	Exports . .	612,130 — 602,391	31,106,714 — 30,711,868
MADRAS	Imports . .	40,000	1,622,300
	Exports . .	8,500 + 31,500	447,000 + 1,175,300
BOMBAY	Imports . .	192,800	11,567,600
	Exports . .	100,800 + 92,000	5,316,400 + 6,251,200
KARACHI	Imports . .	53,400	1,951,471
	Exports . .	75,300 — 21,900	5,104,876 — 3,153,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 30th October 1897.
PATNA	Imports . .	...	1,297,300
	Exports . .	...	883,900 + 413,400
GAYA	Imports . .	...	352,900
	Exports . .	...	96,100 + 256,800
SHAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	10,400	434,600
	Exports . .	...	355,000 + 79,600
SARAN	Imports . .	21,700	1,489,300
	Exports . .	1,500 + 20,200	179,400 + 1,309,900
CHAMPARAN	Imports . .	300	476,700
	Exports . .	14,700 — 14,400	91,300 + 385,400
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	14,300	1,026,488
	Exports . .	7,100 + 7,200	119,551 + 906,937
DARBHANGA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	26,300	1,446,000
	Exports . .	10,300 + 16,000	172,900 + 1,273,100
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	2,500	332,400
	Exports . .	11,700 — 9,200	1,219,700 — 887,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>			
Bhágálpur Division—<i>contd.</i>			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports . . .	...	337,994
	Exports . . .	...	1,375,199
		...	-1,037,205
PURNEA	Imports . . .	600	126,312
	Exports . . .	5,800	201,470
		-5,200	-75,158
MALDA	Imports . . .		2,200
	Exports . . .	500	3,100
		-500	-900
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>) . . .	Imports . . .	900	249,863
	Exports . . .	14,300	484,418
		-13,400	-234,555
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,300	391,700
	Exports . . .	1,100	60,598
		+1,200	+331,102
DINAJPUR („)	Imports . . .	200	68,900
	Exports . . .	2,700	420,884
		-2,500	-351,984
JALPAIGURI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	10,300	425,003
	Exports . . .	100	18,565
		+10,200	+406,438
DARJEELING	Imports . . .	2,800	186,000
	Exports . . .	...	7,700
		+2,800	+178,300
RANGPUR	Imports . . .	6,500	83,900
	Exports . . .	3,400	97,300
		+3,100	-13,400
BOGRA	Imports . . .	8,400	102,160
	Exports . . .	500	300,100
		+7,900	-198,000
PABNA	Imports . . .	...	281,900
	Exports . . .	...	22,300
		...	+259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . . .	100	34,500
	Exports . . .	4,200	47,400
		-4,100	-12,900
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . .	...	33,900
	Exports . . .	...	163,000
		...	-129,100
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>) . . .	Imports . . .	4,373	100,028
	Exports . . .	232	10,037
		+4,141	+89,991
FARIDPUR	Imports . . .	4,200	250,800
	Exports . . .	200	129,400
		+4,000	+121,400
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . .	...	2,000
	Exports . . .	...	48,700
		...	-46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,600 400 + 1,200	51,604 41,863 + 9,741
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	700 7,300 — 6,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports . . . Exports . . .	6,200 ... + 6,200	636,142 113,820 + 192,322
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,300 48,500 — 45,200	192,900 2,001,300 — 1,811,400
BIRBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	400 12,200 — 11,800	38,300 1,693,000 — 1,651,700
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,600 100 + 1,500	124,500 90,100 + 34,400
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	498,781 2,031,089 — 1,534,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . . . Exports . . .	700 ... + 700	35,800 26,500 + 9,300
NADIA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	9,500 10,400 — 900	854,100 909,300 — 55,200
MURSHIDABAD	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	67,000 319,500 — 252,500
JESSORE	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	272,300 71,700 + 200,600
KHULNA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	100 100 ...	17,400 34,700 — 17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	2,300 100 + 2,200	210,100 3,300 + 206,800
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... ... ...	4,200 3,700 + 500
MÁNBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,300 300 + 3,000	223,400 8,750 + 214,650
SINGBHUM	Imports . . . Exports . . .	... 300 — 300	9,384 49,603 — 40,219
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	100 200 — 100	3,201 6,278 — 3,077

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
BENGAL—<i>concl'd</i>			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . . Exports . . .	10,400 —10,400	2,130 356,029 —353,899
BALASORE	Imports . . . Exports . . .	800 12,600 —11,800	31,400 1,288,100 —1,256,700
PURI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	371 —371	3,002 62,542 —59,540
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,462 18,261 —16,799	281,191 320,410 —39,219
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	1,300 8,700 —7,400	220,900 530,700 —315,800
MEERUT	Imports . . . Exports . . .	9,600 4,400 + 5,200	361,240 696,359 —335,119
PULANDSHAHR	Imports . . . Exports . . .	700 8,200 —7,500	49,300 862,100 —812,800
ALIGARH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	7,400 22,600 —15,200	212,600 1,020,600 —808,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	3,015 6,312 —3,297	95,366 191,850 —96,484
AGRA	Imports . . . Exports . . .	9,300 14,600 —5,300	580,300 625,800 —36,500
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	200 2,900 —2,700	126,600 42,600 + 84,000
MAINPURI	Imports . . . Exports . . .	700 600 + 100	18,700 32,700 —14,000
ETAWAH	Imports . . . Exports . . .	500 5,200 —4,700	69,200 65,400 + 3,800
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . . Exports . . .	200 1,300 —1,100	20,600 232,800 —212,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports		238,300
	Exports		11,600
			+ 220,700
Moradabad	Imports	1,900	227,600
	Exports	8,100	458,500
		—6,500	—231,000
Shahjahanpur	Imports		99,700
	Exports		3,160
			—221,878
Budaun	Imports		1,800
	Exports		25,700
			—2,500
Pilibit	Imports		9,275
	Exports	300	86,150
		—300	—20,875
Bareilly (preceding week)	Imports	1,900	201,600
	Exports	2,700	218,500
		—800	—14,200
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	21,200	2,024,700
	Exports	17,300	755,600
		+ 3,900	+ 1,269,100
Fatehpur (preceding week)	Imports	5,700	17,700
	Exports	100	3,778
		+ 5,600	+ 213,922
Banda	Imports	10,200	683,900
	Exports	300	12,500
		+ 9,900	+ 671,400
Hamirpur (preceding week)	Imports	500	161,600
	Exports	300	7,200
		+ 200	+ 154,400
Allahabad (incomplete)	Imports	13,600	1,316,300
	Exports	2,100	25,200
		+ 11,500	+ 1,321,100
Jhansi	Imports	7,200	529,200
	Exports	2,400	28,200
		+ 4,800	+ 501,000
Jaunpur	Imports	2,100	308,700
	Exports	300	17,800
		+ 1,800	+ 290,900
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	35,000	796,100
	Exports	600	51,400
		+ 31,400	+ 744,700
Mirzapur	Imports	8,500	279,815
	Exports	300	16,063
		+ 8,200	+ 263,752
Jaunpur	Imports	12,300	277,400
	Exports	300	41,000
		+ 12,000	+ 233,400
Ghazipur	Imports	8,500	2,630
	Exports	100	7,000
		+ 8,400	+ 1,930

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued

(Indian maunds)

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
—concd			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . .		26,900
	Exports . .	9,400	388,900
		—9,400	—362,000
BALLIA	Imports . .	4,382	93,203
	Exports . .		68,957
		+4,382	+24,246
GORAKHPUR	Imports . .		136,300
	Exports . .	5,200	534,300
		—5,200	—398,000
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports . .	..	6,700
	Exports . .	..	..
		..	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . .		28,000
	Exports . .	.	84,200
		..	—56,200
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	10 600	575,800
	Exports . .	1 300	96,600
		+9,300	+479,200
UNAO	Imports . .		62 200
	Exports . .	...	900
			+61,300
RAE-BARELI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	2,700	297,700
	Exports . .	600	12,500
		+2,100	+285,200
SITAPUR (")	Imports . .	200	23,294
	Exports . .	9,700	447,300
		—9,500	—424,006
KHERI	Imports . .	...	12,700
	Exports . .	4,800	189,000
		—4,800	—176,300
HARDOI	Imports . .	..	168,600
	Exports . .	1,500	59,800
		—1,500	+108,800
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . .	800	256,200
	Exports . .	7,500	366,200
		—6,700	—110,000
GONDA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	6,300	214,432
	Exports . .	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
BAHRAICH	Imports . .		8,810
	Exports . .	4,000	220,900
		—4,000	—212,090
BARABANKI	Imports . .	500	71,300
	Exports . .	6,900	364,800
		—6,400	—293,500
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . .	656	51,911
	Exports . .	1,450	145,716
		—794	—93,805
BIKANER	Imports . .	3,628	236,711
	Exports . .	...	5
		+3,628	+236,706

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	4,100	354,500
	Exports	2,600	125,855
		+ 1,500	+ 228 645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	12,900	1,123,300
	Exports	15,100	143,600
		—2,200	+ 979,700
ROHTAK	Imports	900	10,900
	Exports	2,900	13,700
		—2,000	— 2,800
GURGAON (incomplete)	Imports	2,700	122,500
	Exports	21,800	323,000
		—19,100	—200,500
DELHI	Imports	14,500	927,400
	Exports	3,400	491,200
		+ 11,100	+ 436,200
KARNAL	Imports	800	60,122
	Exports	1,800	60,600
		—1,000	— 478
ANUPALA	Imports	6,700	479,800
	Exports	6,600	96,100
		+ 100	+ 383,700
SIMLA	Imports	1,900	85,700
	Exports . . . . .	...	300
		+ 1,900	+ 85,400
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	1,900	120,200
	Exports	30,400	1,039,200
		—28,500	— 919,000
LUDHIANA	Imports	3,100	139,800
	Exports	15,000	879,500
		—11,900	— 739,700
FEROZPUR	Imports	2,800	375,700
	Exports	13,800	886,200
		—11,000	— 510,500
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	2,400	217,600
	Exports	8,800	244,000
		—6,400	— 26,400
JHANG	Imports	600	30,100
	Exports	8,300	203,700
		—7,700	— 173,600
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,200	120,600
	Exports	3,300	36,700
		—2,100	+ 83,900
LAHORE	Imports	6,500	559,721
	Exports	17,100	517,031
		—10,600	+ 42,690
AMRITSAR	Imports	5,500	343,300
	Exports	13,400	671,000
		—7,900	— 327,700
GURDASPUR	Imports	500	64,500
	Exports	1,151	451,969
		—651	— 387,469

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897.
PANJAB—<i>contd</i>			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	[Imports . . Exports . .	1,800 1,400 + 400	152,600 68,700 + 83,900
GUJRÁT	[Imports . . Exports . .	2,600 200 + 2,400	162,900 38,900 + 124,000
GUJRÁNWÁLA	[Imports . . Exports . .	1,500 9,800 — 8,300	129,700 576,400 — 446,700
SHÁHPUR	Imports . . Exports . .	500 3,700 — 3,200	80,500 94,700 — 14,200
JHELAM	Imports . . Exports . .	2,570 1,167 + 1,403	228,713 36,706 + 192,007
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . Exports . .	35,800 4,700 + 31,100	1,335,451 133,000 + 1,202,451
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . Exports . .	11,800 7,100 + 4,700	338,300 385,800 — 47,500
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . Exports . .	100 700 — 600	7,870 126,557 — 118,687
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . Exports . .	500 5,500 — 5,000	25,700 256,100 — 230,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . Exports . .	100 7,600 — 7,500	9,101 188,700 — 179,599
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . Exports . .	32,800 9,700 + 23,100	709,200 412,100 + 297,100
KAIRA	Imports . . Exports . .	... ... ...	224,500 217,100 + 7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . Exports . .	102 6,193 — 6,091	17,885 677,629 — 659,744

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd.			
BROACH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	9,100 3,300 + 5,800	421,931 292,666 + 129,265
SURAT (")	Imports Exports	11,000 11,900 —900	737,500 258,400 + 479,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports Exports . . . . .	.. .. ..	70,871 761 + 70,113
KATHIAWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	19,908 471 + 19,437	231,145 6,133 + 225,012
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	3,700 4,300 —600	1,066,800 27,100 + 1,039,400
NASIK	Imports Exports	900 3,700 —2,800	723,300 96,800 + 626,500
AHMADNAGAR	Imports Exports	700 2,400 —1,700	331,300 87,300 + 244,000
POONA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	9,900 100 + 9,800	1,139,921 52,300 + 1,087,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports Exports	900 1,400 —500	497,500 216,700 + 280,800
SATARA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	2,117 1,590 + 527	630,076 30,454 + 599,622
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports Exports	4,300 200 + 4,100	579,600 183,000 + 396,600
BIJAPUR (")	Imports Exports	400 100 + 300	721,900 18,900 + 706,000
DHARWAR	Imports Exports	6,000 6,200 —200	265,133 650,021 —384,888
TANNA	Imports Exports	1,100 100 + 1,000	228,700 382,900 —154,200
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports Exports	1,200 1,400 —200	138,167 157,820 —19,653
KOLHAPUR (")	Imports Exports	4,312 1,976 + 2,336	840,008 91,040 + 748,968
KANARA (")	Imports Exports	2,700 200 + 2,500	34,800 127,700 —92,900
RATNAGIRI (")	Imports Exports	5,500 800 + 4,700	734,900 27,100 + 707,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -]

			Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—				
SHIKÁRPUR	(preceding week)	Imports . . .	3,947	169,761
		Exports . . .	52,165	2,346,743
			-48,218	-2,176,982
THAR-PÁRKAR	(")	Imports . . .	9,900	427,599
		Exports . . .	3,900	388,600
			+6,000	+38,999
UPPER SIND FRONTIER		Imports . . .	3,000	34,600
		Exports . . .	4,300	359,300
			-1,300	-324,700
HYDERABAD	(preceding week)	Imports . . .	3,200	187,200
		Exports . . .	2,500	293,400
			+700	-106,200
CENTRAL PROVINCES—				
Jubbulpore Division—				
SAUGOR		Imports . . .	8,500	402,200
		Exports . . .	500	23,060
			+8,000	+379,140
JUBBULPORE		Imports . . .	3,300	471,900
		Exports . . .	2,900	292,000
			+400	+179,900
Nerbudda Division—				
NARSINGHPUR		Imports . . .	900	220,300
		Exports . . .	500	100,800
			+400	+119,500
HOSHANGABAD (incomplete)		Imports . . .	1,700	287,200
		Exports . . .	500	46,900
			+1,200	+240,300
NIMAR		Imports . . .	1,800	285,900
		Exports . . .	2,300	46,200
			-500	+239,700
Nágpur Division—				
WARDHA		Imports . . .	2,600	127,000
		Exports . . .	500	23,500
			+2,100	+103,500
NÁGPUR		Imports . . .	13,800	677,800
		Exports . . .	1,100	142,600
			+12,700	+535,200
CHÁNDA		Imports . . .	500	18,300
		Exports . . .	200	72,400
			+300	-54,100
BHANDÁRA		Imports . . .	200	400,700
		Exports . . .	2,800	114,300
			-2,600	+286,400
Chhattisgarh Division—				
RAIPUR		Imports . . .	1,600	134,800
		Exports . . .	3,600	525,200
			-2,000	-390,400
BILÁSPUR (incomplete)		Imports . . .	1,800	223,959
		Exports . . .	500	61,198
			+1,300	+162,761
SAMBALPUR		Imports . . .	300	14,500
		Exports . . .	14,100	697,500
			-13,800	-683,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	9,100	396,100
	Exports	300	30,200
		+ 8,800	+ 365,900
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	2,000	290,100
	Exports	800	138,200
		+ 1,800	+ 141,000
BULDÁNA	Imports	425	54,017
	Exports	1,220	7,220
		— 795	+ 46,797
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	200	217,100
	Exports	400	138,400
		— 200	+ 78,700
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	6,600	660,100
	Exports	100	42,800
		+ 6,500	+ 623,300
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,800	235,200
	Exports	30,400	1,793,700
		— 26,600	— 1,555,500
KISTNA	Imports	6,600	69,574
	Exports	5,200	1,260,707
		+ 1,400	— 1,191,133
NELLŌRE	Imports	400	23,958
	Exports	1,000	97,504
		— 600	— 68,546
KARNÚL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	133,600
	Exports	400	43,100
		— 200	+ 90,500
BELLARY	Imports	3,200	649,100
	Exports	500	172,300
		+ 2,700	+ 476,800
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	145,300
	Exports	1,200	194,300
		— 1,000	— 46,000
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,400	151,400
	Exports	900	132,500
		+ 500	+ 18,900
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	7,100	347,600
	Exports	18,200	821,500
		— 11,100	— 473,900
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	200	33,700
	Exports	11,900	383,900
		— 11,700	— 350,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,300	104,800
	Exports	16,500	1,171,300
		— 15,200	— 1,066,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 30th October 1897	30th January to 30th October 1897
MADRAS— <i>contd.</i>			
SALEM	Imports . .	5,300	54,600
	Exports . .	7,400 —2,100	539,600 —485,000
COIMBATORE	Imports . .	13,400	462,900
	Exports . .	2,800 +10,600	1,025,500 —562,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . .	692	55,842
	Exports . .	8,036 —7,344	397,107 —341,265
TANJORE	Imports . .	2,300	215,000
	Exports . .	107,800 —105,500	4,732,100 —4,517,100
MADURA	Imports . .	6,300	146,900
	Exports . .	10,500 —4,200	704,800 —557,900
TINNEVELLY	Imports . .	29,100	1,053,000
	Exports . .	21,300 +7,800	902,400 +150,600
MALABAR	Imports . .	16,600	1,932,000
	Exports . .	1,700 +14,900	434,700 +1,497,300
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . .	1,000	121,620
	Exports . .	2,600 —1,600	632,790 —511,170

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 30th, 1897.

On the first day of the week under review a small but intense cyclone crossed the coast near Chittagong, occasioning heavy rain and severe gales over the north-east angle of the Bay and the surrounding coasts. When this storm disappeared the barometer rose everywhere, but more particularly over the area most directly affected by the storm. As this recovery proceeded the pressure rose to above the normal average everywhere, and this excess continued over a large part of the country up to the close of the week. It was most marked over the Peninsula, so that the pressure conditions were very unfavourable for the occurrence of the usual autumnal rains over the Madras Presidency. The weather in other parts of the country was, as is usual at this season of the year, fine and quiet, so that after the disappearance of the cyclone there was no disturbed weather in any part of the country. Owing to the absence of the usual rainfall the weather was warmer than usual over the Peninsula, but elsewhere the mean temperature was low.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, October 24th*—The storm noticed over the Bay in the preceding summary had proceeded along a curved path which had carried it to the north-east angle of the Bay. The barometer was consequently falling briskly to rapidly over North-East India. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm and were blowing strongly at Saugor Island. Northerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain and variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was high over the Peninsula and the greater part of North-East India and of Burma, but was lower than usual elsewhere. Rain had fallen over Central and Upper Burma, and a few showers had been received in Lower Bengal and the Peninsula.

Monday, October 25th—The storm noticed over the head of the Bay on the 24th had crossed the Chittagong Coast in the evening. It had since moved east-north-eastward and lay as a large shallow depression over Cachar and Upper Burma. The barometer had risen, except over the extreme North-East and North-West of the Indian region, the recovery having been rapid in Arakan. Westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic Plain and across Bengal, while southerly winds prevailed in Burma and north-westerly winds in Rajputana and North Bombay. Elsewhere the directions were variable. The mean temperature remained higher than usual over the Peninsula and a large part of North-East India, but was below the average elsewhere. At Cuddapah the variation was $+7^{\circ}5$ and at Negapatam $+6^{\circ}9$. Heavy rain had fallen at Chittagong (9.48 inches) and a few light showers at one or two stations in Upper Burma, Assam and the Peninsula.

Tuesday, October 26th—Pressure had increased everywhere, the recovery having been rapid to very rapid over North-East India. The depression had disappeared, and barometric readings were uniform throughout the country, though rather higher over the central districts than elsewhere. The barometer read higher than usual all over Southern and Central India. The winds were westerly in the Gangetic Plain and north-westerly along the west coast of the Bay, but were variable in other places. The mean temperature remained high over the Peninsula and Lower Burma. The rainfall was light and unimportant.

Wednesday, October 27th—The barometer had continued to rise everywhere. Pressure was higher than usual in all parts of the country, but particularly so over the east of the Peninsula. The winds were little changed. Temperature remained excessive over the Peninsula and part of Burma and below the normal elsewhere. Fine weather prevailed generally, with a few unimportant showers in Burma and Southern India.

Thursday, October 28th—The barometer had fallen everywhere, but the change had been uniform and the general conditions of pressure were practically unaltered. The winds were light and were generally unaltered in direction. The mean temperature relatively to the normal was high in the west and south of the Peninsula and low elsewhere. A few showers had been received in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but in general the weather was fine and quiet.

Friday, October 29th—The barometer continued to fall. Barometric readings remained very uniform generally, though somewhat higher in the centre than elsewhere, but they were lower than usual over the north and north-east of India, though still high over Madras. The winds were northerly over the Bay, easterly along the west coast of the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low, except over the west and south of the Peninsula, Burma and Assam. The greatest deficiency was reported from West Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces and the northern half of Madras. Within this area the night temperatures had been very low. Showers had been received over Burma, the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Saturday, October 30th—Pressure had risen again everywhere. The barometric readings were uniform and were higher than usual everywhere—most so in North and Central Madras. Northerly to westerly winds prevailed on the Madras Coast, north-easterly winds in Burma, easterly winds along the West Coast and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature was low, except over North-West and North-East India and the west and south of the Peninsula. Local showers had been received over Burma, Malabar and South Madras.

Temperature—The mean temperature has been generally in excess over the Peninsula and Burma and generally in defect elsewhere. The day temperatures have generally been about the normal, but the nights have been colder than usual, and on some occasions the minimum temperatures have been remarkably low.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burma	+1.1	+1.1	−0.4	+0.6	+0.5	+1.2	+0.7	+0.7
Bengal and Assam	+0.9	−0.8	−2.2	−2.3	−1.6	−1.2	−0.7	−1.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−0.8	−1.0	−2.2	−1.5	−1.5	−1.9	−0.2	−1.3
Punjab	−0.5	−1.0	−0.9	−0.7	−0.6	−0.2	+1.1	−0.4
Bombay	+2.9	+2.0	+2.2	+2.6	+1.9	+1.0	−0.3	+1.8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.1	−1.0	−1.6	−1.2	−1.5	−1.9	−2.4	−1.4
Central India and Gujarat	−3.4	−3.0	−2.8	−1.2	−1.1	−1.3	−1.4	−2.0
Sind and Rajputana	−3.9	−4.2	−3.1	−1.5	−1.8	−1.3	+0.1	−2.2
Madras	+4.5	+4.0	+3.4	+2.3	+0.6	−1.3	−1.0	+1.8
Mean for whole of India	+0.1	−0.4	−0.8	−0.3	−0.6	−0.8	−0.5	−0.5

On most days the mean temperature of the whole country has been very nearly normal, but the provincial returns exhibit considerable variations. In Burma there has been an excess for the week of 0.7 and in Madras and Bombay of 1.8, while in Gujarat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana there has been a deficiency of over 2° and in the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces and Bengal of over 1°. The coolest day was the 29th when only in Burma and Bombay was the normal temperature exceeded.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day -

October 24th	.	.	.	100° 3	at Tinnevely
" 25th	.	.	.	100° 3	" "
" 26th	.	.	.	98° 8	" "
" 27th	.	.	.	97° 5	" Jacobabad
" 28th	.	.	.	95° 5	" "
" 29th	.	.	.	95° 0	" "
" 30th	.	.	.	96° 5	" "

Rain — During the week under review the rainfall has been confined to two localities. The first included all the rainfall divisions in the southern half of the Peninsula, where scattered showers generally of small amount were received more or less throughout the week, the second rainfall area included the Burma divisions, the Assam divisions and the east and deltaic divisions of Bengal. The greater part of the rainfall in the latter area was due to the disturbed conditions accompanying the cyclone of the first day of the week, and hence fell generally in the early part of the week. In all other parts of the country there was no rain, no less than thirty-six of the rainfall divisions reporting actually no rain, or else a total fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. Where effective rainfall was received the amounts ranged from 3.83 inches in Tenasserim, 2.86 inches in Arakan, 2.31 inches in Central Burma, 1.85 inches in East Bengal and 1.60 inches in South Madras, to 0.10 inch in Deltaic Bengal and 0.15 inch in Central Madras. In Burma, Assam and East and Deltaic Bengal, the rainfall as mentioned above occurred during the first four days of the week, while over the Peninsula the fall occurred as showers scattered throughout the week.

The total rainfall for the two weeks, October 17th to 30th, shows that the rainfall has been short over the Peninsula, where about the middle of the month fair rain is ordinarily expected, while the fall has been excessive over Burma and North-East India, where the weather has been unusually disturbed. In other parts of the Indian region the rainfall has been light and insignificant, but in these regions very little rain is anticipated at this season.

During the week under review the following largish totals were received

Burma	.	Prome	.	3.46 inches
		Moungdaw (Akyab)		6.33 "
Assam	.	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	.	3.11 "
Bengal	.	Chittagong	.	9.72 "
West Coast	.	Quilon (Travancore)	.	4.00 "
Madras	.	Mudakilathur (Madura)	.	4.58 "

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO 30TH 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to 30th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed in percentage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	3.83	1.08	+ 2.75	3.83	3.28	+ 168
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	1.33	0.94	+ 0.39	3.54	2.46	+ 44
	3 Central do	2.31	0.96	+ 1.35	4.34	2.00	+ 117
	4 Upper do	0.13	1.33	- 1.20	1.18	1.87	- 37
	5 Arakan	2.86	1.79	+ 1.07	7.08	3.05	+ 132
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	1.85	1.15	+ 0.70	3.13	2.38	+ 32
	7 Assam Surma	0.05	1.07	- 0.42	2.02	2.28	- 11
	8 Do Hills	0.50	1.15	- 0.75	2.82	2.61	+ 7
	9 Do Brahmaputra	0.46	0.73	- 0.27	2.07	1.18	+ 31
	10 Deltaic Bengal	0.10	0.86	- 0.76	1.81	2.00	- 10
	11 Central do	0	0.58	- 0.58	2.13	1.73	+ 23
	12 North do	0	0.80	- 0.80	0.38	1.01	- 80
	13 Bengal Hills	0	1.19	- 1.19	0.75	2.14	- 65
	14 Orissa	0.05	1.63	- 1.58	2.90	2.80	+ 4
	15 Chota Nagpur	0	0.60	- 0.60	1.64	1.08	+ 52
	16 South Bihar	0	0.61	- 0.61	2.41	1.04	+ 32
	17 North do	0	0.42	- 0.42	1.49	0.84	+ 77
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18 N-W P East	0.02	0.49	- 0.47	3.36	0.72	+ 367
	19 South Oudh	0	0.25	- 0.25	0.17	0.38	- 55
	20 North do	0	0.09	- 0.09	0.02	0.24	- 92
	21 N-W P Central	0	0.12	- 0.12	0.11	0.17	- 35
	22 Do West	0	0	0	0	0.03	- 100
	23 Do East Submontane	0	0.36	- 0.36	0.89	0.73	+ 22
	24 Do West do	0	0.02	- 0.02	0	0.06	- 100
	25 Do Hills	0	0.02	- 0.02	0.07	0.10	- 30
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	0	0	0	0	0.60	- 100
	27 South do	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.09	- 100
	28 Central do	0	0.03	- 0.03	0	0.10	- 100
	29 Punjab Submontane	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.08	- 100
	30 Do Hills	0	0.11	- 0.11	0	0.21	- 100
	31 North Punjab	0	0.05	- 0.05	0	0.18	- 100
	32 West do	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.03	- 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar	0.87	1.73	- 0.86	1.44	4.55	- 68
	34 Madras South-Central	0.31	1.33	- 1.02	0.38	3.25	- 88
	35 Coorg	0.94	1.87	- 0.93	1.10	3.76	- 71
	36 Mysore	0.23	1.13	- 0.90	0.33	2.37	- 86
	37 Konkan	0.20	1.07	- 0.87	0.22	2.20	- 90
	38 Bombay Deccan	0.42	1.05	- 0.63	0.86	2.13	- 60
	39 Hyderabad North	0	0.51	- 0.51	0.20	1.43	- 86
	40 Khandesh	0	0.51	- 0.51	0.20	1.43	- 86
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	41 Berar	0	0.47	- 0.47	0.43	1.25	- 66
	42 Central Provinces West	0	0.52	- 0.52	0.89	0.92	- 3
	43 Do do Central	0	0.15	- 0.15	0.82	0.73	+ 12
	44 Do do East	0	0.48	- 0.48	2.02	0.71	+ 185
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat	0	0.27	- 0.27	0	0.39	- 100
	46 Kathiawar	0	0.20	- 0.20	0	0.23	- 100
	47 Sind	0	0	0	0	0.02	- 100
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0.01	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49 Central India East	0	0.01	- 0.01	0.11	0.23	- 52
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0.13	- 0.13	0	0.25	- 100
	51 West Rajputana	0	0.02	- 0.02	0	0.05	- 100
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	0.23	1.77	- 1.54	2.42	3.62	- 33
	52-A Do do (a)	0	0.86	- 0.86	1.35	2.24	- 40
	53 Hyderabad South	0	0.22	- 0.22	1.36	0.65	+ 109
	54 Madras Central	0.15	0.96	- 0.81	0.35	2.41	- 85
	55 East Coast Central	0.25	1.68	- 1.43	1.04	4.16	- 75
	56 Do South	0.20	1.87	- 1.67	0.21	3.95	- 95
	57 Madras South	1.60	1.46	+ 0.14	1.62	3.22	- 50

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst Meteorological Reporter to the

Government of India.

SIMLA, 4th November, 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 30th October*—Rainfall during the week slight or *nil* except in the extreme south. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample, for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is now required. Outturn of crops is middling to average. Pasture is generally sufficient, fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are fluctuating, but on the whole are slightly easier. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—3,721 men, 7,309 women, 1,977 children, total 13,007 in Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. All works have been ordered to be closed. Weavers—3,317 men, 2,531 women, 2 children, total 5,850 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan. Figures for Anantapur not reported. Total relief workers 18,857. Kitchen inmates (dependants) in Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah—19 men, 27 women, 690 children, total 736. Others—in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam—87 men, 185 women, 801 children, total 1,073. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan—508 men, 1,631 women, 556 children, total 2,695. Total gratuitously relieved—4,504. Grand total on Government relief 23,361. Prices on which wages are calculated are—Kurnool $12\frac{1}{2}$, Anantapur $16\frac{1}{2}$, Cuddapah 16 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs 5,556, figures for Anantapur not reported.

Bombay—*For week ending 1st November*—Rain slight in parts of Konkan, Karnatak, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in four talukas of Hyderabad, three of Ahmednagar, two of Thar and Parkar and Panch Mahals, and one of Broach and Belgaum, where they are damaged by locusts. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, and sowings in Gujrat, Deccan, Karnatak, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in two talukas of Khandesh. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Sholapur, healthy elsewhere, except in Karachi and one taluka of Ratnagiri and Thana. Prices continue high in Shikarpur, are falling in Nasik and are stationary in Karachi and Ahmednagar. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $12\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $12\frac{3}{8}$, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Ahmednagar 10, Poona 10, Nasik $13\frac{1}{40}$, Satara $10\frac{9}{40}$, and Dharwar $13\frac{3}{40}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were—Bijapur 4,118, Sholapur 29,651, Ahmednagar 9,936, Poona 11,504, Satara 5,791, Belgaum 2,213, Dharwar 346, total 63,559, of whom 52,723 are relief workers and 10,836 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 7,378, including 1,174 in poor-houses, Sholapur 7,946, including 115 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 13,380, including 82 in poor-houses, Poona 11,927, Nasik 131, Satara 1,403, Belgaum 370, Dharwar 1,582, Kolaba 392, total 44,509. Total number on relief 108,068.

Bengal—*For week ending 1st November*.—There were a few scattered showers during the week, but no general rainfall. The weather is cool. Winter rice and other standing crops continue to promise well except as previously reported in the flooded tracts of Champaran and in Chittagong and the South Lushai Hills, where considerable damage has been done by the recent cyclone and storm wave, these also caused heavy loss of life in Kutubdia and Moiscall Islands off the Chittagong Coast. Some damage to the rice crop is also reported to have been done in Sandip Island in Noakhali by the cyclone. Damage from insects is reported from small areas in Midnapore and Balasore. The sowing of the spring crops is everywhere progressing satisfactorily. Jute steeping is still going on. There was a fall in the price of common rice in some districts. All Government relief operations have been finally closed in all districts, but in

Hazaribagh it is reported that 150 persons—men 46, women 34, and children 70 were in poor-houses on the 30th October. Relief is still being given from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in the following districts—Khulna 2,382, (men 144, women 1,536, children 702), Champaran 175 (men 14, women 15, children 146), Bhagalpur 933 (men 236, women 511, children 186), Sonthal Parganas 1,190 (men 162, women 321, children 707), total 4,680 against 6,229 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 31st November*—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in active progress. Slight injury was caused by locusts in a few districts. In the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares 871 persons, including 266 relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, were in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 30th October. These were people who had received advance doles. All relief operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have now been closed. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st November*—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are going on. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Unirrigated crops in Lahore and those irrigated by wells in Gujranwala are reported average, they are said to be below average on lands dependent on rain in the latter district. Canals are drying in Mooltan. Outturn of autumn crops is reported average in Rohtak, good in Delhi and Karnal, and yield of cotton is small and of maize and rice average in parts of Lahore. Cotton-picking is going on in most districts. Insects have damaged crops in parts of Ferozepore and Gujranwala, locusts passed over two tahsils in Umballa doing slight damage in one. Condition of cattle is reported fair in Delhi, Sialkot, and Gujranwala, and generally good elsewhere. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Gujranwala where it being scarce, sugarcane and maize are being used for fodder. Prices are generally high, rising in Mooltan, Umballa, and Lahore, falling in Dera Ismail Khan only; and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling at $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 13, gram 9 to 11, bulrush-millet $13\frac{3}{4}$ to 19, great millet 13 to 20, barley 13 to 17, maize 14 to 20 and rice 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 1st November*.—Weather clear and cold. No rain. Some showers would be beneficial for spring sowings in Hoshangabad. Reaping of rice and other autumn crops is being actively prosecuted. Cotton-picking has commenced in Chhindwara and Wardha and cutting of *guar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Hoshangabad. Spring sowings in full swing and successful germination is reported from Saugor and Betul. Prospects continue most favourable but flights of locusts have caused some local damage in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chhindwara, and Hoshangabad, in the latter district the injury is alleged to amount to five annas in the rupee in some villages. Prices fluctuate somewhat but there is a marked tendency to decline in most districts and the quotations for rice have eased considerably. There is a further contraction of 37,000 in the number of relief workers, while the number of recipients of gratuitous relief has also fallen by 28,000. Numbers on relief works—Saugor 3,303, Damoh 1,527, Jubbulpore 1,587, Mandla 2,415, Seoni 663, Narsinghpur 1,146, Hoshangabad 3,394, Betul 5,671, Chhindwara 4,777, Nagpur 5,334, Bhandara 6,578, Balaghat 12,203, Raipur 29,741, and Bilaspur 30,271; total 108,610. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 28,148, Damoh 18,009, Jubbulpore 31,974, Mandla 24,723, Seoni 13,384, Narsinghpur 11,617, Hoshangabad 8,948, Nimar 2,309, Betul 17,436, Chhindwara 15,033, Wardha 2,560, Nagpur 6,658, Chanda 10,741, Bhandara 22,703, Balaghat 15,924, Raipur 38,413, and Bilaspur 70,531, total 339,111. Total number on relief 447,721. There were also 6,977 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 34,908, women 52,170, and children 21,532. Dependents—men 1,124, women 1,579, and children 11,242, with 1,320 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 2,873, women 3,264, and children 6,095. Otherwise relieved—men 49,316, women 104,920, and children 116,599, with 40,779 unclassified. Wage prices—Sambalpur 16, Bilaspur 12, Wardha and

Nagpur $11\frac{1}{2}$, Chanda $11\frac{1}{4}$, Nimar $10\frac{3}{4}$, Mandla, and Bhandara $10\frac{1}{2}$, Seoni and Raipur 10, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Saugor, Betul, and Chhindwara $8\frac{1}{2}$, Hoshangabad $8\frac{1}{6}$, Damoh, and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee

Burma—*For week ending 30th October*—In Lower Burma standing crops are everywhere in good condition and prospects are very good. Early paddy is being reaped in some districts. In Upper Burma good rain fell during the week in Thayetmyo, Minbu and Magwe and fair rain in Meiktila, Myingyan, and Yamethin. Standing crops are now generally in good condition in all districts and a fair harvest may be expected. More rain is required in Gangaw and in a small portion of the Yamethin district. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon, slightly in Mandalay, while it has fallen considerably in Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Amherst, Minbu, and Shwebo, and slightly in Pegu and Thayetmyo, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 488, Myingyan 8,368. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 72, Myingyan 2,976. Total number on relief 11,904. Price of rice—Meiktila 11 seers 8 chittacks, and Myingyan 8 seers per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd November*—Weather seasonable. Floods are subsiding slowly. Prospects of late rice are fair in Goalpara and good elsewhere, except in parts of Nowgong where it has been damaged by floods. Slight damage done to late rice by insects in parts of Darrang. Sowing of pulses and mustard progressing. Tea doing well. Price—common rice—Silchar $8\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet and Sibsagar 10, Gauhati $9\frac{1}{2}$, Tezpur 8, and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st November*—**MYSORE**.—Good rain in Shimoga, slight in other parts of State. Standing crops in good condition. Prices have fallen in Kolar and Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Tumkur, Kadur, and Chitaldroog districts.

COORG—Rainfall one inch four cents. Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st November*.—**BERAR**.—Weather clear. Days warm and nights cold. Monsoon crops are in a flourishing condition. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in ear and cotton in pod. Breaking up of land for the winter crop continues. Sowing operations well advanced and weeding in progress. Fodder and water-supply are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall. Relief workers—Buldana 320. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 36, Buldana 210. Total number on relief 566. Prices—*jowar*—Akola $10\frac{1}{2}$, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana $10\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. Wun report not received.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 27 cents. Autumn harvest and spring sowings continue. Spring rice sowings commenced in Warangal district. Prospects everywhere continue favourable. Prices show a further fall, but are still high. Closure of relief works except at Parenda, Naldrug district, ordered. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda, 9,301. Prices in affected districts—7 in Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar, $8\frac{1}{4}$ Raichur, $8\frac{3}{4}$ Naldrug, 9 Bir, $9\frac{1}{2}$ Elgandal, $9\frac{1}{4}$ Lingsagar, and 10 seers per rupee in Nalgonda. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowari* 10 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 1st November*.—No rain fell in Central India during week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops have been slightly injured by locusts in parts of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices are falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Bhopawar, steady elsewhere. Opium land is being prepared in Malwa and Bhopawar agencies. The number of persons employed in Bundelkhand on famine relief works were 4,110 and on gratuitous relief 57 in Gwalior, 212 in Bhopal and 12,031 in Bundelkhand. Total number on relief 16,410. Prices not reported from Gwalior; in Bhopal $6\frac{3}{8}$, in Bundelkhand 8 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Report from Baghelkhand not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd November*—Rainfall *nil* Harvesting of autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops continue generally. Standing crops are thriving. Prospects are good Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Jhallawar, and Bikanir, considerable in parts of Jaisalmer. Agricultural stock is good Pasturage or fodder is sufficient Prices are steady in Serohi, Maiwar, Kherwara, Ajmere, Kishengarh, slightly rising in Jeypore, Jaisalmer, fluctuating in Jhallawar, Pettabgarh, Kotah, falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief were—Marwar 23, Dholepore 87 Total number on relief 110.

Kashmir—*For week ending 2nd November*—Weather fine Rice crop reappings going on Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 2nd November*—No rain Prices stationary. Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowings for spring crops in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th October*—Rainfall *nil* Weather pleasant, fine and seasonable. Lowland rice is being reaped. Price—7 seers per rupee

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows.

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . . .	13,023	23,509	36,532	13,743	9,618	23,361	—13,171
Bombay . . .	91,421	56,866	148,287	63,559	44,509	108,068	—40,219
Bengal . . .	9,454	3,716	13,170	.	150	(a) 150	—13,020
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	...	8,664	8,664	...	605	(b) 605	— 8,059
Central Provinces	145,912	367,473	513,385	108,610	339,111	447,721	—65,664
Burma . . .	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	— 1,026
Berar . . .	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	— 556
Hyderabad . .	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301		9,301	— 756
Central India .	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	— 1,887
Rajputana . . .		154	154		110	110	— 44
TOTAL . . .	284,141	478,457	762,598	208,499	409,697	618,196	—144,402

(a) Exclusive of 4,680 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

(b) Exclusive of 266 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief													
No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
14	Muzampur		343	343		287	287				..	..	..
15	Muttra		1,134	1,134		161	161			..	..	..	..
16	Shahjahanpur		218	218	..						..	..	..
17	Kheri	..	96	96	..	120	120	..	..		..	..	..
18	Fatehpur	..	5,546	5,546	..						..	..	..
19	Azamgarh	..	30	30	..						..	..	..
20	Benares		11,502	11,502	..	10,108	10,108				..	..	..
TOTAL FOR N - W P & O			120,606	120,606		82,151	82,151		12,008	12,008	..	8,059*	†8,059
Punjab													
2	Delhi		623	633		619	619					..	..
3	Karnal		210	280								..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB		..	833	833	..	619	619				..	..	..
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925	1,519	29,871	34,390
2	Damoh	13,821	18,911	32,738	9,159	19,281	28,440	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768
3	Jabalpur	23,539	31,999	55,538	17,848	34,217	52,065	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022
4	Mandla	9,457	24,806	34,263	8,884	24,629	33,513	6,819	24,972	31,791	1,707	25,030	30,737
5	Seoni	1,617	33,482	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	11,198	15,061
6	Narsinghpur	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,116	14,278	15,394
7	Hoshangabad	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,044	29,018	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,311	7,861	11,177
8	Nimar	1,171	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647		2,115	2,115
9	Betul	8,528	18,450	26,978	8,453	20,426	28,879	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411
10	Chhindwara	9,614	11,748	21,362	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,807	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,476	24,315
11	Nagpur	6,668	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208
12	Chanda		6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928	112	9,218	9,330		9,139	9,139
13	Bhandara	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,915	37,495	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,701
14	Balaghat	28,006	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,443	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091
15	Raipur	45,068	39,735	84,803	44,538	42,897	87,435	44,778	40,976	85,754	11,414	37,336	78,090
16	Bilaspur	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381	45,552	89,364	134,916	11,976	76,908	118,884
17	Sambalpur	936	84	1,020	421	98	519	893		893	801	92	893
18	Wardha	1,158	464	1,622	949	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453	960	3,332	4,292
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		262,985	391,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,311	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221
Burma													
1	Meiktila	..	489	75	564	316	54	370	667	104	771	593	86
2	Myingyan	..	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,059	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749
3	Yamethun	..	..	150	150	..	147	147	..	..	..	..	111
TOTAL BURMA		13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,916	1,164
Berar.													
1	Akola	..	..	..	..	2,190	2,190	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Basim	..	317	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ellichpur	1,286	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566	..	458	1,566
4	Ahiraoti	112	384	496	..	248	248	..	412	412	..	108	412
5	Buldana	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569	438	118	1,687
TOTAL BERAR		2,185	6,474	8,659	1,851	4,884	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	4,231

* Exclusive of 8,416 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of 871 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 7,265 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total
<i>Hyderabad</i>													
1	Raichur												
2	Nalding	22,251*	182	22,433	19,485*	115	19,600	15,002*	99	15,101	8,799†	5	8,804
3	Gulbarga												
4	Lingsagar		325	325		300	300		434	434		201	201
5	Bir		677	677		340	340		19	19		401	401
6	Mahbubnagar	..	376	376	..	355	355	..	344	344		263	263
7	Elgandal	..	635	635	...	608	608		578	578		388	388
8	Aurangabad												
9	Nalgonda	...			..				
TOTAL HYDERABAD		22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057
<i>Central India</i>													
1	Bundelkhand	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712
2	Baghelkhand	1,026	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798	(not reported)	106	126
3	Gwalior	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237	(not reported)	40	40	18	370	161
4	Bhopal	565	577	1,142	396	490	886	(not reported)			91		
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297
<i>Rajputana</i>													
1	Marwar	...	339	339		189	189		91	91		11	11
2	Dholpur	75	75	150	1	178	179		116	116		99	99
3	Bharatpur		43	43		38	38		15	15		1	1
4	Tonk	265	2,695	2,960									
5	Deoli	..	8	8									
6	Bundi	...	157	157									
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406		222	222		112	112
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,112	634,521	1,165,633	11,740	17,540	29,280	16,909	13,499	30,408

⁶ Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Noldur; Bagalpur, Bidar, Mohur

†	22	23	3	23	24	25	26
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The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the provisions of the Act were first published. The figures in the column headed "Number of persons actually shown the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday" show the number of persons actually shown the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns shall be treated as null and void.

[illegible]

Deputy Secretary of the U. S. Army, U. S. Army, U. S. Army

Dated 6th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st August 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN AUGUST											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	4,845	3,302	8,345							4,845	3,302	8,345
N-W P & Oudh	12,394	12,537	13,770	11,193	6,083	9,578				23,587	18,620	23,346
Panjab	1,440	2,704	1,840	2,632	1,051	3,936	2,912	4,746	3,304	6,984	8,501	9,080
Cent Provs	328			103	2,389					431	2,389	
Bombay				72,175	77,593	21,886				72,175	77,593	21,886
Sind							14,213	8,291	5,835	14,213	8,291	5,835
Madras				8,992	20,600					8,992	20,600	
Berar		350		1,010	1,117	804				1,010	1,467	804
Assam	209	986								209	986	
Raj & C I	1,143	1,011	937	15,129	21,762	21,344				16,272	22,773	22,281
Nizam's Terr				6,635	8,463	843				6,635	8,463	843
Mysore					65	65					65	65
TOTAL	20,379	20,890	25,633	117,869	130,123	58,456	17,145	13,037	9,139	155,373	173,050	93,228
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	336	2,666	*	.	..	*	.	...	*	336	2,666
Bombay	*	10,112	8,797	*	.	..	*	.	...	*	10,112	8,797
Sind	*			*	7,811	17,583	*			*	7,811	17,583
Madras	*	5,230		*	2,500	3,895	*			*	7,730	3,895
Burma	*		929	*	165		*			*	165	929
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*	402	2,820	*			*	402	2,820
Foreign countries	*	627		*	2,502	1,158	*			*	3,129	1,158
TOTAL	*	16,305	12,392	*	13,380	25,456	*	..	.	*	29,685	37,848
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	20,359	37,195	38,025	117,869	152,503	83,912	17,145	13,037	9,139	155,373	202,735	131,076
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	67,273	54,595	5,621	...						67,273	54,595	5,621
N-W P & Oudh	72,505	68,010	135,672	2,992		70				75,497	68,010	135,742
Panjab	15,657	23,682	4,759	20,711	767	1,534	543,901	106,809	157,345	580,269	131,258	163,638
Cent Provs		21,851		3,193	7,573	12				3,193	29,424	12
Bombay				23,608	45,584	6,914				23,608	45,584	6,914
Sind							223,490	93,868	172,358	223,490	93,868	172,358
Madras												
Berar					575	211					211	
Assam			232							575		232
Raj & C I				6,443	9,746	1,360				6,443	9,746	1,360
Nizam's Terr												
Mysore												
TOTAL	155,435	168,138	146,284	57,522	63,881	9,890	767,391	200,677	329,703	980,348	432,696	485,877
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*			*			*			*		
Bombay	*			*			*	317		*	317	
Sind	*			*	112,732	317,647	*			*	112,732	317,647
Madras	*			*		86	*			*		86
Burma	*			*			*			*		
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*		186	*			*		186
Foreign countries	*		102	*	8,180	482	*	515		*	8,695	584
TOTAL	*	..	102	*	120,912	318,401	*	832	.	*	121,744	318,503
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	155,435	168,138	146,386	57,522	184,793	328,291	767,391	201,509	329,703	980,348	554,440	804,380

* Figures not available

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of August 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported
Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
51,431 215,630 54,007 5,013	55,405 195,495 31,850 6,794 38	93,492 256,931 61,075 12,277 5	144,710 61,462 87,950 2,086,885	240,925 69,061 185,481 2,246,943	12 241,882 61,398 186,737 1,707,002	121,743	1 270,847	294,979	51,431 360,340 237,212 92,963 2,086,885	55,405 436,421 371,758 192,275 2,246,981	93,504 498,803 417,452 199,014 1,707,007	Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I Nizam's Terr. Mysore
14,702 12,746 28,012	55,683 13,704 11,711	47,125 15,482 34,953	36,666 618,462 665,458 26,120 57	65,070 890,152 565,140 26,548 200	19,342 741,072 801,502 27,401 234	237,722	193,797	178,317	237,722 36,666 633,164 12,746 693,470 26,120 57	193,797 65,070 945,835 13,704 576,851 26,548 200	178,317 19,342 788,197 15,482 836,455 27,401 234	
381,541	370,680	521,390	3,727,770	4,289,520	3,786,582	359,465	464,645	473,296	4,468,776	5,124,845	4,781,268	TOTAL
*	9,699 89,743	18,310 51,858	*	59,118 185,511	2,165 38,939	*	*	*	*	9,699 148,861	20,484 90,797	By Sea— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br Ports in India Foreign countries
*	16,365 8,873	1,441 6,620	*	6,212 2,559	6,623 561	*	*	*	*	185,511 22,577	107,482 8,064	
*	3,884	1,257	*	1,100,841 65,392	556,881 28,422	*	1	*	*	11,432 1,100,842 69,276	7,181 556,881 29,679	
*	128,564	79,495	*	1,419,633	741,073	*	1	*	*	1,548,198	820,568	
381,541	499,244	600,885	3,727,770	5,709,153	4,527,655	359,465	464,646	473,296	4,468,776	6,673,043	5,601,836		TOTAL
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
531,862 1,269,480 158,038 19,514	304,591 693,722 93,686 62,979	107,446 772,662 47,500 26,854	567,843 741,798 667,054 826,854	8,585 15,256 631,037 1,041,990	222 71,188 19,569 23,138 179,910	5,162,000	1,134,590	828,631	531,862 1,837,323 6,061,836 716,598 826,854 1,631,327 103 51,090 2,470 338,798 1,225	304,591 702,307 1,243,532 694,016 1,041,990 648,635 38,676 78 561,001 1,032 4,598	107,668 843,850 895,700 49,992 179,910 567,125 152 232 48,593 27	Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I. Nizam's Terr. Mysore
47 2,470	5,046 78	232 278	103 51,043 338,798 1,225	33,630 561,001 1,032 4,598	152 48,315 27	1,631,327	648,635	587,125	1,631,327 103 51,090 2,470 338,798 1,225	38,676 78 561,001 1,032 4,598	152 232 48,593 27	TOTAL
1,981,411	1,160,102	954,972	3,224,748	2,298,029	342,521	6,793,327	1,783,225	1,415,756	11,999,486	5,241,356	2,713,249	TOTAL
By Sea—												
*	804	75	*	4,659 415,228 380,896	9 5,051 769,220 86	*	822 1,177	*	*	6,385 416,405 380,896	84 5,051 769,264 86	Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br Ports in India Foreign countries
*	2	82,254	*	139,717 38,590 26,550	12,204 52,552	*	22 21,256 5,592	*	*	139,739 59,848 32,142	12,204 136,022	
*	806	82,329	*	1,005,640	839,131	*	28,869	1,251	*	1,035,315	922,711	TOTAL
1,981,411	1,160,908	1,037,301	3,224,748	3,303,669	1,181,652	6,793,327	1,812,094	1,417,007	11,999,486	6,276,671	3,635,960	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st August 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN AUGUST											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	228,215	325,349	289,332							228,215	325,349	289,332
N-W P & Oudh	39,593	90,850	122,890	1,768	2,995	6,919				41,361	93,845	129,809
Panjab	678			190			1,742	251	143	2,610	251	143
Cent Provs	4,533			14,028	5,920	11,414				18,561	5,920	11,414
Bombay				10,988	13,426	6,723				10,988	13,426	6,723
Sind												
Madras						55						55
Berar				3,279	8,171	6,049				3,279	8,171	6,049
Assam	1,704	1,092	5,217							1,704	1,092	5,217
Raj & C I				4,244	2,770	6,519				4,244	2,770	6,519
Nizam's Terr				4,635	10,926	2,537				4,635	10,926	2,537
Mysore												
TOTAL	24,723	417,291	417,439	39,132	44,208	40,216	1,742	251	143	315,597	461,750	457,798
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*			*			*			*		
Bombay	*			*			*			*		
Sind	*			*		597	*			*		597
Madras	*			*			*			*		
Burma	*			*			*			*		
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*		684	*			*		684
Foreign countries	*			*		465	*			*		465
TOTAL	*			*		1,746	*			*		1,746
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	274,723	417,291	417,439	39,132	44,208	41,962	1,742	251	143	315,597	461,750	459,544
INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	73	26	39							73	26	39
N-W P & Oudh	..	51	25						..	51	25	25
Panjab			..				90	249	271	90	249	271
Cent Provs												
Bombay				78	169	377				78	169	377
Sind												
Madras				..	50	29	494	771	401	494	771	401
Berar				..	20					20	20	29
Assam					20							
Raj & C I				2		20				2		20
Nizam's Terr					45	48			..	..	45	48
Mysore						..			..	..		..
TOTAL	73	77	64	100	284	474	584	1,020	672	757	1,381	1,210
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*			*			*		..	*		
Bombay	*			*			*		..	*		
Sind	*			*		538	*		..	*		538
Madras	*			*		8	*		..	*		8
Burma	*			*			*		..	*		
Non-Br. Ports in India	*			*			*		..	*		
Foreign countries	*			*		3	*		..	*		3
TOTAL	*			*		549	*		..	*		549
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	73	77	64	100	833	981	584	1,020	672	757	1,930	1,717

* Figures not available
NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of August 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896.	1897.	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896.	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
1,655,519 698,111 1,180 59,724 . 2,088 9,416 3,318 ...	1,732,344 479,824 469 84,420 194 . 63,755 30,314 . .	1,511,299 561,906 . 1,439 . 4,229 30,001 7 . .	35,971 3,586 327,496 1,132,232 . 55,066 450,894 206,123 371,597 416	15,271 25 303,557 1,383,303 . 96,863 676,224 186,081 550,030 164	36,629 . 92,460 80,327 . 103 39,361 90,639 32,713 .	1,710 23,520 . . .	1,229 11,227 . 215 .	2,386 . 18 .	1,655,519 735,792 28,286 387,220 1,132,232 55,066 452,982 9,416 209,441 371,597 416	1,732,344 496,324 11,721 387,977 1,383,497 96,863 739,979 30,314 186,081 550,030 164	1,511,299 598,535 2,386 93,899 80,327 103 43,590 30,001 90,646 32,713 ..	Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs. Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I Nizam's Terr. Mysore
2,429,356	2,391,320	2,108,881	2,583,381	3,211,518	372,232	25,230	12,671	2,404	5,037,967	5,615,509	2,483,517	TOTAL
* * * * * * *	433 . 208 . . . 4	. . . . . . .	* * * * * * *	175 1,116 2,729 . 19,609 1,021	1,641 924 . 5,216 5,588	* * * * * * *	70	16	* 608 1,186 2,729 208 19,609 1,025	608 1,186 2,729 208 19,609 1,025	1,657 924 . 5,216 5,588	By Sea— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br. Ports in India Foreign countries
* .	645 .	. .	* .	24,650 .	13,369 .	* .	70 .	16 .	* .	25,365 .	13,385 .	TOTAL
2,429,356	2,391,965	2,108,881	2,583,381	3,236,168	385,601	25,230	12,741	2,420	5,037,967	5,640,874	2,496,902	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
16,488 5,287 1,427 9 17 .. .	13,288 2,509 2	16,411 3,009 308 2	3 18 19 5 408 673 . 294 10	6 5 1,987 538 20 243 127	70 8 906 84 . 187 48	2,882 . 3,639	5,153 . 6,085	2,697 . 2,352	16,391 5,305 4,328 14 408 3,619 673 . 311 10	13,288 2,515 5,158 8 1,987 6,085 538 20 243 129	16,411 3,009 3,075 8 2,352 84 . 187 48 .	Bengal N-W P & Oudh Panjab Cent Provs Bombay Sind Madras Berar Assam Raj & C I. Nizam's Terr. Mysore
23,128	15,799	19,728	1,430	2,926	1,303	6,521	11,238	5,049	31,079	29,963	26,080	TOTAL
* * * * * * *	11 . 3 . . . .	.. . . . . . .	* * * * * * *	22 . 4,533 20 . 253	2,450 25 . .	* * * * * * *	42 . 3 . .	178	* 33 42 4,533 23 3 253	33 42 4,533 23 3 253	178 2,450 25 . .	By Sea— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras Burma Non-Br Ports in India Foreign countries
* .	14 .	.. .	* .	4,828 .	2,475 .	* .	45 .	178 .	* .	4,887 .	2,653 .	TOTAL
23,128	15,813	19,728	1,430	7,754	3,778	6,521	11,283	5,227	31,079	34,850	28,733	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 4th November 1897.

No 4956-S R

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE
Customs.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 6th November, 1897

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1896-97

From the Government of Bengal, No. 148-T. F., dated the 28th June 1897.

From the Government of Burma, No. 4—1-T.—25, dated the 1st July 1897

From the Government of Bombay, No 6815, dated the 11th September 1897

From the Government of Madras, No. 794-A, dated the 17th September 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The reports from Bombay and Madras were much later than the prescribed date of 1st of August.

2. The number of detentions during the year (1,556) was smaller than in the preceding year (1,622) by about 4 per cent. In Bengal there was a decline in cases under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act which requires piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, the total number of cases having been 134 compared with 181 in 1895-96. The decline in Bombay, (679 against 918 in 1895-96), was chiefly in cases under clause (e), and is ascribed to the fact that the prescriptions of the law as regards the indication of the country of origin are more generally known and the necessity of compliance therewith more fully realised. But as against this view it is observed that the number of such cases at Karachi largely increased (213 against 136 in the previous year), and the increase is attributed to a stricter observance of the law which requires origin to be shewn on the same label on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer, or the description in English, appears. In Madras and Burma there was also an increase, particularly in Madras where the number of detentions was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Here, however, this relatively large increase is said to be due not to increased disregard of the law by importers but to the much larger number of packages opened by the Customs authorities. It is remarkable that the number of cases in Burma should be so much smaller than at Madras or Karachi.

3 The following table shews the number of detentions at each port at which detentions were made in the last five years

Ports		Number of cases in which detention was ordered	Detention followed by confiscation	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY REFRASE		Detention ordered on information received	Detention ordered without information.
				With fine	Without fine		
Calcutta ...	{ 1892-93 ...	344	8	285	48	2	342
	1893-94 ...	334	4	302	23	1	333
	.. { 1894-95 ...	285	...	244	37	...	285
	1895-96 ..	393	..	321	49	1	392
	{ 1896-97 ...	373	11	215	133	7	366
Madras } Godavari } Tanjore } Malabar }	{ 1892-93 ...	29	1	14	14	...	29
	1893-94 .	21	1	9	11	...	21
	.. { 1894-95 ...	54	3	23	26	...	54
	1895-96 ...	101	3	63	35	...	101
	{ 1896-97 ...	204	5	157	42	...	204
Rangoon } Moulmein }	{ 1892-93 ...	23	1	21	2	..	23
	1893-94 ...	45	2	40	3	...	45
	... { 1894-95 ...	41	...	37	4	...	41
	1895-96 ...	74	...	55	19	...	74
	{ 1896-97 ...	87	...	51	36	...	87
Bombay ...	{ 1892-93 ...	447	4	357	86	...	447
	1893-94 ...	647	4	593	50	...	647
	... { 1894-95 ...	352	...	321	30	2	350
	1895-96 ...	918	...	818	100	2	916
	{ 1896-97 ...	679	8	602	69	...	679
Karachi .	{ 1892-93 ...	365	1	167	197	...	365
	1893-94 ...	240	...	102	138	...	240
	... { 1894-95 ...	223	...	104	119	...	223
	1895-96 ...	136	...	86	50	...	136
	{ 1896-97 ...	213	...	128	85	...	213
Total ..	{ 1892-93 ...	1,208	15	844	347	2	1,206
	1893-94 ...	1,287	11	1,046	225	1	1,286
	... { 1894-95 ...	955	3	729	216	2	953
	1895-96 ...	1,622	3	1,343	253	3	1,619
	{ 1896-97 ..	1,556	24	1,156	365	7	1,549

4. Of these cases in 1896-97, there were 758 or nearly 49 per cent detained under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act, for counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions; in 1895-96 there were 755 such cases, being 47 per cent of the whole.

There were 444 cases under clause (c) of the same sub-section (1), non-description or false description of origin, against 494 in 1895-96, the proportion being about 29 per cent of the whole in 1896-97, and 30 per cent in 1895-96.

Under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 10, stamping of length on piece-goods, there were 354 cases, or between 22 and 23 per cent of the whole, while in 1895-96 there were 373 such cases, or about 23 per cent of the whole.

5. Confiscation followed detention in only 24 cases, this number being, however, much larger than in previous years. Fines were imposed in 74 per cent of the cases; in 22 cases permission was given to re-ship the detained goods, a fine being imposed at the same time in 19 of the cases. In 12 cases the goods were destroyed, and in the remaining cases the goods were passed merely with a warning.

6. The question of the test for the measurement of yarns, mentioned in the reports from Bengal, has been referred for the opinions of the Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce.

7. In the opinion of the Government of India the cases to which reference is made in the letter from the Government of Burma, were treated with unnecessary leniency. Every package of mixed or adulterated paint should be marked in accordance with the practice in Calcutta and Bombay, and descriptions on a package indicating that the contents are lead or zinc when there is practically no lead or zinc in the package should undoubtedly be treated as false and fraudulent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BENGAL.

No. 148 T F, dated 28th June 1897.

From—H. H RISLEY, Esq, C I E, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of the Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295 S, dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 452 B, dated 8th June 1897, and its enclosure, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, in the port of Calcutta during the year 1896-97. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collector of Customs at Chittagong, Narainganj or the Orissa ports during the year.

2. The correspondence referred to in paragraph 4 of the Board's letter relates to the complaint made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of the insufficiency of the test of measurement applied by the Calcutta Custom House to imported yarns in the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act. A complete report on the subject was submitted to the Government of India with my letter No. 30 F., dated the 4th May 1897.

No. 452 B., dated 8th June 1897.

From—H LUSON, Esq, I C S, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L P,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department

With reference to paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India, enclosed in the letter from your office No. C L A 16, dated the 8th December 1890, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, with the following remarks, copy of a report received from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, No. 303, dated the 13th April 1897, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

2 The following table contains particulars of the number of detentions at the Calcutta Customs House for infringement of the Act during the past five years

YEARS.		Number of cases in which detention was made	Detention followed by confiscation	Detention followed by release		Detention ordered on information received	Detention ordered without information.
				With fine	Without fine		
1892-93	...	344	8	Rs 285	Rs 48	2	342
1893-94	...	334	4	302	23	1	333
1894-95	...	285	...	244	37	...	285
1895-96	...	393	...	321	49	1	392
1896-97	..	373	11	218	133	7	366

The total number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act during the past year was 373, as compared with 393 in 1895-96, showing a decrease of 20 cases, or 5 per cent. The falling off was entirely in the number of cases coming under clause (f) of section 10 of the Act, which requires that the length should be stamped on piece-goods. These cases are gradually diminishing, but it is, as the Collector observes, remarkable that they are still so numerous. The number of detentions under clause "d" which relates to goods bearing counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions, is on the other hand increasing, the figures for the past three years, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97, being 91, 201 and 227, respectively. The number of cases dealt with under clause "e" relating to non-description or false description of origin bears, as usual, a very small proportion, viz, 3 per cent, to the total number of detentions. Their number increased from 11 to 12 during the past year. In 133 cases, as compared with 49 in 1895-96, the goods were released without fine, while the number released with fine fell from 321 to 218 in the year of report. The amount of fines realised considerably increased, viz, from Rs. 6,790 in 1895-96 to Rs. 15,945 in 1896-97, owing to the imposition of heavy penalties on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn.

3. The importations of reduced white lead in kegs bearing no marks, noticed in paragraph 5 of the Collector's report, points to a defect in the law, which will, the Board presume, have to be remedied if such instances become more frequent.

4. The action taken by the Collector of Customs in regard to paint, oil, turpentine, &c, as reported in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter seems judicious, and meets with the Board's approval. As regards the short reeling and testing of yarn alluded to in paragraph 6, a full report was submitted to Government with the Board's letter No. 160B., dated the 18th February 1897.

5 No proceedings were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act by any of the Collectors of Customs at outposts.

No 303, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1897.

From—E N BAKER, Esq., Officiating Collector of Customs,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the year 1896-97. The attached statement shows the number of cases dealt with during the year under each of the clauses D, E and F of section 10 of the Act and the manner in which they were disposed of.

2 The total number of cases was 373, as compared with 393, during the previous year, the decrease being entirely among cases under clause (F), relating to the stamping of piece-goods, which numbered 131 against 181. The provisions of the law in regard to the stamping of lengths on piece-goods are well known in the trade, and it is rather remarkable that instances of infringement continue so numerous.

3 Of the 227 cases under clause D, 27 related to importations of dry white and red lead, white zinc and paints of those materials and 15 related to turpentine and linseed oil. The trade has not yet fully adapted itself to the ruling finally laid down in Customs Circular No XXII of 1896, and the argument is not infrequently put forward that the words "Red lead" on a keg are a correct description of an adulterated article, the absence of adulteration being denoted by the use of the word "Genuine." Similarly, attempts are made to defend the use of the description "Crystal turpentine" as denoting turpentine which is not commercially pure. These contentions are always rejected, and the use of the words "reduced" or "adulterated" is invariably insisted on.

4 In order to give full effect to the Government orders,¹ and with reference to a complaint made by Messrs Blundell Spence and Company, of London, forwarded to this office by Board's No 2407, dated 17th April 1896, I have caused a list of minimum prices for each genuine description of paint, oil, turpentine, &c., to be made, and the appraisers have instructions to detain every consignment which is invoiced at a lower rate, (i.e., if the article purports to be pure, and to submit samples to the Chemical Examiner. Samples are also taken in all other cases and submitted for analysis, but in such cases the goods are not detained.

5 I regret to notice that occasional instances have occurred in which reduced white lead has been imported in kegs bearing no marks whatever. In such cases the Customs authorities can do nothing, even though there may be reason to suspect that it was intended to mark the goods before placing them on the market.

6 Under clause "D" there were 27 cases relating to the importation from Bombay of yarn, of which the count was falsely described, and which reeled short of 840 yards to the hank and seven others of similar yarn falsely labelled and bundled. The circumstances under which these cases were dealt with, are described in the correspondence ending with my letter No. 104, dated 4th February 1897. A vigorous effort had been made in 1895 to stop the importation of short reeled yarn from Lancashire, and this was extended in 1896 to Bombay yarn, in respect of which the practice of short reeling seems to have been more deliberate than in the European article. In the 34 cases dealt with in the year under report, heavy penalties aggregating Rs 9,805-15 were imposed, as compared with Rs 1,942-3, in the previous year. In seven of the worst cases reshipment was ordered in addition to the payment of a fine.

7 Seven cases occurred in which consignments of German imitations of brandy, whisky, gin, port and other liquors were dealt with. These were usually got up in imitation of the bottles and labels of the genuine article. In some cases the labels bore the words "Made in Germany," but the corks and capsules were not branded with the country of origin. One case, in which a consignment of 150 cases of German "whisky," which involved an undoubted fraud on the public, was confiscated, occasioned a good deal of local interest and a number of well-known firms wrote to the papers to disclaim any connection with the importation.

8. In seven cases goods were detained as exhibiting counterfeit trade marks. One of these related to a consignment of umbrella cloth, in which the "balloon" ticket and No 9000, employed by Messrs. Barlow and Company, were imitated by a Marwari firm. The latter were fined Rs. 500. In four other cases the "pagoda" mark employed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on a certain description of grey drills was the subject of imitation. In these cases, however, the *bona fides* of the later importer was established, and the goods were passed without a penalty, after the counterfeit mark had been defaced. The two other cases related to importations of blacking, in which the "two-boot" mark of Botlow and Company was imitated. The goods were reshipped without a penalty.

9. Twenty-two cases related to consignments of woollen shawls of German and Austrian make, labelled with the English words "all wool," with no indication of the country of origin.

10. In one case a shipment of cotton shawls was imported from Germany by Messrs. The goods were got up to closely resemble wool, and ticketed with the English words "all wool" and bore labels marked with sizes which were largely in excess of the actual measurements. The explanation given by the importers was not satisfactory; and as it was a bad case of fraud, and the importers had been penalized on 19 previous occasions during the past two years, a heavy penalty of Rs. 500 was imposed.

11. Two cases occurred of infringement of copyright. A work called "Webster's Encyclopædic Dictionary" printed in America, was found to contain matter taken from an

English copyright work One consignment was inadvertently passed, but on notice being given, the importer brought back 80 unsold copies to the Custom House, which were eventually confiscated In the other case, which related to the same work, the books, 48 in number, were seized, and are now under detention.

12 Under clause E there were 12 detentions. These consisted chiefly of shawls from Germany ticketed with the names of British Indian traders in English and the vernacular, with no mention of the country of origin

13 The number of detentions under clause F was 134. These were consignments of cotton and woollen piece goods from both British and continental ports, either wholly unstamped or with the lengths stamped in numerals only, or on strips almost severed from the body of the piece, or with chalk or other effaceable material

14 In 11 cases confiscation was adjudged These included one consignment of red lead, two of printed books, seven of imitation whisky and other liquors, and one of matches.

15 In seven cases reshipment was ordered on payment of a penalty, and in three cases without penalty

16. In 218 cases the goods were released on payment of penalties and after due compliance with the law

17 In 133 cases the importers were warned and the goods passed after being marked or stamped in accordance with the law.

18. The penalties imposed amounted in all to Rs 15,945-3, as compared with Rs 6,790 in the previous year This large increase is entirely due to the heavy penalties imposed on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn, referred to in paragraph 6

19 With the exception of seven cases, in which information was received from interested parties, all the other detentions were made by the appraising staff

20 One or two decisions of interest were come to during the year A medical practitioner and dispensing chemist of Calcutta imported a number of glass medicine phials having his name and address engraved on them The phials were made in Germany, and bore no indication of the country of origin, and it was found that the previous practice of the Calcutta Custom House had been to treat such cases as a breach of clauses (D) and (E) I held that as the phials were not ordinarily sold apart from the medicine they contain, the words engraved on them would be taken by purchasers, to refer, not to the phials themselves, but to the contents, in which case there was no false trade description I accordingly passed the goods, and this view was upheld on a reference to the Board of Revenue

21 A similar decision was arrived at in respect of a consignment of cardboard folding boxes and paper wrappers imported by the North-West Soap Company, Limited, for doing up their soap in packets for sale The wrappers and boxes, which set forth the name and advertisement of the Company were made in Germany, and bore no indication of the country of origin, and it was ruled with the Board's approval that no breach of the law was involved

22 The question arose during the year whether the use of the English letters K S. on Japanese copper ingots, unaccompanied by any indication of the country of origin, constituted a breach of the law The Bombay Customs House ruled that it did and required all such ingots to be stamped with the words "Made in Japan" Feeling unable to accept

* Orders of the Government of India, No 3734 S R, dated the 5th September 1896, enclosed in the Bengal Government order No 339 T—F, dated the 16th idem

English language, their use could not be held to suggest an English origin for the goods, and that no breach of the law was involved.

23 During the year the system of registering trade marks, which had been introduced in 1895, was abolished by order of the Bengal Government The system was regarded with distrust by the mercantile community, and though it might have been of advantage had it been applied universally throughout India and worked by an adequate and organised staff, in the absence of these conditions its abolition is not to be regretted.

24. Good work was done during the year by the Head Appraiser, Mr C. C Bonnaud and by Mr. H. Erskine Girard, who has been specially in charge of yarn-testing operations

Number of cases in Calcutta under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1896-97

UNDER WHAT SECTION DETENTION ORDERED.	Number.	Detention followed by confiscation	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE WITH OR WITHOUT FINE		Detention ordered on information received	Detention ordered without information	RESHIPMENT ALLOWED.		Abandoned by the party	Pending	REMARKS
			With fine	Without fine			With fine	Without fine			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Section 10, clause D .	227	11	95	110	7	220	3	3	.	1	
Ditto E ..	12	.	10	2	..	12	.	..	.	..
Ditto F ..	134	.	113	21	..	134	.	.	.	..
Total ..	373	11	218	133	7	366	7	3	..	1	

BURMA

No 4—1-T-25, dated 1st July 1897

From—C G BAYNE, Esq, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department

I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India a copy of letter No 84-8, dated the 4th May 1897 from the Chief Collector of Customs to the Financial Commissioner, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act in Burma in the year 1896-97

2 The only cases which call for notice are those connected with paints of which 14 occurred. As is mentioned in the Collector's report the offence committed in these cases consisted in the importation of adulterated paints under false trade descriptions which stated or implied that the paints were pure. In all these cases fines were imposed by the Chief Collector whose orders were upheld by the Financial Commissioner. The importers appealed to the Local Government. On examination of the cases it appeared that they fell into three classes—

- (a) cases in which the quantity of pure material (lead or zinc) exceeded 50 per cent,
- (b) cases in which the quantity of pure material was less than 50 per cent but was still considerable,
- (c) cases in which the quantity of pure material amounted to only 3 or 4 per cent or did not exist at all.

From enquiries made it was ascertained that the practice of importing these adulterated paints with false trade descriptions of the kind mentioned had existed for many years. It appeared therefore, to the Chief Commissioner that it would be a harsh measure to impose penalties, without previous warning to the importers, at any rate in cases of the two classes (a) and (b). Accordingly in the cases of these two classes he remitted the penalties and authorised the importation of the consignments on the conditions prescribed in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No 4146 S R., dated the 30th September 1896.

3 In the case of the consignments of class (c) the Chief Commissioner caused enquiries to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the trade of importing paints which contained practically no lead or zinc was a fraudulent one, in other words whether the persons who bought these paints were imposed upon or whether they were aware when they bought the paints that they contained practically no lead or zinc. The result of the enquiry was to show that the persons who bought these paints were aware of the adulteration to which they were subjected and that no fraud was practised on them by the importers. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant Governor remitted the penalties and permitted the importation of the consignments on the condition that the proportion of lead or zinc contained in each drum was marked on it.

No 84 8, dated 4th May 1897

From—G C KYNOCH, Esq, Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,
To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in Burma for the official year 1896-97 with a statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during that period.

1. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year was 87 of which 84 occurred at Rangoon and 3 at Moulmein, against 74 detentions (all at Rangoon) in the previous year.
2. There were 28 detentions during the year under section 10, sub-section 2, clause (f), of the Act which requires all piece goods to be stamped with their lengths, while in the preceding year there were 47 such detentions. Shippers are gradually becoming more careful to comply with the provisions of the law.

In 22 cases moderate fines were imposed on the importers and the goods were released after having been duly stamped under Customs supervision. In the majority of these cases the goods had come from the United Kingdom. In the remaining 6 cases the goods, which were continuation shipments of goods on which fines had already been imposed, were passed with a warning after the requirements of the law had been carried out.

3. Under the head of "false trade descriptions" there was an increase from one detention in 1895-96 to 17 detentions in 1896-97. Of the latter year's cases, three were consignments of cotton thread on cards from Calcutta. All of these cases occurred at Moulmein. The thread was held to be falsely described in regard to length, because each card was marked with the figures "8" and "50," the former believed to be intended to represent the quality and the latter the number of yards of thread on the card, although neither the word "warranted" nor the word "yards" appeared on the card as in an instance which occurred in 1895-96 at Rangoon, whereas the thread was found on measurement to average from 6 to 10 yards in the first instance, from 10 to 12 yards in the second, and from 8 to 10½ yards in the third.

in the third Penalties of Rs 72, Rs 48 and Rs 100, respectively, were imposed on the importers, with a redemption fine in each case of Re 1 in lieu of confiscation. In the first case the penalty and fine were paid and the goods were released after the ends of the cards had been cut off under Customs supervision. In the second case also the penalty and fine were paid but the goods are still lying in the Customs warehouse at Moulmein while in the third case the penalties have not been paid and the goods are consequently still under detention. The remaining 14 cases were consignments of paints, the descriptions of the kegs containing which were held by the Fangoon Custom House to be false trade descriptions. These paints were branded and declared as "red lead," "white lead," and "white zinc" paints, it being thereby inferred that the contents were pure lead or zinc, but on analysis by the Chemical Examiner they were found to contain very varying and in some instances almost infinitesimal percentages of red lead, white lead, and white zinc, respectively, the balance being described as composed, for example, of so much sulphate of barium or (in one case) of an "organic colouring matter and brick dust." Ten of the consignments were subjected to penalties ranging from Rs 50 to Rs. 1,000 and to redemption fines in lieu of confiscation ranging from Rs 10 to Rs 1,930, and the orders of the Chief Collector of Customs imposing these penalties were upheld on appeal to the Financial Commissioner as Chief Customs authority. The penalties were paid in each case. Subsequently, however, certain of the consignments were allowed to be dealt with under the ruling of the Government of India contained in Customs Circular No XXII of 1896, and on the importers causing the description on the kegs to be altered in accordance with the terms of that circular, under customs supervision, the goods were released and the penalties were remitted by order of the Chief Commissioner except in one case where the importer of the goods had in the meantime been allowed to re-ship them to Europe. The whole of the lots of paint that were allowed to be passed contained a fair percentage of the genuine article. In a few cases in which the percentage of foreign matter was very high, the final orders of the Local Government have not yet been received (*vide* correspondence ending with my letter No 931-5, dated the 15th March 1897). In four cases towards the end of the year no fines were imposed and the goods were passed after being correctly labelled in accordance with Customs Circular No XXII of 1896.

4. There were 42 cases of detention under section 10, sub-section 1, clause (e), of the Act against 26 cases in 1895-96 for non-description or false description of place of origin. In 26 of the cases, as some attempt had been made to comply with the law, no penalty was imposed and the goods were released after having been duly stamped with the name of the country of origin. In the remaining 16 cases fines ranging from Rs 5 to Rs 100 were inflicted on the importers, and the goods were passed after the requirements of the Act had been complied with except one instance where re-shipment was allowed to the Straits Settlements.
5. None of the detentions of goods during the year were due to information received from importers or consignees. All of them were made by the Customs appraisers in the ordinary course of their duty.
6. The fines imposed for breaches of the Act during the year amounted to Rs. 8,544 of which sum Rs 5,832-8-0 were realized. After deducting the amount of fines remitted, namely, Rs. 1,455 the fines actually realized amounted to Rs 4,377-8-0 against Rs 1,435 in 1895-96.

Number of cases in Burma under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

		NUMBER OF CASES—HOW DISPOSED OF											
		Detention was ordered.		Detention was followed by confiscation		DETENTION WAS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE				Detention was ordered on information		Detention was ordered without information.	
						With fine		Without fine					
		1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
Without stamp under Section 10, sub-section 2		47	28			41	22	6	6		.	74	87
False trade description under Section 10		1	17	.		1	13		4				
The place of manufacture not given or correctly given under Section 10.		26	42			13	16	13	26	.	.		
TOTAL		74	87		.	55	51	19	36	.	.	74	87

BOMBAY AND SIND

No 6815, dated 11th September 1897.

From—The HONOURABLE MR J MONTEATH, CSI, ICS, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India a copy of the papers noted in the margin containing the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1859, during the year 1896-97, together with a copy of the Resolution No 6794, dated 10th September 1897, recorded on the reports by this Government

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897, and its accompaniments
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No 3923, dated 19th August 1897, and its accompaniments.

No 2617, dated 21st May 1897

From—The Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department

Submitted to Government.

2. The total number of cases in which detention was ordered was appreciably more than in the past year (1895-96) but less than in the three preceding years, the increase being wholly due to the greater number of detentions under clause E. Those under clauses (d) and (f) were less than in 1895-96. The large proportion of cases released without fine noticed by the Government of India still continues, but the Acting Commissioner has no reason to think that detentions are not made with due care.

No. 2004, dated 3rd May 1897.

From—R. N COGHILLAN, Esq, Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind, Karachi

I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1859, during the year 1896-97

2 From the attached statement it will be observed that the cases adjudicated during the year were as follows 90 cases under clause D, 114 cases under clause E, 9 cases under clause F, of Section 10, against 102 cases under clause D, 17 cases under clause E, 17 cases under clause F, in the preceding year.

On a comparison of the figures it will be noticed that, whilst the number of cases under clauses D and F has fallen, the increase under clause E is considerable.

3 Of the 90 cases under clause D in 43 the goods were released on payment of fines, the others being passed with a warning after compliance with the law, as imposition of fine did not appear to be called for. The goods in these cases either bore English descriptions unaccompanied by indication of foreign origin, or false trade descriptions.

4. The 114 cases under clause E were either of omission of origin, or of irregular indication of origin on goods bearing the names of British or British Indian dealers. Eighty-two of these were permitted to be cleared on payment of fines, whilst the others were passed with warnings after the goods were duly marked.

The large increase under this head is due to a stricter observance of the law which, as pointed out in the Government of India Resolution No 2914-S R, dated 6th July 1896, requires origin to be shewn on the same label on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer on the description in English appears

5. There were only nine infringements of clause F. These were in respect of piece-goods not marked with lengths at all, or marked with some easily effaceable material. Fines were imposed in three cases and the goods in all the cases were allowed to be passed after they had been properly marked.

6. There were no noteworthy features connected with any of the above cases which call for special mention.

7. There were no appeals during the year under report against the decisions passed.

8. All the detentions were made by Customs Officers in the ordinary course of their duty.

Number of cases in Karachi under the Merchandise Marks Act, during 1896-97.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and Section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	Section 18, clause D* ...	<i>Nil</i>	43	47	<i>Nil</i>	90
114	" 18, " E ...	<i>Nil</i>	82	32	<i>Nil</i>	114
9	" 18, " F .	<i>Nil</i>	3	6	<i>Nil</i>	9
213			128	85		213

* These include 28 cases which also infringed clause E and 2 cases which infringed clause F.

No. C—14357, dated 16th August 1897

From—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

To—The Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay

I have the honour to submit the seventh Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the official year 1896-97.

2 Statement A. The statement marked A has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department No 8960, dated the 15th December 1890. It shows that the total number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year under report was 679 against 918 in 1895-96, showing a total decrease of 239 over last year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the provisions of the Act as regards the indication of origin of merchandise are more generally known and the necessity of compliance therewith more fully realized.

3. During the year under report 348 infringements under clause (d), 204 under clause (e), and 127 under clause (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by Section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act were detected. Fines and confiscations were adjudged in 610 cases out of the total number of detected cases. In the remaining 69 cases the goods under detention were passed without penalties after such qualifications as seemed necessary as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly complied with. In one case the goods are still under detention under an injunction of Her Majesty's High Court.

4 Except 23 cases which infringed both clauses (d) and (e), all the cases adjudicated were under clauses (d), (e) or (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act as amended by Section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

5 One case relating to cigarettes imported with a label alleged to be an infringement of another importer's trade mark and falling under clause (d) is still pending in Her Majesty's High Court. Several other cases of false trade descriptions under clause (d) of section 18 were detected chiefly as regards place of manufacture, material, number, weight or measure. Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly in English) other than those of the country of origin.

6 The 127 cases under clause (f) arose chiefly out of omissions to stamp piece-goods with their length, cognizance being taken of some cases in which a pretence of stamping was made. In all except four cases fines were adjudged and the goods passed, on the pieces being conspicuously stamped with their length at the Custom House.

7. Statement B shows that of the total number of cases, 679, during the year under report, 38 were adjudicated by the Collector, the fines amounting to Rs. 2,191, 9 by the First Assistant Collector, the fines amounting to Rs. 46, and 632 by the First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, the total of the fines levied by him amounting to Rs. 6,055.

8. In only 11 out of the 679 adjudicated cases were the decisions appealed against, two appeals being made to the Commissioner against the orders of the Collector, and nine to the Collector against the orders of the First Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock. The result of these appeals was that in one case the fine of Rs. 20 imposed by the First Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock was reduced to Rs. 10 by the Collector. In the remaining ten, the order passed in each case was confirmed by the appellate authority. The total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 8,292, showing an increase of Rs. 693 over the last year's realizations which amounted to Rs. 7,599.

9 Statement C. During the year under report, 33,609 packages of different kinds of goods, 3,131 bundles and plates of steel and non, 288 bars of iron and 5,158 bars of steel were detained. The Statement C shows in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

10. With the exception of those noted below, none of the cases adjudicated during the year under report presented any features of special interest or importance.

(1) Messrs. * * * * * imported some corn flour from Singapore on which free entry was claimed on the ground that the flour was manufactured in Bombay. When the goods were examined, the tins were found to bear a label as follows:

G. H. & Co's
Patent Corn Flour,
Odessa
Victoria Garden Road,
Royal Starch Works,
Duncan Road.

The importers, on being informed that if the corn flour was Indian the above label constituted a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, thought it advisable to exonerate themselves by alleging that the flour was Russian, thus foregoing the claim to free entry. The allegation was *prima facie* incredible and further inquiry conclusively showed that the flour was manufactured and packed at Bombay. The corn flour was confiscated subject to a substantive redemption penalty which was not paid. The corn flour was therefore sold after destroying the labels, and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

() Several merchants imported separate consignments of grey dhotis manufactured in England and stamped in rough Gurmukhi characters "Bengali," "Pudampore," and "Rudhanigore," the object in applying these stamps being undoubtedly to induce purchasers to believe that the goods were hand-made Indian cloths of well known makes. All the consignments were confiscated subject to redemption on payment of substantial penalties, and the importers were required to stamp on the cloths the words "manufactured in England" in the same language as that of the fraudulent marks.

() A third case is more or less typical of the methods of certain manufacturers and importers of German goods. Messrs. B. B. Foster and Son imported a consignment of German-made clinical thermometers, marked with the words "5 minutes," "1 minute," or "1½ minutes." On being tested, the thermometers were found not to register the temperature of the human body in the time stated, and the marking was held to constitute a false trade description. Furthermore the name "B. B. Foster and Son" was cut into the glass, while the country of origin was so indicated as to be readily effaceable. That the difference in the method of marking was not accidental, and that the indication of origin was intended to be removed, was conclusively established by the fact that the invoice description of the goods contained a statement to the effect

*made in Germany
washable.*

A substantial fine was levied, and the thermometers were confiscated subject to redemption for re-shipment to Germany on payment of a penalty. As the redemption penalty was not paid, the thermometers were destroyed in due course.

11 As in previous years, the bulk of the work of adjudication fell upon the First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framjee. The small number of appeals lodged against his decisions, and the fact that in every instance the latter were upheld, amply testify to the intelligence and care with which that officer administered the Act. The appraising, gauging, and inspecting staff performed their duties on the whole satisfactorily.

STATEMENT A.

Number of cases under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in Bombay in 1895-96 and 1896-97

Year	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DELINCTION WAS ORDELED			Total of columns 2 to 4	Detention followed by con- fiscation	DELINCTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE		Detention on in- formation	Detention without infor- mation	Remarks
	Section 10, clause (d)	Section 10, clause (e)	Section 10, clause (f)			With fine	Without fine			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1895-96	431	383	104	918		818	100	2	916	
1896-97	348	204	127	679*	8	602	69		679	* These in- clude 23 cases which infringed both the clauses (d) and (e)

STATEMENT B.

Disposal of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act by officers exercising powers under Section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Year	CASES DISPOSED OF BY			Total of columns 2 to 4	Total penal- ties under clause 3 of section 167 of the Mer- chandise Marks Act	Total Fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act	Remarks.
	The Collector of Customs, &c.	The First Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium	The First Assistant Col- lector of Customs in charge of Prince's Dock Custom House				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895-96	55	5	85	918	Rs 5,591	2,008	
1896-97	38	9	632	679	6,182	2,110	* These in- clude 69 cases dis- posed of with- out the in- fliction of a penalty

In 12 cases the importers did not redeem the goods on payment of penalties adjudged in lieu of confiscation amounting in all to Rs 261. In four cases the goods were sold by public auction, and in 8 the articles were destroyed.

STATEMENT C

Packages detained under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in 1895-96 and 1896-97

Year	Number of packages	PACKAGES HOW DISPOSED OF						Confiscated	Picked up or not returned on payment of a deposit	REMARKS
		Passed				Not Passed				
		With qualification and with fine	Without qualification and without fine	With qualification and without fine	Without qualification and without fine	With fine	Without fine			
1895-96	10 353 Bundles and plates of steel and iron 3 857	36 795 Bundles and plates of steel and iron 3 683	200	2 496	718 Bundles and plates of steel and iron 171	220	15		9	
1896-97	Bus of iron 197	Bus of iron 197								
	Steel bars 1,632	Steel bars 1,467		Steel bars 215						
	33 609	21 567	325	5 096	2 910	362	20	67	22	These have been destroyed & these have been sold by public auction
	Bundles and plates of steel and iron 3,131	Bundles and plates of steel and iron 3,031		Bundles of steel and iron 100						
	Bus of iron 288	Bars of iron 278		Bus of iron 50						
	Bus of steel 5,158	Bus of steel 4,654		Bus of steel 504						

Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with requirements of the law.

No 3923, dated 19th August 1897

Endorsed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2 The number of detentions under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year under report was 679 as against 918 in the previous year, and 352 in 1894-95. The decrease in 1896-97 is due to the fact that the provisions of the Act regarding the indication of origin are more generally understood and complied with.

3 Fines and confiscations were adjudged in 610 cases, and the total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscations were Rs. 8,292 compared with Rs. 7,599 in the previous year.

4 In every case in which appeals were preferred, the decisions appealed against were upheld. This fact testifies to the efficient working of the Act.

5 The appraising, gauging and inspecting staff worked well, and Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House, on whom the bulk of the work falls, fully deserves the high encomium bestowed on him by the Collector.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 6794, dated 10th September 1897.

Read the following—

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sindh, No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897—Submitting a report No. 2004, dated 31st idem, from the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sindh, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari, No. 3923, dated 19th August 1897—Submitting a report No. C—11357, dated 16th idem, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION—In the year under report 892 cases of breaches of provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act were dealt with at Bombay and Karachi as compared with 1,054 cases in the preceding year. There was an increase of 77 in the total number of cases dealt with at Karachi, principally in those falling under clause (e) of section 18 of Act VIII of 1878, as amended by section 10 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. This increase is attributed to a stricter enforcement of the law which requires origin to be shown on the same label on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer or the description in English appears. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 239 in the number of cases dealt with at Bombay, which is mainly due to the fact that the provisions of the Act as regards the indication of origin of merchandise are now generally understood and

complied with. In Karachi no appeals were preferred during the year under report. In only 11 of the 679 cases adjudicated in Bombay were appeals preferred, and in all these cases the decisions appealed against were upheld.

2 Government notice with pleasure the praise bestowed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari on the appraising, gauging and inspecting staff and specially on Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, on whom the bulk of the work of adjudication fell.

3 A copy of the papers and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No., 794-A, dated 7th September 1897.

Read the following letter

From W B AYLING, Esq, Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 17th May 1897, No 2250-Rev.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97. A statement in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No 29, dated 30th January 1891, showing the cases disposed of during the year is enclosed.

2 In the year under report, there was only one case of infringement of the provisions of the Act against two in the previous year, two cases containing 400 pieces of cambuc which were imported into Negapatam from Penang were detained, as none of the pieces was stamped with the length thereof in standard yards (section 10, sub-section 2 (f) (i)). As that was the first mistake of the importer which came to notice, the consignment was allowed to be cleared after stamping the pieces with their lengths in English numerals.

3 During the year, there was no instance of importation of goods bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description.

4. The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory.

Read also the following letter

From J N ATKINSON, Esq, Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 18th June 1897, No 4027-G.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) at this port during the year 1896-97, and to enclose the usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during the year.

2. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of detections during the year, the total being 203 cases against 99 detected last year, or an increase of 104 cases due to the larger number of packages opened, which were 8,775 as against 8,711.

3 No outside information was received which lead to the detections of any case.

4. The cases brought to light are classified as follows

	CASES.					
Under section 10, clause (d)	76
" " " (e)	72
" " " (f)	55

and involved provisions, paper, paints and oils, turpentine, dry colours, medicines, lametta, gilt thread, glassware, hardware, clocks and watches, beer, wine and spirits, piece-goods, yarn, &c. I shall now proceed to detail some of the most important of them.

5 In all the cases dealt with, confiscation was ordered, but in three the goods were destroyed, in twelve they were permitted to be reshipped, and in one they were abandoned and sold on behalf of Government. Twenty-two importations of foreign yarn were reeled with the following result. In eighteen cases the average lengths of the hanks were found to be correct, but in four cases they were considerably short of that required by the Government of India Notification. Two of these were grey yarn from Ceylon and two Turkey red yarn from Germany. The former were confiscated, but allowed to be reshipped on payment of penalties, and of the latter one has been confiscated and directed to be reshipped (April 1st), while the other is still pending.

6 Of the cases under clause (d), seven were in respect of turpentine imported with the words "turpentine" or "genuine turpentine" stencilled on the drums. The oils were tested and found to be adulterated and confiscation ensued with the usual redemption penalties which

were paid and the goods were then passed into town with the drums marked with the word "adulterated." The penalties amounted to Rs 750—

(1) Six importations of what was declared to be linseed oil were marked "double boiled oil" or "raw oil" on the drums. The oil was tested and found mainly to contain mineral oils with little or no linseed in them. They were confiscated but allowed to be removed after the word "adulterated" had been marked on the drums while fines amounting to Rs 550 were inflicted.

(2) Nine consignments of white zinc powder had the casks marked "white zinc." The powders were found to be adulterated and were confiscated but allowed to be stamped "adulterated" and passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs 600.

(3) A consignment of white zinc powder was stencilled with the words "white zinc powder reduced." The powder was found to be impure and the term "reduced" not being at that time considered a sufficient qualification, the word "adulterated" was stamped on the casks without penalty and the powder passed.

(4) The description "white zinc paint" on two consignments of 400 kegs was objected to, as the paint was, on analysis, found to be adulterated. The kegs were ordered to be marked with the word "adulterated" and passed, fines amounting to Rs. 150 being inflicted.

(5) A parcel of labels marked "white zinc paint" intended to replace defaced labels on the above kegs of adulterated paint and imported with the paint was abandoned by the importer, and destroyed, as the importer declined to qualify them with the term "adulterated."

(6) The kegs in a consignment of red lead were stencilled with the words "red lead" and the article was found, on analysis, to be adulterated. The kegs were marked "adulterated" before removal from the Custom-house on a penalty of Rs 57-8-0.

(7) Two consignments of white lead were found marked "white lead reduced," the qualification being considered to be insufficient, the word "adulterated" was ordered to be stamped on the casks without penalty before removal from the Custom-house.

(8) In seven importations of lemon chrome the colours were found to be impure. The labels on the packets contained in four of the consignments were found marked "lemon chrome." The word "adulterated" was stamped on the packets and the goods passed on payment of fines amounting to Rs 60. In the remaining three cases, the labels were printed with the words "best lemon yellow," on the outer side and "best lemon chrome," inside so that the wrappers had only to be reversed for the description "best lemon chrome," to be seen. The wrappers were ordered to be stamped "adulterated" on both sides and the goods passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs 35.

(9) Subsequent to the disposal of the above cases, the decision of the Government of India on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) on packages containing adulterated goods, such as oils turpentine and paints was received, and the term "reduced" is now accepted as signifying adulteration.

(10) In two consignments, the wrappers used in packing gilt lametta and wire were printed with the descriptions "gold lametta" and "gold wire," respectively. The descriptions on the wrappers were qualified with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" and small penalties imposed.

(11) The reels in two other consignments of gilt lametta were stamped "1,000 yards" while on reeling them, they were found to be from 40 to 160 yards short of the lengths marked on them. In one case the description was removed and the goods passed on payment of a fine of Rs 125. In the other case, the goods were reshipped at the request of the importer and on payment of a penalty of Rs. 75 for the importation.

(12) The paper wrappers of gilt thread packets in four consignments were printed with the description "gold thread" which was false. They were stamped with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" before being passed. Small penalties were levied in two cases and the others were passed with a warning.

(13) One consignment of gilt thread was stamped with the words "silver thread on silk deep gold." The Chemical Examiner having certified that there was no gold and that the thread was composed of silver alloy and copper coated round silk, the packets were stamped "imitation" and the description "deep gold" removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 20.

(14) Strips of paper printed with the words "gilt silver" were pasted over the words "best gold" on the wrappers of packets in three consignments of gold thread. As these

stamps were liable of being easily removed by the application of a little moisture when the original objectionable description "best gold" would be left, the wrappers were stamped "silver gilt" and fines to the extent of Rs. 93-10-0 imposed. In one of the cases an appeal was made to the Board which was rejected.

(15) In six consignments of gilt thread the English description used was quite correct, but two others in Tamil and Telugu were printed at both ends of the wrappers described the article as "best gold thread on silk", these descriptions were removed and the importers fined Rs. 307-12-0.

(16) In five consignments, the wrappers put on gilt thread packets bore the words "best gold thread" printed in large and conspicuous letters, but with the word "silver" in very small and indistinct type between "gold" and "thread". The word "gold" was removed and "silver gilt" stamped on the packets before the goods were passed and fines amounting to Rs. 166-3-0 imposed.

(17) In three consignments of dyes (madder), the vernacular description on the labels pasted on the tins described the contents as "fast sticklac dye for colouring silk". Analysis proved, however, that the article was not a sticklac, but an aniline dye. The objectionable description was removed and penalties of Rs. 3.25 imposed.

(18) The labels on the bottles of two importations of sandalwood oil were printed with the words "Oleum santali". On analysis proving that the oil was not genuine, it was confiscated. In one case, the oil was allowed to be mixed with ordinary ban oil under customs supervision on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50. In the other case, the oil was destroyed and the importer fined Rs. 20.

(19) There were eight importations of olive oil, all of which were found to be impure. As the labels on the bottles bore the false descriptions "fine sublim olive oil" they were ordered to be removed or stamped with the word "adulterated" as the importer desired, and small penalties imposed.

(20) In a consignment of note paper put up in packets purporting to be ream-packets examination disclosed that the inner packets contained only 100 sheets each, but with the words "quarter ream" printed on them. As each quarter ream was short by 20 sheets, the words "quarter ream" were removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 125.

(21) Another importation of note paper had the packets distinctly labelled "one ream" each, while each really contained 100 sheets only. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be passed into town on payment of a penalty and on removal of the words "one ream".

(22) There were two consignments of 50 bales of grey yarn from Ceylon. Hanks from these were tested in accordance with the Government of India Notification with the result that they were found shorter than the standard length. The goods were confiscated but allowed to be re-shipped to the port of original shipment on payment of a penalty.

There were 72 infringements under clause (c).

(23) A consignment of German tobacco bore English descriptive words with the name of the German town of manufacture instead of the country of origin on the labels. The words "made in Germany" were permitted to be stamped on the labels on payment of a nominal penalty.

(24) The labels on the ream packets of two consignments of Belgium note paper bore English descriptions without the required indication of the country of origin which was ordered to be stamped on the imposition of a penalty of Rs. 5 in each case.

(25) A consignment of Italian foolscap paper was imported with the sheets bearing a representation of Britannia on one side and the words "extra strong" on the other without the country of origin. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be re-shipped on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50.

(26) The sheets in a consignment of Belgium-made note paper were water lined on the left hand top corner with the words "under quarter tola" without any indication of the country of origin. The case was ordered to be re-shipped on payment of a small fine.

(27) Three consignments of Dutch cheese were imported with English descriptive labels. The country of origin was allowed to be stamped on them on payment of small penalties. A fourth consignment in which ball cheese of German origin but intended to imitate Dutch cheese bore an English description on the labels without the name of the country of origin to qualify it. This consignment was permitted to be re-shipped and a penalty of Rs. 15 imposed.

(28) Two consignments of Dutch margarine and butterine bore English words without any indication of the country of origin. The tins were similar to those in which butter

as usually sent out. They were ordered to be stamped with the words "Margarine" and "Butterine", respectively, and "made in Holland" on payment of a small penalty in each case.

(29) In two consignments of German lavender water the bottles were moulded with the English words "lavender water" without any indication of the country of origin. The consignments were reshipped to the port of shipment on payment of fines amounting to Rs 50.

(30) Boxes of Italian cards and envelopes contained in a case were printed with English descriptive words without any indication of the country of manufacture. The words "made in Italy" were ordered to be stamped on them on payment of a small penalty.

(31) There were five consignments of Belgium sheet and silver plate glass, and the boxes which contained them were stamped with English words but without the required indication of the country of origin. This was ordered to be done on payment of fines amounting to Rs 45-8-0.

(32) Two importations of Belgium-made crown glass bore English descriptions and the words "made in France" to show the country of origin. As this would have enabled the importers to sell inferior Belgium glass as French glass, which is a superior article, they were fined and allowed to pass the consignments on removing the words "made in France" and stamping the name of the country of origin conspicuously alongside the English descriptions.

(33) There were two importations of foreign made glass bottles, one moulded with the name of a British Indian dealer, and the other with the words "not to be taken" but without any indication of the country of the origin. The former consignment was reshipped on a penalty of Rs 20 and in the latter the bottles were destroyed.

(34) In a consignment of Japan made clocks, the labels on the back boards were in the English language without any indication of the country of origin. The words "made in Japan" were allowed to be stamped on them on payment of a nominal penalty.

(35) There were two importations of Swiss watch dials and Geneva watches with the names of British Indian dealers on the dials, but without the required indication of country of origin. In the former case, the goods were confiscated, but the importer was allowed to redeem and reship them on payment of a penalty of Rs 5. This penalty not having been paid, the goods were destroyed at the request of the importer. In the other, the works only were passed to the importer who elected to return the dials to the shippers to have the name of the country of origin engraved on them. This was allowed on a small penalty.

(36)	--	4	4	4	*
	*	x	7	4	*
	*	~	*		

(37) The labels on two consignments of German beer bore English words in large characters and the country of origin in very small ones. They were allowed to be stamped conspicuously with the words "made in Germany" on payment of a small penalty.

(38) The bottles contained in a case of Italian brandy bore two separate labels—one with English words and the other with the country of origin. The country of origin was ordered to be stamped on the main label with a warning.

(39) In a consignment of ordinary French brandy, the capsules were marked with the name of a British Indian dealer without the required indication of country of origin. The capsules were removed and the goods passed with a warning.

(40) Another consignment of 50 cases of German brandy had the words *Vieux Cognac* and *La Esmeralda* on the corks without any qualification as to the country of manufacture. A penalty of Re. 1 per case was charged for the importation and the goods were, at the request of the importers, permitted to be reshipped.

(41) In a consignment of wines of German manufacture, the labels on the bottles were printed with English words but without any indication as to the country of origin. The labels were qualified with the words "made in Germany" without penalty.

(42) In a consignment of 25 cases port wine and 5 cases sherry of German origin, there were two labels on each bottle—one bore English descriptive words and the other, which was a detached slip, showed the country of origin to be "Germany." The main label was stamped with the words "made in Germany" and the goods passed on payment of Re 1 per case.

(43) Fifteen cases of German whisky bore only English words on their labels without the indication of the country of origin. The labels were stamped "made in Germany" on payment of a fine of Rs 2 per case, it being the second offence against the importer.

(44) The bottles in ten cases of Belgium gin had labels with English words only printed on them. The words "made in Belgium" were stamped on payment of a fine of Re 1 per case.

(45) Three cases of samples of German liquors were imported with English labels on the bottles. The goods were confiscated and the importer fined for the importation and an option allowed him to redeem them. He failed to do this and they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

There were 55 cases under clause (f)—

(46) In 33 of these the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the other 22 the stamping was insufficient. In all these cases the lengths were allowed to be stamped on payment of small penalties in fifteen cases without penalty in the others.

(47) The usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the different clauses of section 18 of the Act is attached.

Number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act in Madras during the year 1896-97

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS ORDERED				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information
Under section 18, clause (d)	Under section 18, clause (e)	Under section 18, clause (f)	Total		With fine	Without fine		
76	72	55	203	5	* 157	41	...	203

* In twelve of these cases, reshipments were made.

Resolution—No 328, dated the 5th August 1897

The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the Collector of Tanjore on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year under report was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Of these, 76 were cases of false trade descriptions under section 18 (d) of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 72 were under section 18 (e) which requires the country of manufacture to be stated on the labels of certain goods, and 56 were under section 18 (f) which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. The following statement shows the particulars of detention.

Districts and ports.	Detention ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE		Detention ordered on information received	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine	Without fine.		
Madras	203	5	157	41	...	203
Tanjore (Negapatam)	1	.	.	1	...	1
Total	204	5	157	42	...	204

The number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act in the port of Madras was 203 against 99 in the previous year, the large increase being reported to be due to the larger number of packages opened. Of these cases, 76 were of false trade descriptions and referred chiefly to importations of turpentine, paints, oils, dry colours and gilt thread. Prior to the receipt of the decision of the Government of India communicated in G. O., No. 530, Revenue, dated 19th October 1896, on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Act to packages containing adulterated goods, the term "reduced" was not accepted at this port as equivalent to "adulterated." Penalties were imposed in 66 cases of false trade descriptions, three consignments were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in five cases either no penalty was imposed or a warning was considered sufficient and in two others the goods were destroyed.

3. In 72 cases detention was ordered under clause (e) of imported liquors, glassware, provisions and sundry goods on the ground that, while they had been made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, the labels on them were in English either without any, or with insufficient, indication of the country of origin. Fines were imposed in most cases and the goods were passed after being properly stamped; in seven cases the goods were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in two cases the goods were destroyed and in two others the consignments were passed with a warning. In three cases the importer having failed to redeem the goods, they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

4. The remaining 55 cases of detention in Madras were under clause (f). Of these, 33 were cases in which the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the remaining 22 cases the stamping was insufficient. Small fines were imposed in 15 cases and the goods were passed after being stamped with their lengths.

5. Only one case is reported from Tanjore under clause (f). It related to a consignment of cambrie imported from the Straits Settlements into Negapatam; the goods were passed after they had been properly stamped.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH
OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD OCTOBER 1897

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 24TH OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 24th October 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 23rd October 1897	Increase	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Per mile per week	Per mile per week								
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week										
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	As				
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
East Indian	583	1,735	11,25,974	649	1,737	11,55,000	665	1,52,05,013	1,69,24,000	17,18,987							
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	20,662	165	125	25,600	205	3,39,297	3,78,000	38,703							
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	95,791	111	862	84,000	97	13,96,208	13,44,000				52,208				
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,21,235	161	752	1,08,000	144	15,64,231	17,54,000	1,87,767							
Bezwađa extn (East Coast state)	116	21	2,240	107	21	3,300	157	39,050	51,300	12,250							
Mad-Elnnur sec (Bezwađa Mad)	167	9	1,152	128	9	1,000	111	26,133	19,000				6,833				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,92,664	216	1,815	3,47,000	191	51,23,460	52,36,000	1,12,531							
Palanpur Deesa	45	17	722	42	17	400	24	8,601	7,900				791				
South Indian	161	1,042	1,75,781	169	1,042	1,91,000	181	27,16,005	28,45,000	1,08,092							
Mayavaram Mitupet	89	54	6,933	128	54	4,500	81	82,263	81,000	1,732							
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,65,219	142	1,165	1,23,000	106	19,32,735	23,34,000	4,01,215							
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	295	43,070	146	295	34,800	118	4,86,022	6,25,000	1,47,078							
Bengal and North Western (e)	128	756	1,00,872	133	815	1,01,000	124	14,75,494	15,62,000	86,506							
Lucknow Bareilly	64	200	15,813	79	200	13,200	66	1,43,505	1,18,000				5,595				
Assam-Bengal	57	159	16,034	63	286	20,200	71	1,54,008	2,22,000	67,092							
Burma	145	886	1,06,703	120	883	1,29,000	145	17,50,009	20,15,000	2,61,001							
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,84,865	241	10,054	23,41,000	232	55,25,01,171	55,53,31,000	30,70,329							
State Lines worked by the State																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	1,38,000	250	50,59,494	1,06,46,000	25,86,506							
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	151	797	1,61,357	202	875	1,50,000	171	21,75,000	22,68,000	93,000							
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	4,04,624	497	817	3,01,000	470	55,11,336	49,41,000				5,70,336				
East Coast	89	500	33,678	97	538	38,000	71	7,000,306	9,10,000	2,43,694							
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
Jorhat	87	25	2,491	100	25	1,800	72	39,891	27,300				12,591				
Cherra-Companyganj	60																
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,27,720	235	5,138	13,10,800	257	1,64,68,027	1,58,25,300	23,10,273							
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Great Indian Peninsula (u)	348	1,490	5,25,425	353	1,191	4,28,000	287	74,87,102	70,00,000				4,87,102				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	491	2,61,914	561	461	2,15,000	516	35,41,543	35,10,000	7,157							
Madras	248	840	2,39,614	285	840	2,25,000	268	34,07,906	31,70,000	2,02,004							
TOTAL	350	2,791	10,26,953	378	2,792	6,91,000	319	1,44,37,031	1,36,80,000	1,50,031							
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	240	17,477	45,39,544	260	18,014	45,50,800	253	63,34,20,220	60,86,50,000	52,30,571							
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	28,017	175	160	3,000	206	3,83,552	5,05,000	1,16,418							
Tarkessur	242	22	6,375	290	22	5,000	227	80,501	81,200				5,391				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec)	120	66	10,535	160	66	12,000	182	1,27,259	1,43,000	15,741							
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,653	185	36	6,800	189	1,05,006	99,300				5,706				
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,801	151	75	15,200	105	1,00,823	2,52,000	61,177							
Ahmedabad Parantij	"	"	"	"	42	3,300	79	32,000	32,000								
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,721	308	51	16,000	314	2,36,162	2,35,000				1,362				
TOTAL	174	413	79,132	192	455	91,300	201	11,31,603	13,47,500	2,12,847							
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Bina Gooņa	27	74	2,162	29	74	1,500	20	11,021	20,600				10,421				
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,042	79	114	6,000	61	1,55,478	84,700				70,778				
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,880	55	35	1,000	34	2,23,370	19,100				4,270				
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	67,116	202	334	63,600	190	9,29,560	10,65,000	1,35,434							
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,007	124	11	700	54	18,719	15,100				3,619				
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	11,589	107	108	9,000	89	2,70,195	1,71,000				99,195				
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,512	351	10	4,100	410	57,270	66,800	9,530							
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,472	98	66	7,500	114	84,579	1,11,000	26,421							
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,215	56	93	6,500	70	83,152	85,900	2,748							
Kolhapur	74	29	2,186	75	29	1,500	54	33,329	31,000				2,329				
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,153	55	79	3,600	46	49,829	56,000	8,171							
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	"	"	"	"	10	200	11	3,600	3,600								
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,329	83	22	1,200	55	17,719	11,200				6,519				
TOTAL	115	968	1,16,762	121	906	1,00,100	109	17,54,227	17,43,000	11,227							
Lines owned & worked by n. states																	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandr	84	334	27,298	82	334	28,000	87	3,88,073	3,91,000	2,927							
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	46	3,496	76	46	3,400	74	50,833	57,200	6,367							
Jamnagar	"	"	"	"	51	1,900	37		36,200	36,200							
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	22,666	62	364	15,400	42	3,07,857	3,21,000	1,143							
Oodypore-Chitor	43	60	2,188	36	60	2,500	42	40,890	37,700				5,190				
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	70	94	6,890	73	94	8,000	55	1,08,415	1,05,000								
TOTAL	70	898	62,538	70	949	60,100	63	8,90,468	9,49,100	58,132							
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	47,97,976	241	20,114	48,10,300	236	67,20,07,777	66,90,40,000	54,00,321							

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
 (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway
 (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
 (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
 (e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

- (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways
 (g) Information not received
 (h) Includes the Wardha (coal), the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways
 (i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 24th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXVIII of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 24TH OCTOBER 1896		WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER 1897		Earnings from 1st April to 23rd October 1896		Earnings from 1st April to 23rd October 1897		Increase	Decrease		
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Rs	Rs				
			Total	Per mile open worked		Total	Per mile open worked						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	606	1,735	11,25,974	640	1,737	11,55,000	663	2,80,766	3,17,04,000	7,17,34			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	20,066	105	125	25,000	207	5,17,184	6,03,000	85,816			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	95,791	111	862	81,000	97	29,61,84	30,10,000	48,16			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,21,200	161	752	1,28,000	144	29,06,99	33,88,000	4,81,001			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,240	107	21	3,300	157	70,000	85,100	9,007			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	1,152	128	9	1,000	111	42,926	55,700		7,226		
<i>Metric gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,92,664	216	1,815	3,47,000	101	1,09,17,664	1,03,08,000		6,09,604		
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	722	42	17	400	24	20,682	21,900		7,782		
South Indian	165	1,042	1,75,781	169	1,042	1,91,000	183	51,70,218	52,05,000	1,24,752			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	6,933	128	54	4,500	83	1,51,737	1,55,000	3,263			
Southern Mahāratta (d)	116	1,165	1,65,219	142	1,165	1,23,000	106	30,88,564	14,71,000	4,82,330			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahāratta)	103	296	43,770	146	296	34,800	118	8,81,417	11,11,000	2,29,583			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,00,572	133	815	1,01,000	124	30,47,700	31,02,000	3,14,280			
Lucknow-Baruilly	71	200	15,313	79	200	13,200	65	4,16,614	4,10,000	2,33,6			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	10,034	63	286	20,200	71	3,07,584	4,63,000	1,55,416			
Burma	175	880	1,00,793	120	888	1,29,000	145	10,18,175	42,62,000	6,41,522			
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,54,565	241	10,084	23,41,000	232	6,32,07,520	6,88,71,700	56,66,380			
State lines worked by the State													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	7,38,000	256	1,56,73,419	1,78,53,000	21,79,581			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metric gauge link)	193	797	1,61,357	202	875	1,50,000	171	45,17,980	46,03,000	1,75,020			
Eastern Bengal (including metric and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,04,624	497	817	3,91,000	479	84,17,975	78,21,000		5,93,875		
East Coast	91	500	33,678	67	538	38,000	71	13,60,357	1,33,90,000	2,75,643			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Johit	73	25	2,491	100	25	1,800	72	59,833	53,000		6,038		
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(c)		5,055	(c) 1,200		855		
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,27,726	235	5,115	13,18,500	257	3,00,37,527	3,20,67,000	20,29,473			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	407	1,490	5,25,425	353	1,401	4,28,000	257	1,72,57,630	1,14,91,000		27,96,630		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,61,914	508	461	2,18,000	516	5,61,671	5,03,000		5,28,673		
Madras	243	840	2,39,011	215	840	2,25,000	268	62,14,000	60,71,000	1,37,000			
TOTAL	397	2,791	10,26,350	315	2,702	8,01,000	310	3,20,50,303	2,11,07,000		28,56,303		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES	255	17,477	45,30,541	260	18,014	45,50,500	253	12,53,31,150	13,01,39,700	18,05,000			
State lines worked by the State													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	158	160	28,017	175	160	3,000	206	7,18,895	8,52,000	1,33,105			
Jarkessur	274	22	6,375	290	22	5,000	227	1,75,530	1,72,000		3,536		
<i>Metric gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	10,535	160	66	12,000	182	2,71,771	2,51,000		20,774		
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	6,053	185	36	6,800	189	1,61,620	1,58,000		3,620		
Dibru Sadiya	166	78	11,801	151	78	15,200	195	3,54,270	4,55,000	1,00,730			
Ahmedabad-Parāntij						3,100	79	(h) 48,400	(h) 48,400				
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,721	308	51	16,000	314	4,68,323	4,11,000		25,323		
TOTAL	176	413	79,132	192	455	91,300	201	21,50,115	23,79,400	2,28,982			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina Goona	28	74	2,162	29	74	1,500	20	54,776	5,35,000		1,276		
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,012	71	114	6,900	61	2,73,752	1,85,000		88,752		
Nagda Ujjain	53	34	1,860	55	35	1,200	34	(i) 27,370	55,000	32,230			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	67,116	202	334	63,600	190	17,56,082	19,10,000	1,53,915			
The Gokulwar's Pottal	159	13	1,607	121	13	700	51	77,768	37,200		40,568		
Rajpura-Bhindra	159	108	11,558	107	108	0,700	80	6,05,617	3,62,000		2,10,647		
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,512	351	10	4,100	410	91,738	1,14,000	22,262			
<i>Metric gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fion including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	6,472	68	66	7,500	111	1,16,097	1,56,000	39,203			
The Caeckwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,215	56	93	6,500	70	2,77,000	1,11,000		67,959		
Kolhapur	70	29	2,186	75	29	1,300	52	66,315	62,000		4,338		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gokulwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,153	58	70	3,600	46	1,32,306	1,27,000		5,306		
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajprapla)						200	11	(m) 3,600	(m) 3,600				
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,829	83	22	1,200	55	36,234	28,500		7,734		
TOTAL	125	968	1,16,762	101	996	1,08,100	109	35,24,067	33,46,400		1,77,667		
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
<i>Metric gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr	108	334	27,293	82	334	28,900	87	9,04,448	9,16,000		48,448		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	3,496	76	46	3,400	71	1,00,115	1,11,000	8,482			
Jamnagar						1,900	37	(n) 66,200	66,200				
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	22,066	62	361	15,400	42	6,37,633	6,01,000	23,367			
Ooddepore-Chitor	42	60	2,188	36	60	2,500	42	74,182	6,11,000		7,052		
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	78	94	6,890	73	94	8,000	85	2,21,148	2,17,000		4,448		
TOTAL	82	898	62,538	70	910	60,100	63	20,30,109	20,68,300	38,101			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	47,07,976	243	20,414	48,10,300	236	13,30,36,134	13,7,33,800	48,77,466			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdā railway
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shirdipalli railways

- (g) Information not received
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 23rd June 1897.
(j) Includes the Vaidha Coal, the Dhond-Manmā, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 23rd October 1897
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 24th October 1896
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 23rd October 1897
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 23rd October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Under Secretary.

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SIMLA, the 4th November, 1897

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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No. 46.}

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Nos 562—574.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 9th November, 1897.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1895, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. ^{11 Jails}₅₄₅₋₅₅, dated the 25th September 1896, and accompaniments

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No 38 ^{Jails}_{Jails}, dated the 14th October 1896.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1896, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails, due with the Government of India on

PROVINCE	DATE OF RECEIPT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF THE REPORT FOR	
	1895	1896
MADRAS	18th June 1896	12th July 1897
BOMBAY	9th July 1896	25th October 1897.
BENGAL	5th June 1896	31st May 1897
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	17th August 1896	23rd June 1897
PUNJAB	18th June 1896	21d June 1897
BURMA	19th June 1896	4th June 1897
CENTRAL PROVINCES	22nd June 1896	21st July 1897
ASSAM	5th June 1896	31st May 1897.
COORG	17th June 1896	12th June 1897.
HYDERABAD	25th May 1896	25th May 1897

1st June, were on the whole submitted with fair punctuality. The statement in the margin shows, however, that the Reports of three Provinces were delayed beyond the month in which they were due. In all three instances the Local Government or Administration had

to deal with famine and the delay in the receipt of the review of the Bombay

Government was due to their being specially occupied with famine, plague and other matters. The Government of India regret the delay in the issue of this Resolution, but recognize that it was unavoidable.

2. Statement No 1 appended to this Resolution shows the general distribution of prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British India. The number of Central Jails (40) was the same as in 1895, but the number of District Jails (191) and of Subordinate Jails and lock-ups (495) diminished by one. The jail population at the commencement of the year (*viz*, 101,061, of whom 97,883 were males and 3,178 were females) was considerably larger than at the beginning of 1895 (96,422, of whom 93,405 were males and 3,017 females). More prisoners (476,180) were, owing chiefly to the scarcity which prevailed, received during the year 1896 than in the previous year and the aggregate number (577,241, of whom 550,965 were males), and the daily average number (103,687.54, of whom 100,408.3 were males) were consequently both higher than in 1895, when the figures were, respectively, 556,971 (531,860 males) and 101,085.43 (97,869.62 males).

3. Statement No 2 contains the statistics relating to the number and disposal of convicts. The year opened with 94,052 convicts in the Jails, as compared with 89,472 in the previous year. Excluding those received by transfer, the total number of convicts rose from 267,446 to 276,075. The increase was distributed over most Provinces, but occurred chiefly in Bengal (from 48,939 to 51,586), Burma (from 31,71 to 33,439), the Central Provinces (from 12,461 to 14,207), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from 76,030 to 77,729) and the Punjab (from 31,945 to 33,006). Burma, where a large portion of the increase was due to the increase in the number of persons (1,015) imprisoned under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, is the only Province in which the prevailing scarcity was not the cause of the rise in the jail population. The number of convicts released in the years 1895 and 1896, respectively, is shown below

vely, is shown below

		Males		Females	
Released on appeal	..	1895	.. 13 560	362	
		1896	. 13,380	384	
Released on expiry of sentence	{	1895	... 120,411	8,894	
		1896	.. 119 155	9,074	
Released under remission rules	{	1895	... 25,977	629	
		1896	... 28,165	715	
Released by order of Government.	{	(a) on the ground of sickness	1895	... 107	4
			1896	131	4
		(b) on other grounds.	1895	. 105	153
			1896	1,063	208
Total	...	1895	.. 160,160	10,042	
		1896	.. 161,894	10,385	
			Males	Females	Total.
		1895	.. 160,160	10,042	170,202
		1896	.. 161,894	10,385	172,279

4. The number of convicts released by order of Government on the ground of sickness was still highest in Bengal, where the number (57) was the same as in 1895. This number excludes 4 convicts released in a moribund condition, who are returned among the deaths in the jail statistics. Twenty-six convicts were released in Burma on account of sickness; 25 in Assam, and 10 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The number released on this ground in the remaining Provinces was 17. One thousand and forty-two convicts were released by Government on grounds other than sickness in the Central Provinces. In the previous year 224 convicts were similarly released in these Provinces, and for both years the action taken is accounted for by the necessity of relieving the overcrowding which threatened to become serious in its sanitary consequences. In 1896 the existence of cholera along the routes by which convicts would have to be transferred with a view to relieving the pressure in particular jails afforded an additional reason for adopting the alternative of releasing a certain number of the inmates. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 176 convicts were liberated in view of their offences having been committed under the pressure of want.

5 The number of convicts transported to Port Blair, or from Burma to Indian Jails, rose from 1,060 in 1895 to 1,444 in 1896 in spite of the fact that a number of convicts who had been received in the Thana Jail for transportation have not yet been sent to Port Blair on account of the existence of plague at Bombay. Sixty-seven convicts were transferred to lunatic asylums, as compared with 61 in 1895. The number of escapes diminished from 62 to 54. There were 420 executions, against 395 in the previous year. The number of deaths increased from 2,491 to 2,690. After deducting the number of casualties (releases, transfers, escapes, executions and deaths), the number (99,389) of convicts left on the rolls at the close of the year showed an excess of 5,536 over the number of the preceding year. The daily average number of convicts (95,033.83) was also higher than in 1895 (93,212.26).

6 The decline in the number of escapes is satisfactory. In three Provinces (Burma, Coorg and Hyderabad) no escapes occurred. In only two Provinces (Assam and Madras) was there an increase. The number of convicts who escaped and had not been recaptured at the close of the year was, as before, highest in Assam (14) and the Punjab (12). In the former Province the number of escapes was 44, 16 from inside and 28 from outside the jails. The Chief Commissioner, while of opinion that the large number of escapes from Assam jails may be partly due to the large extent to which, in that Province, extramural labour has hitherto been resorted to, considers that laxity of discipline and supervision is to some extent responsible for them. The Governor General in Council concurs with Mr. Cotton in thinking that what is chiefly needed is closer and more constant supervision by the superior authorities, and trusts that a result of the orders for securing a regular inspection of the jails both by the District Magistrates and by non-official visitors will be a reduction in the number of escapes. In the Punjab the escapes were apparently due, as observed in the Resolution on the Jail Reports for 1895, to the insecurity of the jail buildings. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be able to remedy the defects as soon as Provincial funds are available for expenditure on ordinary public works.

7 Statement No. 3 shows the religion, age, education and previous occupation of convicts admitted into jail during the years 1895 and 1896. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadans (from 45,046 to 47,256), Buddhists and Jains (from 15,645 to 17,273) and of those belonging to "all other classes" (from 4,172 to 5,043). There was a decrease in the number of Christians (from 2,386 to 1,834), while the number of Hindus and Sikhs (110,578) was almost the same as in 1895 (110,641). The decrease in the number of Christians was distributed among Europeans, Eurasians and Natives, the numbers in which classes were, respectively, 550, 183 and 1,101 in the year under review, as compared with 828, 230 and 1,328 in 1895.

8. The following figures contrast the number of convicts admitted in the years 1895 and 1896 according to the four main age-periods.

			No. of convicts admitted	
			1895.	1896
Under 16 years of age . . .	...	...	1,822	1,694
From 16 to 40 years of age . . .	...	...	140,931	144,048
From 40 to 60 years of age . . .	...	...	31,566	32,875
Over 60 years . . .	...	...	3,571	3,367

There was an increase in the number of convicts between 16 and 40 years of age, and of those between 40 and 60 years of age, while the numbers under the remaining two heads diminished. The decline in the number of juvenile offenders is satisfactory, but it is clear from the remarks recorded by some of the Local Governments that there is still room for improvement. Local Governments and Administrations have, where necessary, drawn attention to the provisions of Section 31 (1) (b) of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, and it is hoped that this power of discharging first offenders, coupled with the option of taking action under Section 10 of the same Act, may result in the reports for the current year exhibiting a still further decline in the number of youthful offenders confined in jails.

9 It is usual to refer in some detail to the figures from the different Reformatory Schools. The year opened with 153 boys at the Chingleput Reformatory School, and closed with 154. Thirty-three boys were admitted during the year, of whom 23 were old offenders, 9 had been convicted for the first time, and one was a State prisoner. In addition to the classes for general education, technical

instruction was imparted in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring and drawing, and the examination that was held in these technical subjects was productive of very satisfactory results. The conduct of the boys is said to have improved. Three boys escaped, but all were recaptured. Of the 32 pupils discharged during the year, 12 were following the trades learnt in the school, 14 secured useful avocations as petty dealers, peons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, etc., 2 were unemployed, and no report was received of the remaining four. The health of the boys was on the whole satisfactory. Although, owing to epidemics of influenza and chicken-pox, the number of admissions into hospital increased from 122 in 1894 and 164 in 1895 to 186 in 1896, no deaths occurred.

There were 105 boys in the Yeraoda Reformatory School at the beginning of the year, and 40 were admitted during the year. Twenty-three boys were released on expiry of sentence, one was transferred to a jail, and 12 were released by order of Government. The year therefore closed with 109 boys. As in the preceding year, the trades taught were painting, blacksmith's work, tailoring, carpentry, book-binding, cane-work, and polishing. Reports received regarding 32 of the 35 boys released during the year show that no boy was reconvicted, and that 2 were still following the trade taught in the Reformatory. The conduct of the boys showed an improvement on the previous year and was satisfactory. No serious offences were committed and no escapes occurred. The mark system is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and, with a very healthy year, the record of the school was gratifying.

At the Alipur and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools there were, respectively, 201 and 328 boys at the end of the year. In addition to the general education imparted at the schools, the boys were taught carpentry and blacksmith's and tinsmith's work. The boys at Alipur were also employed on book-binding, printing, cane work, and the preparation of quinine packets, at Hazaribagh they were, in addition to these industries, engaged in cotton and blanket weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. Drill and gymnastics were continued regularly throughout the year. Two boys escaped from the Hazaribagh Reformatory, one of whom has not been secured. Out of 47 boys released at Hazaribagh during 1896, 36 were reported to be well conducted, 3 were pursuing the trade taught in the school, 4 were not traceable, 2 were in jail, one was viewed with suspicion and one had died. Inquiries regarding the subsequent movement of boys released from the Alipur School during 1896 had not been completed when the Report was submitted. The health of the boys at Hazaribagh was seriously affected by a severe epidemic of influenza, and the six deaths which occurred are attributed indirectly to this cause. Of the two deaths at Alipur one was caused by fracture of the skull inflicted by another boy in the Reformatory.

There were 208 boys in the Reformatory School at Bareilly at the close of the year. Their health was very satisfactory, and no deaths occurred. Discipline and conduct are reported to have been excellent, and there were no escapes. Some difficulty is experienced in imparting technical instruction in trades, and it is reported that carpentry, blacksmith's work and weaving had to be given up for want of orders and that cane-work is now the chief industry. The abandonment of instruction in industries such as carpentry and smith's work which are likely to be useful to the boys in after life is to be regretted, and the Government of India hope that efforts will be made to revert to it. Of the 104 boys discharged within the past three years, who have been reported on, 2 had died, 37 had been lost sight of, 20 had been convicted of criminal offences, and 37 of the remaining 45 were pursuing various avocations, while 8 had no occupation. The character given of 39 out of these 45 was good.

The year closed with 128 boys at the Jubbulpore Reformatory School. Of 56 boys who have been discharged since the opening of this institution on 16th August 1891, one has died, 6 have relapsed into crime, 15 cannot be traced, and the remaining 34 are doing well and bear a good character. The chief industries on which the boys were employed during the year were tailoring, carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting and varnishing, shoe-making and dyeing. Drill and gymnastics were regularly attended to. The conduct of the boys was good, the offences being chiefly trivial. The inmates enjoyed fairly good health, and only one death occurred.

The Paungdè Reformatory School contained 88 boys at the end of the year, or 15 more than at the beginning of the year. Of the 17 boys released during the year, 9 were liberated on expiry of sentence, 4 by order of Government,

2 were returned to jail, one was sentenced to jail on revision by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, and one was licensed out under the Reformatory Schools Act. The health and conduct of the inmates were satisfactory. The School was transferred to Insein in December 1896.

10. Out of 181,984 convicts admitted into jail during the year, 19,512 (10.7 per cent.) were able to read and write, 5,713 (3.2 per cent.) were able to read only, and 156,759 (86.1 per cent.) were illiterate. In 1895 the corresponding percentages were 10.8, 3.6 and 85.6. Burma was the Province in which the largest number (10,741) of convicts were able to read and write, while the largest number (44,807) of illiterate convicts belonged to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

11. The avocations pursued by the male convicts previous to their admission into jail in 1895 and 1896 are shown by the following figures.

	1895	1896
Employed under Government or Municipal or Local authorities	4,384	4,149
Professional persons	7,310	6,950
In service or performing personal offices	15,700	16,943
Engaged in agriculture or with animals . .	94,144	96,154
Engaged in commerce and trade	7,913	8,102
Employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, etc	5,656	5,057
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	31,811	33,617

The number of persons engaged in agriculture or with animals who were admitted into jail has shown, as might be expected, a steady increase during the past three years. There was also an increase in 1896, as compared with the previous year, in the number of persons in service, in commerce and trade and among those classed as "engaged in miscellaneous pursuits."

The condition of the female convicts before admission in the last two years is shown below.

	1895	1896
Married	6,616	6,780
Unmarried	501	495
Widows	2,872	3,108
Prostitutes	393	329

12. The following statement contrasts the distribution according to length of sentence of the convicts admitted into jail during the years 1895 and 1896.

	Number of admissions		Ratio per cent on total admissions	
	1895.	1896	1895	1896
Not exceeding one month	56,022	56,019	31.49	30.78
Above one month and not exceeding three months	34,399	34,787	19.34	19.12
Above three months and not exceeding six months	32,848	34,747	18.46	19.09
Above six months and not exceeding one year . .	27,164	28,627	15.27	15.73
Above one year and not exceeding two years . .	15,592	16,018	8.77	8.80
Above two years and not exceeding five years ..	7,395	7,366	4.16	4.05
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ..	2,231	2,314	1.25	1.27
Exceeding ten years	75	112	0.04	0.06
Transportation { (a) for life	1,137	1,017	0.64	0.56
(b) for a term	385	360	0.22	0.20
Sentenced to death	638	610	0.36	0.34

13. The proportion of convicts admitted into jail who had been previously convicted is shown in Statement No. 5. Of the total number of convicts, 25,318,

or 13.91 per cent, were found to have been previously convicted. The number of convicts who had been convicted once previously was 16,435, or 9.03 per cent, the number convicted twice previously was 4,927, or 2.7 per cent, and the number convicted more than twice was 3,956, or 2.17 per cent. The percentage of these was highest in Burma (22.2) and in the Central Provinces (21.36). In the Bombay Presidency the percentage was 15.67, in the Punjab 13.02, in Bengal 12.38, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 11.93, and in the Madras Presidency 11.65.

14. The anthropometric system of identifying old offenders, which has been adopted in all provinces except Coorg and Hyderabad, appears to have worked with some success. In Bengal, where the system has been longest in use, 334 old offenders were recognized after their admission into jail, as compared with 207 in 1895. In Coorg there appears to be no regular system for identifying persons who had been previously convicted. The introduction into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of the anthropometric system was sanctioned in 1895; but its working has been delayed by the non-arrival of the instruments. It has now been decided, on the Report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the system of identification by finger impressions, that this system, which is simpler and more effective than the anthropometric system hitherto in force, and in a Circular letter No. 328—335, dated the 12th June last, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to introduce it generally. The Governor General in Council trusts that the change will result in the more frequent identification of old offenders by the police.

15. The manner in which convicts were employed is shown in Statement No. 6. The average number under sentence of labour on working days increased from 90,259 in 1895 to 92,054 in 1896, and the number actually available for labour rose from 80,180 to 81,748. The following figures show the distribution of convict labour during the past year.

	Average number employed			
Unremunerative labour	1,572
Prison officers	8,269
Prison servants	9,398
Gardening	5,972
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails...	12,330
Jail repairs	3,517
Jail buildings	3,496
Manufactures	35,275
Labour under the Public Works Department	1,210
Labour under Municipalities	713

Of the average number under sentence of labour (92,054), 8.96 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 10.21 per cent. as prison servants, and 38.3 on manufactures.

16. Statement No. 7 shows the prison offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them. The number of offences which had risen from 134,284 in 1893 to 147,319 in 1895, rose to 160,115 in 1896. The increase to some extent corresponded with the rise in the daily average number of convicts from 93,211 in 1895 to 95,033 in 1896. The number of offences (17,600) recorded in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the daily average population (30,784) was about twice as high as in Bengal (15,895), the Punjab (10,949) or Burma (14,031), was only about half that recorded in each of those Provinces. Admitting that the differences in the character of the population of different Provinces may to some extent account for such results, they cannot adequately explain the diversity between the returns for Bengal and the Punjab on the one hand and for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the other. This must, it appears to the Governor General in Council, be in a great measure due to a difference of system. The record of offences in North-Western Provinces and Oudh is indeed considerably higher than it was in 1895 (10,713) and it appears from paragraph 33 of the Report and para-

graph 5 of the Local Government's orders on it that special attention has been paid to the disparity between the record of offences and punishments in that Province and that in Bengal. The Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is of opinion that the explanation lies in the course of procedure necessary to punish a prisoner, and he thinks that the easier the procedure is for a subordinate, the more reports are made and the more punishments awarded. He observes that while in Bengal a prisoner's history ticket is kept by the convict overseer of his gang, and the offence committed is at once noted on the ticket, it is necessary in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the reporting jail official to go to the jail office, have the prisoner removed from his gang, and to make a record in the jailor's order book—a system which is more troublesome and involves more clerical work to the reporting official, and, consequently, results in fewer offences being recorded than in Bengal. This argument would appear to show that the system in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh results in offences not being recorded and it is apparent that any system under which it is possible for offences to remain unrecorded is defective and contrary to the recommendations of the Prison Conference of 1892 (paragraph 18 of their Report) approved in paragraph 28 of Home Department Resolution No. ^{10-Jails} 610-23, dated 9th November 1892. The Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the system described by the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, needs to be modified in such a way as to secure that all offences shall be recorded. The number of offences relating to work was again highest in the Punjab (21,732), but, as in 1895, the numbers relating to the use of prohibited articles (4,452), to assaults, mutiny and escapes (689), and to all other breaches of jail rules (19,052) were greatest in Burma.

17. Punishments inflicted on convicts rose from 147,422 to 160,099. The bulk of the increase occurred among minor punishments, which rose from 134,209 to 142,951, and was largely accounted for by the great number of formal "warnings" (33,405 as compared with 31,518 in 1895) and minor punishments other than penal diet, separate and solitary confinement, handcuffing and link fetters. The number of these "other minor punishments" increased from 58,024 to 66,922. The increase in the number of major punishments (from 12,925 to 16,829) was almost entirely due to the rise in the Punjab from 1,765 to 4,558. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered an investigation into the causes of the large number of punishments administered in the Abbottabad, Rohtak and Amritsar Jails (where the ratios exceeded 600 per cent. of average strength) as well as into the question whether the small number of punishments inflicted in the Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepore and Kohat Jails (where the ratio in each case was below 150 per cent. of average strength) was due to any relaxation of discipline in those jails. The rise in the number of cases in which prisoners were placed in separate, cellular and solitary confinement was also due mainly to the number of instances (3,894) in which this form of punishment was resorted to in the Punjab, the number of cases (1,345) in which penal diet was combined with solitary confinement was highest in Burma. The number of cases in which reduced diet was ordered as a punishment increased somewhat in Assam. Fetters were imposed as a punishment more frequently in Bengal than elsewhere. The number of corporal punishments, which had fallen from 1,696 in 1894 to 1,580 in 1895, rose to 1,753 in the year under review. The number was highest in Burma (362) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (329). The figures for 1895 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showed a very material decrease both from those of the previous year and the average of the previous three years and the increase in the year under review is very slight and still leaves the number much lower than it was before 1895. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has ordered an inquiry into the high rate of whippings in the Tavoy and Yaméthin Jails, where it seems to him to have been excessive. The general proportion (1.09 per cent.) borne by corporal punishment to the total of all punishments was slightly higher than in 1895 (1.07). The general ratio was exceeded in Coorg (1.31 per cent.), Assam (1.188 per cent.), the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (3.7 per cent.), the Central Provinces (2.96 per cent.), the Bombay Presidency (2.24 per cent.), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1.82 per cent.). The proportion

of whippings to the total number of major punishments diminished from 12.28 to 10.42 per cent. Excluding Coorg, where the number of whippings was only 16 the ratio was highest in Assam (61.79 per cent), and lowest in the Punjab (4.23 per cent).

18 Statement No. 12 shows the remissions earned by convicts for good conduct under the mark system. The number of convicts who came under the system has risen steadily from 24,613 in 1894 and 26,662 in 1895 to 28,953 in 1896. Of this number only 77 failed to earn some remission of sentence. As in other years, the great bulk (77.1 per cent) of those who earned remission were under sentences not exceeding two years. The greatest amount of remission (1,611 days as compared with 1,530 days in 1895) was earned by a convict in Burma. The largest amount of remission gained in 1896 by a convict under sentence for one year was 80 days, or a little less than one-fourth of the period of sentence. The highest remission earned by a convict under sentence for not more than 10 years was 691 days, or, roughly, about one-sixth of the period of sentence. Gratuities were paid to convicts in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Coorg. The maximum gratuity (Rs. 36.11) was earned by a convict released in Bombay, while the average gratuity earned during the year was Rs. 2.13.

19 In paragraph 24 of their Resolution of the 25th September 1896, the Government of India observed that the plan upon which the registers of prison offences were prepared in the several Provinces was clearly not uniform, but that it was probable that in each Province the local method had been followed for some years without variation. The general conclusion that then suggested itself was that there had not been in any Province the improvement in behaviour and discipline among the convicts which was expected to be the immediate result of the mark system. Local Governments were accordingly requested to examine the matter with special care in reviewing the Jail Reports for 1896, and to consider what conditions operate against the efficacy of the system. The result of this inquiry has been to elicit a very large body of opinion favourable to the mark system and its results. The Governments of Madras and Bengal consider that the mark system is productive of excellent results in the case of convicts of some intelligence and education and the Governor General in Council is disposed to concur with the Government of the Punjab in thinking that if the system were carefully explained to all convicts by Jail Superintendents more extended results would follow. In estimating the effect of the mark system upon the general behaviour of convicts there is, of course, the difficulty noticed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, namely the absence of a uniform and adequate record of jail offences; and it can scarcely be anticipated that this difficulty will be entirely overcome, since the record of jail offences must, to some extent, depend on the subordinate jail officials. The Inspectors-General of Prisons in Bombay and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have examined the existing system for awarding marks at length and have suggested alterations of the system with a view to making it more readily understood and appreciated by the prisoners. Their proposal is, briefly, to credit each prisoner, on admission, with the total number of good conduct marks which he can earn during the period of his sentence and explain to him that this means that he will, if he conducts himself well, be entitled to release after a period shorter than that for which he was sentenced. For every instance of misconduct deserving forfeiture of marks the reduced period of imprisonment would then be extended by the period of remission so forfeited. It is contended by Mr. Filgate and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hall that such a system as this would appeal with far greater force to the less intelligent classes of prisoners who fail to appreciate the present system. This proposal was, as explained by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, laid before the Prison Conference in 1892 and rejected by them. The decision of the Prison Conference was accepted by the Government of India and the Governor General in Council agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in thinking it would be premature at present to modify the rules so recently issued after careful discussion.

20. Statements Nos. 8 and 9 which exhibit the financial aspect of the Jail Administration in 1896 show the cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners.

as well as their cash earnings, during the past two years. It was observed in the Resolution on the Reports for 1895, that comparison was considerably narrowed as it had not everywhere been possible to introduce, with effect from the 1st January 1895, the revised classification of expenditure ordered in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10 \text{ Jails}}{665 \text{ 79}}$, dated 13th December 1894. The statistics for the past two years have been given in the revised form with the single exception that those for the Assam jails for 1895 were furnished in the old form. The gross expenditure has risen from Rs 56,16,756 in 1894 to Rs 57,37,114 in 1895, and Rs 62,45,874 in 1896. The gross cost per prisoner, which had fallen from Rs 58-11-9 in 1894 to Rs 57-2-2 in 1895, rose to Rs 60-8-6 in 1896. The increase in the gross expenditure and in the gross cost of each prisoner was due to the growth in the jail population and to the rise in the cost of provisions respectively.

21 The cost of establishment (permanent and temporary) diminished slightly from Rs 22,00,290 to Rs 21,89,809, and the cost per head from Rs 21-14-7 to Rs 21-3-7. The charges on account of temporary establishment aggregated Rs 48,846 and the largest expenditure on this account again occurred in the Punjab (Rs 19,951), though this was considerably less than the expenditure for 1895 (Rs 27,389). As the jails in the Punjab are brought under the new organization it is anticipated that the charge for temporary establishment will gradually be reduced to the figure at which it stands in other Provinces. The cost of establishment per head was (excluding Coorg) again highest in the Punjab (Rs 29-1-4) and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs 13-3-5).

22 Dieting charges rose from Rs 23,72,681 to Rs 27,38,724. Expenditure under this head increased chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs. 5,92,955 to Rs 7,87,424), in Bengal (from Rs 4,56,975 to Rs 5,00,470), in Burma (from Rs 3,91,795 to Rs 4,68,114), and in the Punjab (from Rs 2,20,679 to Rs 2,88,890). Madras was the only Province in which the dieting charges showed a substantial reduction. Excluding Coorg the cost per head was highest in Burma (Rs 32-7-6), and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs 23-10-6). Hospital charges rose from Rs 2,85,169 to Rs 3,19,936. This increase was accompanied by a rise in the cost per head of average strength (from Rs 2-13-5 to Rs 3-1-7), and in the cost per head of average number sick (from Rs 65-14-9 to Rs 78-5-4). The average hospital expenses of a sick prisoner were highest in Bengal (Rs 135-9-4) and lowest in the Central Provinces (Rs 36-3-8). The figure in Bengal was higher than in 1895 (Rs 116-14-10), and resulted from high prices of food as well as from the issue of extra diet on a more liberal scale. The advantages of purchasing provisions in advance at harvest time, and of so avoiding subsequent fluctuations in market prices, have been well brought out by the results shown where it was resorted to, and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will consider whether further orders are necessary with a view to the still more general adoption of some such method of supply.

23 The cost of the clothing and bedding of prisoners increased from Rs. 2,95,607 to Rs 3,45,299, and the cost per head from Rs 2-15-4 to Rs 3-5-9. The cost per prisoner was highest in Assam (Rs 7-0-9) and, excluding Coorg, lowest in Burma (Rs. 2-7-1).

24 The cash earnings of prisoners diminished from Rs. 14,16,565 to Rs. 13,42,653. The greatest decrease occurred in Bengal (from Rs 2,80,006 to Rs 1,89,903), and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs 2,39,740 to Rs 1,54,894) though in both these Provinces the number of convicts available for labour increased. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Inspector-General of Prisons attributes the decline mainly to stagnation of trade, and to the absence of demand for jail-made articles. This position is criticized by the Local Government, and the Governor General in Council concurs in its remarks, and trusts that all Local Governments and Administrations will make it clear to the Head of their Jail Departments that the fostering of jail industries particularly with a view to meeting the requirements of the spending Departments of Government is one of the important duties of Jail Superintendents. The Governor General in Council has at present under consideration the question whether the rules regulating the supply of articles by the Jail Department to the consuming

Departments cannot be improved. The cash earnings increased in Madras (from Rs 86,262 to Rs 1,56,661), Bombay (from Rs 88,354 to Rs 98,228), and the Central Provinces (from Rs 46,476 to Rs 1,17,160). There was a decline in the Punjab from Rs 1,56,557 to Rs 1,27,281, in Burma from Rs. 4,49,204 to Rs 4,45,487, in Assam from Rs 44,542 to Rs 30,570, in Coorg from Rs 9,631 to Rs 9,563, and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from Rs 15,792 to Rs. 12,906. Whereas in Bengal a profit accrued from the preparation and sale of pipe packets of quinine, in the Bombay Presidency this industry resulted in a small loss, accounted for by the fact that the price of the drug in the open market had risen. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, urges the establishment of a printing press in the Yeravda Central Jail and it is understood that this measure has been deferred only on account of the existing financial pressure. Deducting the cash earnings of prisoners from the gross cost of maintenance, it appears that the net cost of jail administration rose from Rs 43,20,549 to Rs 49,03,221. The average net cost of a prisoner in India increased from Rs 41-1-11 in 1894 to Rs 43-0-5 in 1895 and Rs 47-8-4 in 1896. The cost in each Province during the past two years is compared below.

					AVERAGE NET COST OF A PRISONER					
					1895			1896		
					Rs	A	P	Rs	A.	P.
Madras	...	..	.	.	52	6	1	44	14	1
Bombay	...	..		..	57	11	5	58	14	8
Bengal	..	...	..		58	1	3	66	5	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...		..	..	31	14	3	40	11	8
Punjab	...		..	..	47	2	4	58	2	3
Burma	...	..			28	7	10	34	13	11
Central Provinces		...	..	...	53	7	1	34	15	4
Assam	...	...	.	.	40	5	9	35	5	0
Coorg	.	..	...	.	8	5	4	—3	11	10
Hyderabad Assigned Districts			.	...	45	10	2	53	6	7

25. The Government of India observe with satisfaction that on the whole the health of the prison population improved during the year under review. A series of valuable notes by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service on the statistics for the jails in each Province is appended to this Resolution. Although the daily average strength was higher than in 1895, and although some of the prisoners must have been admitted to jail in a poor condition, the number admitted into hospital diminished from 101,285 to 97,004, and the daily average number of sick from 4,326 to 4,084. The ratios of admissions into hospital and of the daily average number sick also declined, from 1005.56 and 42.95 per 1,000, respectively, in 1895, to 939.08 and 39.54 per 1,000 in 1896, but the ratio of deaths increased slightly from 26.59 to 27.79 per 1,000. Of the prisoners (188,244) discharged during the year, 108,402 or 57.6 per cent. had gained weight, 36,280 or 19.2 per cent. had neither gained nor lost weight, and 35,955 or 19.1 per cent. had lost weight. Particulars of the remainder are not available.

26 The statement in the margin compares the number of deaths and

		Number of deaths in jails	Ratio per 1 000 of deaths in jails
Madras	{ 1895	178	18 18
	{ 1896	187	19 51
Bombay	{ 1895	245	29 23
	{ 1896	263	31 89
Bengal	{ 1895	455	27 47
	{ 1896	501	25 78
North Western Provinces and Oudh	{ 1895	897	27 45
	{ 1896	951	28 83
Punjab	{ 1895	248	21 81
	{ 1896	186	15 68
Burma	{ 1895	245	17 93
	{ 1896	203	18 19
Central Provinces	{ 1895	277	55 90
	{ 1896	404	72 11
Assam	{ 1895	85	59 21
	{ 1896	78	50 86
Coorg	{ 1895	5	42 86
	{ 1896	2	20 85
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	{ 1895	34	23 26
	{ 1896	36	25 13
TOTAL	{ 1895	2,679	26 59
	{ 1896	2,871	27 79

the mortality in each province during 1895 and 1896 It is especially gratifying to notice the further diminution of the death-rate in the Bengal jails. It was observed last year that the then ratio (27 47) was the lowest on record, but this rate has now been brought down to 25 78 The Government of India have no doubt that this result, which reflects great credit on the jail authorities, is mainly attributable to the increased attention that has in the past

two or three years been paid to the dieting of the prisoners as well as to the measures which have recently been taken in Bengal to rectify the sanitary defects of the Bengal jails The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service draws particular attention to Chapter VIII of the Bengal Jail Report, and, as it shows, in the most interesting manner, the steps taken in Bengal towards remedying defects and securing improvements, the Government of India agree with him in thinking that it should be circulated for the general information of all concerned in jail administration. A copy is accordingly attached to this Resolution The Governor General in Council concurs with the Chief Commissioner of Assam in considering that, though lower than last year, the ratio of deaths in the Assam jails (50 86) is far higher than it should be, and that there is no reason, *prima facie*, why the rate should be higher than in Bengal. His Excellency in Council trusts that the attention which Mr Cotton is paying to the subject will show its result in improved returns for 1897 Outbreaks of cholera account for the high rate of mortality in the Thana Jail in the Bombay Presidency and in the Darbhanga Jail in Bengal, where the ratios were 113 6 and 106 4 respectively It appears that in Madras every jail is provided with segregation huts to enable Jail Superintendents to deal effectively with outbreaks of epidemic or other disease and the Governor General in Council would suggest that this arrangement, if not already adopted, might well be followed in other Provinces. The death-rate in the jail at Shikarpur in Sind continued very high (71 07), and it is hoped that this jail will be removed to Sukkur as soon as possible. There was overcrowding in some of the prisons of most Provinces, and it was perhaps most accentuated in Bombay and the Central Provinces. In the case of the former Province, however, it is explained that there was unusual difficulty in effecting transfers on account of the presence of plague, and through the stoppage on that account of the removal of prisoners sentenced to transportation. In the jails of the Central Provinces overcrowding was almost general throughout the year, and it was owing to this that a large number of convicts under short sentences were released before their time had expired This, and the condition of many of the convicts when admitted, account in a large measure for the excessive death-rate in the Central Provinces jails. At the same time there are some features in the jail administration of the year in the Central Provinces which seem to show that greater care in the distribution of special diet might have secured better results. The sickness and mortality, for instance, in the Jubbulpore Central Jail where the death-rate among convicts was 81 71 per thousand, were excessive The prevalence of the chief cause of mortality, *viz.*, dysentery, was doubtless due to the condition of many convicts on admission, and though the form the disease takes may be to some extent communicable, the

Governor General in Council cannot but think that greater attention to the diet of the prisoners in general, as well as to the patients themselves, in the Jubbulpore Central Prison, might to some extent have checked it. His Excellency trusts that this matter will receive the careful attention of the Chief Commissioner.

27. The circumstances which tended to affect the health of convicts in 1896 prejudicially and to increase the expenditure on jails will, the Government of India fear, affect the statistics of sickness and mortality, and the financial results of the current year even more seriously. Scarcity, which began to be felt chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces before the close of 1896, not only resulted in an increase of crime and consequently larger admissions into jail, but tended to raise the rates of sickness and mortality by overcrowding and through the emaciated condition to which many convicts were reduced before admission to jail. Owing to local outbreaks of cholera and influenza, outside jails, it became difficult to freely effect transfers with a view to remedy overcrowding, the presence of plague prevented the removal to Port Blair of transportation convicts from Bombay, and one of the consequences of the bad harvests was a general stagnation in trade, resulting in a diminution in the demands for jail manufactures. It is, therefore, hardly a matter for surprise to find that with a jail population of larger size and generally more liable to sickness than in the previous year, the gross cost of the administration of the Indian jails has increased, while no corresponding increase has accrued in the earnings of the Department. Looking to all the circumstances which characterized the year 1896, the Governor General in Council is, however, gratified to find that in most provinces the daily average number of sick declined, and that there was no material increase in the death-rate except in the jails of the Central Provinces. The statistics regarding the health of the jail population seem to the Governor General in Council, when the circumstances which characterized the year under review are considered, to reflect credit on the Superintendents of Jails generally. As has been observed by several of the Local Governments and Administrations, the question whether discipline has really improved is one on which it is difficult to form an opinion, in view not only of the differences in system in the several provinces, but also of the varying degree of care and accuracy exercised in different jails in the same province in recording prison offences. On the whole, however, as observed in paragraph 19 of this Resolution, there would appear to be reason to believe that the mark system has already begun to exercise an influence on jail administration, and there are grounds for hoping that, if Jail Superintendents insist on the working of the system being explained to convicts on admission still further beneficial results will ensue from it.

ORDER — Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Director-General of Statistics for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Note by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on the sickness and mortality in the jails under Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1896.

Madras—The daily average strength of all classes of prisoners in 1896, was 9,587, and the daily average sick was 244. The total number of deaths, including two from cholera, was 187, equal to a ratio of 19·5 per mille, or 1·3 higher than in 1895.

The daily average strength of convicts was 8,263, and the daily average sick was 231, or 13·2 less than in the previous year. The deaths increased from 159 in 1895, to 168 in the year under review, and the ratio per mille from 19·26 to 20·33.

In central prisons, the average daily strength was 5,643·7, and the number of deaths was 124, or a ratio per mille of 21·9. The increase over 1895, when the ratio was 16·20, was chiefly due to the large mortality in the Rajamundry Central Prison, where there were 40 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 47·09. The ratio in the other six central jails in the Presidency was only 17·8. The excessive mortality in Rajamundry Central Prison is said to have been partly due to carelessness in the selection of prisoners for particular kinds of labour, and probably also to want of proper supervision, as it is stated in the report that "a change has been made in the medical and executive control."

In the Coimbatore Central Prison there were 26 deaths, against 12 in 1895. At the commencement of the year there was a severe outbreak of influenza, which accounted for 6 deaths, and 7 deaths were due to phthisis pulmonalis.

Weakly prisoners were transferred from the jails at Madua and Cuddalore to the central prison at Trichinopoly, and healthy prisoners from that jail were transferred to works at Mount Capper, but notwithstanding this the mortality was only 21, or 3 higher than in the previous year, when the prison was in a normal condition.

The average daily strength of convicts confined in district and subsidiary jails, including the leper ward, was 2,620, with 44 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 16·80—one lower than the ratio in the six central prisons referred to above.

Such results could have been obtained only by careful supervision, and attention to every detail connected with the feeding of the prisoners and the sanitary conditions under which they were placed.

As would have been expected from the low ratio of deaths in district jails, the mortality increased with length of residence. There was an average daily strength of 3,993·48 prisoners under six months in jail, and of these 64 died, or a ratio per mille of 16·03, while of those above six months in residence 104 died, being a ratio of 24·44 on an average daily strength of 4,259·44.

The year was stated to have been healthy, and the sickness generally was less than in the previous one. The ratio of admissions into hospital fell from 642·99 in 1895, to 582·58 in 1896, but the death-rate, as shown above, was slightly in excess of that of the former year.

There was an increase in the mortality from tubercle of the lung and from malarial fevers, but this seems to have been entirely due to the new system of classification introduced last year.

Only four cases of cholera occurred during the year, one each in the central prison at Rajamundry and the district jail in Berhampore, and two at Palamcottah. These cases were at once placed in the segregation huts, with which each jail is provided, an arrangement which might with advantage be followed in other provinces.

The admission-rate for dysentery and diarrhoea was 150 per mille of average daily strength, as compared with 134 in 1895, but the mortality among these cases fell from 4·15 to 3·07.

As in 1895, cases of beri-beri in the Rajamundry Central Prison were transferred to the Vellore Central Prison, and no deaths were reported from this disease, but in paragraph 102 of the report the Inspector-General expresses a doubt if the results can be entirely relied upon

Quinine was issued as a prophylactic in some of the jails, but apparently in a desultory and irregular manner, and the results, as might have been expected, are not encouraging

Bombay—The average daily strength of all convicts confined in central and district jails was 6,816.

The number admitted into hospital was 6,252, and the total number of deaths 232. The daily average sick was 247.0, and the ratio of deaths per mille of average daily strength was 34.0. Both were higher than in 1895, when the figures were 232.2 and 32.0 respectively

The average daily strength of the convicts in the three central jails was 3,005. The average daily sick was 114.1, and the death-rate 19.6 per mille, while in district jails, with an average daily strength of 3,811, the number of daily sick was 132.9, and the death rate 45.4

The average daily strength of those in residence for six months and under was 3,185, among whom there were 91 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 28.6. The number of those above six months in residence was 3,633, and the number of deaths was 141, or a ratio per mille of 38.8.

The mortality in subordinate jails and lock-ups, in which mostly under-trial prisoners and those sentenced to very short terms are confined, was on an average daily strength of 450 and 689 respectively only 17.8 and 26.1

No explanation is given of the excessive mortality in district jails as compared with that in central prisons. It appears from the above figures that the longer the residence in district jails the higher the mortality, and that therefore prisoners confined in these jails are unnecessarily exposed to preventable risks. This will be referred to later on, after noting the chief causes of sickness and mortality

There were 484 admissions for respiratory diseases with 66 deaths, of these 187 were cases of pneumonia with 52 deaths.

Fifty per cent of the cases of pneumonia occurred in the Sind jails—*viz.*, Karachi 6 cases with 2 deaths, Hyderabad 26 cases with 5 deaths, Shikarpur 40 cases with 21 deaths, and the Sind gang 22 cases with 4 deaths, or a total of 94 cases and 32 deaths. The highest number of cases (48) occurred in the jail at Ahmedabad.

The admissions for dysentery amounted to 453 with 22 deaths, and for diarrhoea 382 with 20 deaths. There were 68 cases admitted with tubercle of the lung, 41 of which were treated in the hospital of the Ahmedabad Jail, from which, as noted above, 48 cases of pneumonia were returned. The cases admitted for anæmia and debility increased from 102 in 1895 to 128 in 1896, while cases returned as scurvy decreased from 74 in 1895 to 26 in 1896. Although the admissions for this condition are so much lower than in the previous year, yet the ratio to daily average strength is higher than that of any other province, except the Central Provinces

Malarial fevers accounted for 1,905 admissions with 14 deaths, and cholera 51 with 25 deaths. Of the latter disease, 47 cases with 23 deaths occurred in the Thana Jail.

In the Thana Jail, with a daily average at strength of 616 convicts, the death-rate was 113.6 per mille of average daily strength. There was heavy and continuous rainfall from the 11th to 31st July, and the ground in the vicinity of the jail was, for the time being, converted into a swamp, but this in itself is hardly sufficient to account for the high death-rate. Exclusive of the deaths from cholera, the ratio from all other causes was 76.3 per mille. Of the 47 deaths on which this ratio is calculated, 23 were due to dysentery and diarrhoea. These

diseases under ordinary circumstances are more or less preventable, and in the present case it must, I think, be assumed that they were so

The jail is partly surrounded by a moat, which always contains a variable quantity of water with a large amount of vegetation, and the Inspector-General of Prisons believes that much of the sickness—particularly remittent fevers (there were 40 cases with 4 deaths)—is due to this cause. The opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner is to be taken as to the advisability of draining the moat

The Inspector-General at page 21 of the report states that “the drinking water-supply for the Thana Prison is drawn from the same source as that of the town, namely, the Pokran Lake, and is conveyed to and distributed throughout the prison by means of iron pipes,” but the Medical Officer reports in the sanitary sheet submitted to this office that “the Chemical Analyser to the Government has repeatedly condemned the water supplied to the jail in pipes from the Pokran Tank as unfit for potable purposes.” It seems desirable, under these circumstances, that measures should be taken for providing a pure water-supply which may be always available and of easy access, and that the use of the water from the Pokran Tank should be confined to washing and irrigation purposes

The mortality in the Shikarpur Jail, with an average daily strength of 521, was equal to a ratio of 71.0. Twenty-one of the 37 deaths were due to pneumonia, the result, it is recorded in the sanitary sheet, of sudden variations in temperature and the dampness of the mud floors of the barracks. The occurrence also of 25 cases of erysipelas shows that the ventilation and construction of the barracks are defective. Proposals have been submitted for closing the jail and transferring the prisoners to Sukkur.

The high mortality in district jails as compared with that in central prisons, and the prevalence of pneumonia in the jails at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and in the Sind gang are deserving of attention, more especially in view of the remarks contained in my note for the year 1895

A summary of the measures recommended during the year for improving the diet and clothing of the prisoners is recorded in paragraph 61 of the report, but the two scales of diets for labouring prisoners appear to be still in force.

It is noteworthy that only one case of plague occurred in the jails during the year.

Bengal—The average daily strength of all classes of prisoners was 17,495.02. The total number of deaths was 501, a ratio per mille on the above strength of 28.6, or an increase of 1.2 on the ratio in the previous year, but otherwise the lowest on record. The average daily strength of convicts was 15,895.22, and of these 461 died, equal to a ratio of 29.0 per mille. In 1895 the ratio was 26.9. Although the mortality was slightly higher, the admission into hospital and the daily sick rates were lower in 1896 than 1895, the ratios in the latter year being 1,246.9 and 42.3, and in the former, 1,153.9 and 38.8

The mortality in the eight central prisons, on an average daily strength of 8,464.52, was equal to a ratio of 19.37 per mille, while in the district jails, with an average daily strength of 7,430.7, it was 39.97 per mille, or slightly more than double that of the central prisons

The effects of residence show somewhat similar results, the mortality in the case of prisoners under six months in residence was equal to a ratio of 31.8 per mille, and of those above that period a ratio of 27.04.

The mortality in the Midnapore Central Prison, in which is included the district jail, was much in excess of that in any of the other central prisons, chiefly due to dysentery, which occasioned ten deaths.

In the Hazaribagh Central Prison, which is “the infirmary jail of the province,” there was an average daily strength of 912.52 convicts in confinement, and of these upwards of 600 had been transferred from other jails on account of malaria and its sequelæ and for enfeebled health, yet the death-rate was practically the same as the provincial average, being 28.4 per mille. This small mortality is reported at paragraph 111 of the report to be entirely due to the

systematic arrangements for dietary introduced and supervised by Dr. Nott, the Superintendent, and to his constant attention to the selection and cooking of wholesome food for the prisoners

With an average daily strength of 1,186·44 in the Bhagalpur Central and District Jails combined, there were only 9 deaths, equal to a ratio of 7·5 per mille. The reason for this exceptionally low mortality is stated by Dr. Buchanan, the Superintendent, to have been due to—

- (1) The unusual healthiness of the year, malaria being practically absent
- (2) Good effects of prophylactic doses of cinchonidine carefully administered
- (3) Great care and attention bestowed on the sick by the medical subordinates
- (4) Careful supervision in the preparation and cooking of food.

The death rates in the other central prisons of the province were considerably below the provincial average, and were—

Alipore	...	...	..	20·5
Presidency	.	...	...	14·0
Rampur Boahia			..	23·8
Dacca		..	...	13·5
Buxar	.	..	...	19·1

In the list of the 26 jails, both central and district, noted at paragraph 113 of the report, with an average daily convict population of 10,798·65, the number of deaths was only 185, or a ratio per mille of 17·13

Judging from the Sanitary Report, "fevers" were more prevalent in Lower Bengal in 1896 than in 1895, as the mortality in the former year rose to 24·76 per mille from 22·99 in the latter. In the jails, however, the admissions for malarial fevers and their sequelæ during 1896 fell from 5,500 in 1895 to 4,643. The latter figures are taken from the yearly sick returns, and include sequelæ of malarial fevers as in the new returns submitted for 1896

Six grains of sulphate of cinchonidine, combined either with the sulphate or the tincture of perchloride of iron, were apparently issued daily, or in larger doses two or three times a week, during the unhealthy months of the year. In paragraph 104 of the report, the opinions formed by medical officers as to the results of this measure are stated as follows—"The majority (of medical officers) are of opinion that much benefit has been derived and the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. In some cases in which the number has not decreased, the attacks have been of a milder type. The good effects extend to all diseases associated with malaria, and malarial cachexia and malarial dysentery have been less pronounced and severe * * * Several medical officers are unable to trace any good results from the administration of the prophylactic, or consider them so doubtful that opinion should be reserved until a more extended trial has been given." The Inspector-General of Prisons insists on the necessity for the administration of the prophylactic being under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent or Medical Officer

There was a decrease in the number admitted for dysentery and diarrhoea from 5,666 in 1895, to 5,291, ratios per mille of 364·8 and 332·8, respectively. The deaths in 1895 amounted to 155, or 2·8 per cent on cases, and in 1896, they were 134, or 2·5 per cent. on the cases.

There was a slight increase in the admissions for dysentery alone from 3,603 in 1895 to 3,693 in 1896, but the mortality on cases fell from 3·4 to 3·09

The number of admissions for anæmia and general debility declined from 546 with 30 deaths in 1895, to 234 with 20 deaths. The decrease is doubtless more apparent than real, as cases previously returned under the above heading have been entered, under malarial fevers, as malarial cachexia.

Two sharp outbreaks of cholera occurred, one in the jail at Darbhanga and the other at Bankipur. In the former 28 cases were admitted with 22

deaths, and in the latter there were 36 admissions with 12 deaths. The admissions in other jails amounted to 48 with 26 deaths.

In a body of 424 prisoners in the above two jails, 224 were inoculated by M. Haffkine, with the following results.—There were 27 seizures after the date of inoculation, of which 11 occurred among the inoculated. There were 17 deaths among those attacked, 4 of whom had been inoculated.

There was a total of 998 admissions for diseases and affections of the lungs, which included 165 cases with 53 deaths from tubercle, 257 cases with 46 deaths from pneumonia and 576 with 8 deaths from other respiratory diseases. Owing to the re-arrangement of the headings in the return referred to before, it is impossible to compare the incidence of these diseases in 1896 with the previous year.

Among other works for improving the supply of drinking-water to the prisoners it may be noted that an installation of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter has been established in the jails at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rangpur.

Chapter VIII of the report shows that the same careful supervision and attention to details have been exercised by Dr. Comins, the Inspector-General of Prisons, in 1896 as in the previous year. The chapter is very instructive reading, and its perusal may be recommended to all those who are concerned or interested in the management of jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—The daily average strength of the convicts was 30,784, an increase of 209 on that of 1895.

Both the number of admissions into hospital and the death-rate were slightly higher than in the previous year. The ratio of daily average sick to average strength in 1895 was 58.64 per mille, and the ratio of deaths 27.34, as compared with the lower ratio of 51.6 and the higher of 29.43, respectively, in 1896.

The year was a dry one, and the free population suffered but little from malarial fevers. There was, however, widespread scarcity throughout the province, much more intense than in 1895, and the health of the classes from which the jail population is chiefly drawn was undermined and weakened. While the absence of rain lessened the malarial influences, it, on the other hand, led, owing to failure of the crops, to a contracted food-supply, and to enhanced rates, which appears to have been more effective than malaria in producing deterioration in the health of the poorer classes. A large majority of the admissions were consequently in bad health, and owing to the increase of crime, the jails were more or less overcrowded. The death-rate of 29.43 per mille on average strength under these circumstances must be considered as a low one, and shows that every attention was paid to preserving the health of the prisoners.

The mortality in central prisons as compared with that in district jails, and by length of residence, confirms the report as to the low state of health of the admissions. The ratio of deaths in central prisons was 19.96 per mille, while that in district jails was 36.37. Again, those under six months in jail, with an average strength of 11,889, had a mortality equal to a ratio of 32.71 per mille, while those above six months in residence, with an average strength of 18,955, had a ratio of only 27.27.

The principal causes of the admissions into hospital were, of course, much the same as in previous years, except that influenza, cholera and respiratory diseases were more prevalent than in 1895.

The admissions for malarial fevers amounted to 8,228 with 76 deaths, an apparent decrease of only 603 in the year 1895, but in the returns for 1896 malarial fevers include all fevers of a malarial origin, and their sequelæ, such as enlargement of the spleen and malarial cachexia, which was not the case in previous years. The death-rate appears to be high as compared with former years owing to the above new arrangement. The outbreak supposed to have been due to relapsing fever which occurred in the Moradabad Jail in 1895 extended into 1896, and it is stated that "during January almost the whole jail population

was in hospital" with the same fever. During its continuance and up to the end of February none of the prisoners admitted were confined in the jail but in a camp which was formed outside. It is not stated, however, if any of these were attacked, and no conclusion appears to have been arrived at as to the exact nature of the fever.

It is satisfactory to find that there was a considerable decline in the admissions and deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea. In 1895 there were 3,483 admissions with 328 deaths, and in 1896, 2,932 and 225, respectively, the ratios being 113.91 and 10.72 in the former year, and 95.24 and 7.31 in the latter.

The admissions for anæmia and debility were 51.5 per mille on average strength, or a ratio of 19.6 less than in 1895.

The cases included under the old heading of "Respiratory Diseases" in Statement XV have since the commencement of 1896 been divided into "Pneumonia" and "Other respiratory diseases." The number of cases under these two headings in 1896 amounted to 2,059, while in 1895, the number was only 1,688. With the increase in cases the mortality rose from 16.5 to 25.2, percentages on cases of 9.8 and 12.2 respectively. In 1896 the number of cases of pneumonia included in the above was 1,001, which accounted for 21.4 of the deaths, or a case-mortality of 21.4 per cent.

In the temporary jail at Chunari, where only old and infirm male convicts transferred from other jails are confined, the mortality on an average daily strength of 1,465.75 amounted to 155, or a ratio of 105.74 per mille. In an extract at page 25 of the report, the Superintendent states that "the health as a whole (was) excellent." It is difficult to understand how such a statement could have been made in face of the above figures. Nothing approaching to such mortality occurs in any other large jail which receives old and infirm prisoners, and it may be justifiably surmised that the great mortality is probably due to the transfer of prisoners affected with active disease.

In paragraph 10 of my note for the year 1895, I pointed out the deficiency in the daily amount of salt and oil issued to the prisoners, the amount of the former has been increased from 100 to 150 grains and of the latter from $\frac{1}{25}$ of a chittack to $\frac{4}{25}$ of a chittack. The amounts are still below that recommended by the Committee on Jail Administration.

Punjab — The average daily strength of all classes of prisoners was 11,858. The sickness and mortality were much less than in 1895. The ratio of admissions into hospital on the above strength was 1.237 as compared with one of 1.451 in 1895. The number of deaths fell from 248 to 186, or from a ratio per mille on daily average strength of 21.80 to 15.69. Among convicts the ratio in 1895 was 22.05 and in 1896 only 16.09.

These favourable results are stated in paragraph 69 of the report to have been due "to the general healthiness of the year, the practice of giving a daily dose of cinchonidine to all prisoners during the months when malarial fever is most prevalent, to the great care bestowed by medical officers and their subordinates, to the allotment of tasks and the treatment and care of the prisoners in their charge, and to the extra clothing issued to the convalescents and sick during the winter months."

The total mortality in the four central prisons was equal to a ratio of 18.68, while in district jails it was only 14.52. The higher ratio in the former was due to the outbreak of influenza which appeared in the Montgomery Prison in December 1895 continuing into 1896, and to the larger number of deaths from pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs which occurred in these central prisons, particularly in the one at Lahore. In the latter, 34 cases of pneumonia were admitted with 12 deaths, and 14 cases of tubercle of the lungs with 5 deaths. The ratio of deaths in this jail was, however, only 17.16, as compared with 16.39 in 1895.

In the Montgomery and Mooltan Central Prisons there was a decline in mortality from ratios of 51.35 and 20.44, respectively, in 1895, to 23.62 and 17.88 in 1896.

As noted above, the admission-rate into hospital was considerably lower than in the previous year, and the decrease was common to all the principal diseases

The admissions for malarial fevers were 5,871, or a decrease of 1,036 on those of the previous year, although the former numbers include the direct sequelæ of these fevers, which was not the case in 1895. The provincial mortality from fevers was slightly higher in 1896 than in 1895, but the rate in both years was a comparatively low one, owing to the small rainfall

The Inspector-General states in paragraph 74 of the report that "this satisfactory result may be attributed to a variety of causes, but more especially to the healthiness of the year, possibly due to the rainfall being scantier than usual, and to the practice in force of issuing cinchonidine in small doses to all the prisoners during the autumnal months"

There were 699 admissions for dysentery and 973 for diarrhœa, or a total of 1,672, being 284 less than in 1895. The number of deaths was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 26, 19 of which were due to dysentery and 7 to diarrhœa. The percentage of deaths to cases in the former disease was only 2.72. In 20 of the jails there were no deaths from either of these diseases. It may be mentioned in this connection that the issue of boiled water for drinking is now limited to the Amritsar, Lahore Female, and Dharmasala jails

There has been a marked reduction in the admissions and deaths for respiratory diseases. Tubercle of the lung gave 91 admissions with 22 deaths, pneumonia 202 with 43 deaths, other respiratory diseases 530 with 3 deaths, or a total of 823 admissions and 68 deaths, as compared with 1,085 admissions and 134 deaths in 1895

Cases of anæmia and debility fell from 163 with 3 deaths in 1895 to 135 with 2 deaths in 1896.

No case of cholera occurred during the year

Burma—The average daily strength of all prisoners was 14,461, or 799 more than in the previous year

In paragraph 18 (b), page 19 of the report, it is stated that "about half the jails in the province were in a chronic condition of overcrowding throughout the year, and the only jails which were not at one time or another in this condition were Kyaukpyu, Moulmein, Toungoo, Shwebo, and Magwe"

The ratio of deaths on the above strength was 18.19 per mille, or 0.26 higher than the ratio in 1895. The total number of deaths among convicts amounted to 249, which, on an average daily strength of 14,031, equals a ratio per mille of 17.75, or 0.58 higher than that of the previous year. There were, however, 26 convicts released on account of sickness, while in 1895 the number so released was only 15.

In the seven central prisons with an average daily strength of 10,279, the admissions into hospital were equal to a ratio on that strength of 840.8 per mille. In district jails with a strength of 3,752 the ratio was only 544.2. The mortality in the former was, however, only 17.6 per mille, as compared with 19.6 in the latter. On the other hand, the mortality among short-term prisoners was lower than among long-term ones. Those under six months in residence with a strength of 5,879 gave a mortality of 16.84 per mille, while those above six months, with a strength of 8,143 had a ratio of 18.42 per mille

The death-rates were exceptionally high among convicts in the jails at Bhamo, Pagan, Mergui, Akyab, Moulmein, and Mandalay. In the three former, the population is small, 80, 94, and 31 respectively, so that a few deaths gave high rates, but in Akyab the average daily strength was 374 and the sickness and mortality were very high, the ratio of admissions being 700.53 and of deaths 50.80. Nearly one-half of the deaths, 9 out of 19, were due to dysentery. The admissions for this disease amounted to 133, and the ratio is considerably higher than that of any other jail in the province. It was also the highest in 1895, so that the instructions issued in 1895 regarding the early discovery and treatment of such cases do not appear to have had any effect. The district, it is understood, is an unhealthy one, and the free population are prone to affections of the bowels.

The majority of the deaths in the Moulmein Jail were due to dysentery and tubercle of the lungs. As this jail has been persistently unhealthy for the past ten years, the Local Government is of opinion that it should be converted from a

central prison to a district jail, as soon as sufficient accommodation is available elsewhere

In the central prison at Mandalay with a strength of 1,085, there were 33 deaths, or a ratio of 30·41. Five were due to dysentery, 7 to tubercle of the lung, 4 each to pneumonia and diarrhoea. Although the mortality was high, the admissions and daily sick-rates were lower than the provincial average.

The increase in the total deaths from tubercle of the lungs and respiratory diseases was doubtless influenced by the overcrowding referred to above.

Assam—Both sickness and mortality were less than in 1895 among the convicts confined in the jails of Assam.

The daily average strength of convicts was 1,189. There were 1,242 admissions into hospital with 68 deaths, ratios per mille of average strength of 1,044·19 and 57·17, respectively. In 1895 the ratio of admissions was 1,305·26, and of deaths 69·20. Twenty-two prisoners were released on account of sickness, as against 12 in 1895. As the 10 prisoners in excess would have almost certainly died if kept in jail, they must for purposes of comparison be added to the total mortality, which raises the ratio of deaths to 65·6.

The conclusions arrived at by the Chief Commissioner as to the causes of the high mortality in 1895 led to the issue of orders in June 1896 restricting the employment of prisoners on extramural labour, and providing for the supply of dry and adequate clothing to those employed on such labour on their return to jail. As pointed out in the note on the sickness and mortality in 1895, it was considered probable that other causes besides extramural labour were probably at work in producing the sickness, and it was suggested that the scales of diet in use were probably defective and insufficient. Steps have been taken to introduce into the larger jails the following measures, and rules are to be drawn up to make them generally applicable in all jails and lock-ups—

- (1) A more liberal scale of diet, including a large quantity of good vegetables and an extra meal in the early morning for prisoners employed extramurally.
- (2) The discontinuance of the use of new rice.
- (3) The more extended use of iron and quinine as a prophylactic.

The improvement consequent on the introduction of these arrangements will doubtless be more marked in the results for the present year.

The admissions into hospital for malarial fevers were 446 with 11 deaths, as compared with 567 admissions and 11 deaths in 1895.

There was a small decrease, from 420 in 1895 to 393 in 1896, in the cases of dysentery and diarrhoea treated. The ratio per mille on daily average strength, *viz.*, 330·5, is very high, and shows the necessity that exists for the introduction of the improvements in diet and clothing referred to above. The deaths fell from 36 to 24, or from a percentage on cases of 8·6 to 6·1.

There were 10 admissions with 4 deaths from tubercle of the lung and 11 admissions with 5 deaths from pneumonia.

Central Provinces—The scarcity that prevailed in 1895 in the Central Provinces and led to a greatly increased mortality among the prisoners—nearly double of that in 1894—developed in 1896 into actual famine, extending over the greater part of the province. The condition of the prisoners on admission was consequently worse than that described in the report for 1895, and the results are seen in the great increase in the sickness and mortality, more especially of the latter.

The daily average strength of the convicts was 5,196·26, and of under-trial prisoners, 391·82. The deaths amounted to 404, 20 of which occurred among the under-trial prisoners. The ratio of deaths per mille of daily average strength was among convicts 73·90, and among prisoners under-trial 51·04. In 1895, the total mortality was 277, and the ratios among convicts and under-trials were 57·65 and 31·12 respectively.

The average daily strength of convicts in the three central prisons was 3,341·04, and the ratio of deaths 46·99 as compared with a ratio of 31·74 in 1895. The ratio in the Jubbulpore Central Prison was 81·71, in Nagpur 19·25, and in Raipur 18·49. The total deaths in Jubbulpore amounted to 122, and the principal cause of the mortality was dysentery. The 167 cases of dysentery which were treated accounted for 75 of the deaths, or a percentage of 61·5 on the total.

mortality. A special enquiry appears to have been instituted as to the cause and nature of a disease so severe as to produce a mortality of 45 per cent on cases. It appears, as the result of the enquiry, to have been "established conclusively that it originated with the low state of vitality to which the outside population had been reduced, and that it was infectious was established by the circumstance that prisoners who had been long in jail contracted it from the new admissions." I would be inclined to add also the influence of local conditions and circumstances.

The mortality in district jails, and among short-term prisoners was, as might have been expected from the condition of the admissions, greatly in excess of that in central prisons. With an average daily strength of 1,855·22 convicts in district jails the death rate was 122·35. The total number of deaths among prisoners under six months' residence was 291, which, on an average strength of 2,701, equals a ratio of 107·72 per mille, while the deaths among those above six months' residence were 93, or a ratio per mille of 36·6, on an average daily strength of 2,539. The mortality among under-trial prisoners in the district jails was equal to a ratio of 50·75 on an average daily strength of 295·57. This might lead to the inference that the mortality was not altogether due to the miserable condition of the admissions, but may have been assisted by the conditions of life in jail. It must, however, be remembered that under-trial prisoners are, as a rule, only a few days in the lock-up. On the other hand, the comparatively low mortality in some of the jails, which is not clearly explained in the report, would lead one to suspect that local conditions did exercise an influence in producing the high mortality in others. For example, the Nimar District Jail had a ratio of 12·51, Raipur Central Prison 18·49, Nagpur Central Prison 19·25, Wardha District Jail 19·04, Chanda District Jail 32·65, Chhindwara District Jail 34·56, Betul District Jail 39·32, and Hoshangabad District Jail 40·66. Judging, however, by the returns of mortality from the districts in which these jails are situated, the pressure of scarcity in these districts was not so great as it was in some of the others.

The number of daily average sick, 217·62, or 48·72 higher than in 1895, does not show such a marked increase as would have been expected with the high mortality. The chief causes of the sickness were malarial fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The two latter combined gave 1,522 admissions with 215 deaths, as compared with 986 admissions and 142 deaths in 1895. The admissions for dysentery alone amounted to 710 with 172 deaths. The disease was most prevalent in the central prison at Jubbulpore and in the district jails at Damoh, Seoni, Balaghat, and Narsinghpur, in which districts famine existed in a severe form.

The cause of the disease was undoubtedly due to a low and anæmic condition, the result of chronic starvation. A scorbutic form of dysentery, so called, is under such circumstances developed, and the patient, as a rule, rapidly succumbs. Any treatment, to be effective must be accompanied with a milk diet. Judging from the report, it appears that no special measures were sanctioned to meet the emergency. The expenditure in connection with the sick in hospital and the weak and infirm gangs was in fact less than in 1895. Rs. 4,581 were expended on sick diet and extras for patients in hospital, and Rs. 1,563 on extras and special diets for weakly prisoners not in hospital.

In paragraph 52 of the report the Inspector-General writes—"Vegetables were also issued in several jails in excess of the authorised rate on the score of health, and in instances in which purchases had to be made in the market the expenditure has been taken against rations. This has occurred in spite of repeated instructions that the prescribed diet scales cannot be exceeded except on medical grounds, and that when this happens the outlay should be charged under the head hospital expenses." The drift of the remarks on the vital statistics is to show that the whole body of the prisoners were in a more or less sickly condition, and the "medical grounds" for the issue of exceptional diets must therefore have been apparent.

As in 1895, the greater portion of the expenditure, Rs. 1,563 on extra diets, was incurred in the jails at Nagpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur. Rs. 1,156 were so spent in these three jails, and the two former showed the lowest mortality of all the jails in the province.

No mention is made of the issue of quinine or cinchonidine as a prophylactic.

The total death-rate of convicts in Statements XIV, XV and XVI do not agree, and Statement XV has been wrongly numbered as XVI.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—The average daily strength of convicts was 1,260. There were 731 admissions into hospital with 30 deaths, equal to a ratio of 580.08 and 23.81 respectively on the above strength. These results are more favourable than in the previous year, when the rates were 913.52 and 25.64.

The highest mortality occurred in the Yeotmal Jail, where, with an average strength of 86.65, there were 5 deaths—1 due to cholera—or a ratio of 57.7 on average strength. The prisoners admitted into this jail were nearly all in indifferent or bad health, but there was a good deal of overcrowding throughout the year. It appears from the sanitary sheet received in this office that the condition of the barracks is not satisfactory. The average ratio of deaths in the other jails was 21.30.

In the Akola Jail there were 14 deaths, or a ratio of 26.49 per mille on average daily strength, as compared with 39.61 in 1895. It is stated in the report that considerable improvements have been effected in the garden of this jail, thus rendering it more productive.

Coorg—The average daily strength in the one jail at Merkata, including under-trial and civil prisoners, was 95.64. There were only 2 deaths, both among convicts, one was due to cirrhosis of the liver and the other to epilepsy. In 1895 there were 5 deaths.

The two scales of diets previously in use, one for prisoners under three months and the other for those above that period, have been discontinued, and the latter issued to all convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

General Remarks—I have arranged in the following table, the sickness and mortality among convicts in the jails under the different Local Governments and Administrations, according to the rates of mortality, and would direct attention to the high mortality in the jails in the last three provinces as compared with that in the first three on the list.

Local Government and Administration	Average daily strength of convicts	Number of admissions into hospital	Daily average sick	Ratio per mille or daily average sick on average daily strength	Total number of deaths in and out of hospital	Ratio per mille of total number of cases in and out of hospital to average daily strength	Admission rate from dysentery and diarrhoea per mille of average daily strength	Percentage of deaths on number of cases admitted for dysentery and diarrhoea	Number of prisoners released on account of sickness
Punjab	10,940	14,097	351	32	176	16.09	153	1.55	1
Burma	14,031	10,644	470	33	249	17.75	113	3.35	26
Madras Presidency	8,263	5,376	231	28	168	20.33	150	3.07	6
Coorg	87	97	3	32	2	22.89	149		
Berar	1,260	731	23	18	30	23.81	59	2.70	3
Bengal	15,895	18,459	630	40	461	29.0	333	2.53	57
North Western Provinces and Oudh	30,784	27,058	1,594	52	906	29.43	95	7.67	10
Bombay Presidency	7,100	6,584	254	36	237	33.4	127	4.64	5
Assam	1,392	1,609	75	54	74	53.18	345	5.42	25
Central Provinces	5,196	5,920	218	42	384	73.9	291	14.12	2
Total for British India	94,948	90,555	3,849	41	2,687	28.29	165	4.84	135

JAMES CLEGHORN,
Director General.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution
Nos. 562—574, dated the 9th November, 1897.

N

GENERAL SUMMARY SHEWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES CO

1		2			3			4			5		
PROVINCE		Place of confinement			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			TOTAL		
		Central Jail	District jails	Subordinate jails and lock-up	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Madras	1894	7	(a) 13	304	10,359	200	10,538	60,7	3,400	73,385	80,38	3,088	84,02
	1895	7	(a) 13	304	9,779	208	9,987	67,991	2,001	69,992	76,173	3,169	79,64
	1896	7	(i) 12	303	9,430	211	9,641	67,528	2,883	70,411	76,958	3,21	80,08
Bombay	1894	2	(b) 10	25	7,870	218	8,108	64,61	3,163	67,729	72,031	3,406	75,43
	1895	2	(c) 15	25	7,804	234	8,038	72,46	3,619	76,079	81,550	3,883	85,43
	1896	2	(d) 15	23	7,937	25	8,251	72,46	3,619	76,079	81,550	3,883	85,43
Bengal	1894	7	40	85	17,077	453	17,530	18,130	3,610	21,740	105,207	4,053	109,27
	1895	7	40	85	16,113	409	16,522	18,130	3,610	21,740	105,207	4,053	109,27
	1896	7	40	85	15,112	305	15,417	18,130	3,610	21,740	105,207	4,053	109,27
North Western Province and Oudh	1894	6	43	15	25,816	910	26,726	93,10	4,551	97,651	110,216	6,775	125,79
	1895	6	43	15	25,816	910	26,726	93,10	4,551	97,651	110,216	6,775	125,79
	1896	6	43	15	25,816	910	26,726	93,10	4,551	97,651	110,216	6,775	125,79
Punjab	1894	5	28	22	12,783	412	13,195	45,372	1,401	46,773	57,653	1,973	59,626
	1895	5	28	22	11,055	371	11,426	51,501	1,650	53,151	61,539	2,021	63,560
	1896	5	28	22	11,541	320	11,861	52,115	1,54	53,659	61,539	2,021	63,560
Central Provinces	1894	3	15	1	4,217	289	4,506	12,091	1,247	13,338	10,608	1,536	12,144
	1895	3	15	1	4,203	306	4,509	15,196	1,082	16,278	19,589	2,308	21,897
	1896	3	15	1	4,578	305	4,883	19,926	1,857	21,783	24,504	2,167	26,671
Burma	1894	7	23	1	11,720	97	11,817	29,254	906	30,160	40,083	1,073	41,156
	1895	7	23	1	13,487	138	13,625	29,620	1,051	30,671	43,107	1,119	44,226
	1896	7	23	1	13,021	132	13,153	32,133	1,134	33,267	46,159	1,267	47,426
Assam	1894	9	13	1	1,504	40	1,544	8,604	538	9,142	10,008	587	10,615
	1895	9	13	1	1,504	40	1,544	8,604	538	9,142	10,008	587	10,615
	1896	9	13	1	1,504	40	1,544	8,604	538	9,142	10,008	587	10,615
Coorg	1894	1	25	102	8	110	928	38	966	1,050	46	1,096	
	1895	1	25	132	5	137	670	54	724	82	59	131	
	1896	1	25	99	5	104	62	38	100	72	43	115	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (e)	1894	2	5	1	1,441	44	1,485	3,094	283	3,377	4,806	329	5,135
	1895	2	5	1	1,332	46	1,378	4,129	292	4,421	5,561	338	5,899
	1896	2	5	1	1,441	46	1,487	4,715	269	4,984	6,211	345	6,556
TOTAL	1894	39	196	497	92,234	2,802	95,036	415,973	20,404	436,377	508,207	23,266	531,473
	1895	40	192	496	93,415	3,017	96,432	438,455	22,091	460,546	531,860	25,111	556,971
	1896	40	191	495	97,883	3,178	101,061	457,182	23,098	480,280	550,965	26,276	577,241

(a) Includes the Madras debtors' jail.

(b) Includes two other jails, the common jail, and the House of Correction, Bombay.

(c) Excludes of lock-ups.

(d) Includes the female jail, Lahore.

(e) The figures for the Bikaner Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements, but the figures for 1894 for the Wun subsidiary jail are not included under the orders contained in Bikaner Jail No. 23, dated 2nd February 1895, this jail being merely a lock-up, not under the control or management of the Jail Department.

(f) The difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1895 and the statement at the commencement of 1896 is due to the erroneous exclusion from the returns of a recovered lunatic who was sent to the Madras penitentiary to undergo a period of probation.

(g) Includes 103 male and 5 female prisoners of the Mirat Jail, which was reduced to the status of a subordinate jail.

(h) Excluding one State prisoner in the Madras Central Jail, hence the difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1895 and those in jail at the commencement of 1896.

(i) Excluding the prisoners confined in lock-ups at stations.

I

FINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896

6			7			8			PROVINCE	
Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year			Total daily average number of prisoners				
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
70,960	3,420	74,380	9,378	268	9,646	9,742 03	283 1	10,025 13	1894	Madras
67,043	2,928	69,971	9,430	241	9,671	9,527 1	463 04	9,790 14	1895	
66,933	2,876	69,809	10,025	248	10,273	9,333 59	253	9,586 59	1896	
64,332	3,177	67,509	7,609	220	7,828	7,901	238	8,139	1894	Bombay
73,561	3,618	77,179	7,082	265	7,347	8,129	253	3,882	1895	
75,833	3,993	79,826	6,491	225	6,716	8,000	248	8,248	1896	
88,794	3,654	92,448	16,413	409	16,822	16,812 93	450 94	17,263 89	1894	Bengal
82,956	2,915	85,871	16,513	395	16,908	16,521	408 20	16,929 29	1895	
87,359	3,109	90,468	18,260	490	18,750	17,001 44	461 68	17,462 12	1896	
91,174	5,396	96,570	28,012	1,171	29,183	26,160 1	1,085 21	27,245 22	1894	North Western Provinces and Oudh
103,410	7,176	110,586	30,871	1,441	32,312	31,286 23	1,381 06	32,667 29	1895	
98,409	7,159	105,568	34,100	1,491	35,591	31,602 17	1,500 65	33,102 82	1896	
46,623	1,632	48,255	11,015	371	11,386	11,210	376	11,586	1894	Punjab
49,996	1,701	51,697	11,513	370	11,883	11,309	353	11,662	1895	
51,595	1,571	53,166	12,435	323	12,758	11,914	326	12,240	1896	
12,515	1,210	13,725	4,397	326	4,723	4,207 32	297 76	4,505 08	1894	Central Provinces.
15,011	1,703	16,714	4,578	305	4,883	4,025 97	324 21	4,350 13	1895	
18,730	1,812	20,542	5,774	350	6,124	5,244 17	358 19	5,602 36	1896	
27,496	925	28,421	13,487	138	13,625	12,538	109	12,647	1894	Burma.
29,033	1,056	30,089	14,024	133	14,157	12,520	142	12,662	1895	
31,988	1,110	33,098	14,171	137	14,308	14,311	150	14,461	1896	
8,640	546	9,186	1,388	41	1,429	1,445 05	45 78	1,490 83	1894	Assam.
8,030	479	8,509	1,447	38	1,485	1,398 22	37 23	1,435 45	1895	
8,343	511	8,854	1,574	37	1,611	1,400 4	43 15	1,443 55	1896	
898	41	939	132	5	137	120 44	5 8	126 49	1894	Coorg
703	54	757	90	5	95	117 81	4 03	122 84	1895	
619	43	662	103		103	96 27	4 79	101 06	1896	
3,476	233	3,709	1,332	46	1,378	1,319 2	47 93	1,367 13	1894	Hydrabad Assigned Districts.
4,065	292	4,357	1,496	46	1,542	1,355 34	48 6	1,403 94	1895	
4,604	287	4,891	1,607	56	1,663	1,382 06	57 58	1,439 64	1896	
414,908	20,254	435,162	93,299	3,012	96,311	92,236 95	2,940 57	95,177 52	1894	TOTAL
433,867	21,922	455,789	97,993	3,109	101,102	7,861 62	3,215 86	104,317 48	1895	
444,413	22,894	467,307	106,552	3,382	109,934	10,408 3	3,279 24	103,687 54	1896	

No.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1		2		3		4		5					
PROVINCE		in jul at the commencement of the year		Imprisoned during the year		Total		RECEIVED BY					
								A					
								TO UNDERGO SENTENCE					
								From jails in the province		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province		From jails outside the province	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Madras	1894	9,166 (a)	245	28,595	1,903	37,761	2,148	1,008	38	162	.	17	1
	1895	8,320	236	24,955	1,562	33,275	1,800	1,690	22	48		29	
	1896	8,303	213	24,165	1,495	32,468	1,708	1,556	43	84		14	
Bombay	1894	7,107 (b)	220 (b)	14,350	661	21,457	881	2,226	50	882	47	2	.
	1895	6,937	201	14,452	704	21,389	905	2,206	33	1,165	48	3	..
	1896	6,979	217	14,341	810	21,320	1,027	2,395	67	1,027	60	6	
Bengal	1894	15,978	416	34,734	1,444	50,712	1,860	10,238	356	11,162	401	75	.
	1895	15,322 (c)	371	32,145	1,101	47,467	1,472	8,368	254	10,853	316	79	.
	1896	15,387	356	34,525	1,318	49,912	1,674	8,400	381	11,681	305	34	...
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	24,096	911	39,356	2,922	63,452	3,833	8,192	108	1,673	103	160	1
	1895	26,054	1,081	44,562	4,033	70,916	5,114	12,294	605	1,055	111	132	...
	1896	29,129	1,338	43,235	4,027	72,364	5,365	11,836	670	1,037	82	130	1
Panjab	1894	11,265	378	18,507	627	29,772	1,005	4,432	136	.	...	14	.
	1895	10,133	336	20,776	700	30,909	1,036	5,642	133	...	...	6	..
	1896	10,646	291	21,455	614	32,101	905	6,006	132	.	.	7	.
Central Provinces	1894	3,972	280	5,891	793	9,863	1,073	1,277	47	19	.	9	..
	1895	4,173	310	6,865	1,113	11,038	1,423	1,398	50	5	.	6	...
	1896	4,353	228	8,378	1,188	12,731	1,476	1,514	105	2	..	3	..
Burma	1894	11,387	96	17,337	651	28,724	747	1,996	24	.	..	484	...
	1895	13,082	124	17,413	722	30,525	846	2,595	49	..	.	361	...
	1896	13,610	121	18,007 (d)	801	32,517	922	2,803	27	...		448	.
Assam	1894	1,241	43	4,037 (d)	278	5,278	321	241	21	907	29	9	...
	1895	1,313	40	3,885 (d)	227 (d)	5,198	267	319	14	599	16	1	..
	1896	1,305	31	3,907 (d)	258	5,212	289	255	13	659	18	1	...
Coorg	1894	85	8	200	6	285	14	.	..	85	2	...	..
	1895	114	3	146	11	260	14	.	.	76	4	...	...
	1896	87	4	117	10	204	14	.	..	70	1	...	..
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	1894	1,344	41	1,823	190	3,167	231	211	11	.	...	47	3
	1895	1,277	43	2,067	205	3,344	248	294	11	...	...	42	.
	1896	1,353	41	2,275	197	3,628	238	273	7	..	..	51	...
TOTAL	1894	85,641	2,638	164,830	9,475	250,471	12,113	29,823	881	14,290	582	819	5
	1895	86,725	2,747	167,596	10,378	254,321	13,125	34,806	1,171	13,801	495	659	...
	1896	91,152	2,900	171,305	10,718	262,457	13,618	35,040	1,445	14,560	550	694	1

(a) See note (a) to table No. 1

(b) " " (b) " " "

(c) " " (c) " " "

(d) Inclusive of convicts re-admitted after having been out on bail, etc.

RAILS OF BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

				6			7					
TRANSFER				GRAND TOTAL			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS				PROVINCES.	
B							A		B			
IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO OTHER JAILS							To undergo sentence.		For transporta- tion beyond seas			
From jails in the province		From jails out- side the province										
M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M.	F	M	F		
13,893	430	130	7	52,971	2,624	55,595	15,201	469	155	2	1894	Madras.
13,982	342	136	6	49,160	2,170	51,330	15,520	353	103	3	1895	
12,961	330	41	2	47,124	2,083	49,207	14,430	365	116	7	1896	
20	24,587	978	25,565	3,126	95	233	13	1894	Bombay.
60	.	.	..	24,823	986	25,809	3,310	77	228	10	1895
29	1	...		24,777	1,155	25,932	3,363	120	150	9	1896	
426	3	612	33	73,225	2,653	75,878	21,655	740	688	3	1894	Bengal.
349	5	434	34	67,550	2,081	69,631	19,170	570	415	6	1895	
213	7	510	37	70,752	2,494	73,246	20,040	780	258	7	1896	
615	33	11	..	73,505	4,168	77,673	9,578	308	713	50	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
403	50	2	.	84,802	5,880	90,682	13,569	731	572	65	1895	
468		13	...	85,848	6,146	91,994	13,054	762	730	53	1896	
1,374	19	35,592	1,160	36,752	5,737	134	348	25	1894	Panjab
822	15	..	..	37,379	1,184	38,563	6,146	141	197	24	1895
166	13		..	38,280	1,050	39,330	6,050	130	232	21	1896	
26	3	...		11,194	1,123	12,317	1,338	48	91	11	1894	Central Provinces.
44	5	...	...	12,491	1,478	13,969	1,422	51	64	7	1895
41	3	.	..	14,291	1,584	15,875	1,542	106	94	6	1896	
239	31,443	771	32,214	2,059	24	190	...	1894	Burma.
335	2	...	.	33,816	897	34,713	2,597	49	352	3	1895
371	...	..		36,139	949	37,088	2,840	28	448	1	1896
38	6,475	371	6,846	1,166	46	20	...	1894	Assam.
38	4	..	..	6,155	301	6,456	948	27	21	1	1895
49	...	1	...	6,177	320	6,497	560	34	19	2	1896	
...	370	16	386	24	...	2	...	1894	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	336	18	354	15	...	1	...	1895
...	...	...	...	274	15	289	21	...	...	...	1896
6	1	3,431	246	3,677	261	14	22	1	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
13	1	...	...	3,693	260	3,953	344	12	12	...	1895
8	..	...	...	3,960	245	4,205	330	7	14	1	1896
16,637	489	753	40	312,793	14,110	326,903	60,145	1,878	2,462	105	1894	TOTAL.
16,046	424	572	40	320,205	15,255	335,460	63,041	2,011	1,965	119	1895	
14,306	382	565	39	327,622	16,041	343,663	62,620	2,332	2,061	107	1896	

No.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

PROVINCE		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR											
		A		B		C		D					
		On appeal	On expiry of sentence	Under remission rules	By order of Government								
					(a)		(b)						
					On account of sickness		On other grounds						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Madras . . .	1894	1,801	44	25,330	1,811	1,710	39	3	.	11	1	191	8
	1895	1,856	51	21,265	1,498	1,647	34	6		4	.	220	10
	1896	1,855	45	20,538	1,405	1,603	31	5	1	6	1	116	11
Bombay . . .	1894	876	28	11,604	591	1,599	52	1	1	24	..	..	..
	1895	877	28	11,322	595	1,830	54	8		8	1	..	..
	1896	827	44	11,414	730	1,598	42	5	.	18	3	..	..
Bengal	1894	1,943	54	27,830	1,339	4,443	86	66	1	5		497	41
	1895	1,875	36	24,962	945	4,854	117	54	3		..	306	39
	1896	1,692	41	25,809	1,058	4,979	111	54	3	7	1	524	38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	3,812	57	25,166	2,370	7,215	252	2	1	7	2		..
	1895	4,012	108	28,160	3,328	8,428	249	4	1	4		..	..
	1896	3,694	82	26,376	3,448	9,955	365	10	..	130	46	..	..
Panjab . . .	1894	2,454	62	12,712	493	3,942	101	5	..	1	..	..	..
	1895	2,858	76	13,718	524	3,490	108	4	..	2	..	..	..
	1896	3,386	89	13,797	444	3,443	73	1	..	.	..	..	..
Central Provinces . .	1894	298	20	4,088	665	1,056	53	..		..	..	..	..
	1895	339	24	4,940	887	1,020	44	2	.	72	152	..	..
	1896	366	34	4,477	867	1,138	53	2	..	885	157	..	..
Burma	1894	1,149	45	11,588	571	2,674	6	13	.	119	..	166	..
	1895	1,062	33	11,530	682	3,956	4	15	..	15	..	392	3
	1896	1,003	41	12,252	703	4,627	22	26	..	17	..	755	..
Assam	1894	541	7	3,003	270	315	7	19	..	..	..	..	..
	1895	527	2	2,905	227	341	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
	1896	374	6	2,853	236	337	6	25	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1894	24	1	191	9	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1895	18	1	178	13	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1896	16	..	130	11	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	1894	136	5	1,280	169	412	13	..	..	..	.	..	..
	1895	136	3	1,431	195	379	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
	1896	167	2	1,509	172	465	8	3	..	.	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	1894	13,034	323	122,792	8,288	23,374	612	109	3	167	3	854	49
	1895	13,560	362	120,411	8,894	25,977	629	107	4	105	153	1,008	52
	1896	13,380	384	119,155	9,074	28,165	715	131	4	1,063	208	1,395	49

2—continued.

FAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—contd

10		11		12		13		14		15			PROVINCE	
Transfer red to lunatic asylums		Escaped		Executed		Died		Remained at the clos of the year		Daily average number				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total		
18	1	6	..	50	3	176	8	8,319	238	8,642 4	215 32	8,891 72	1894	} Madras.
21		5	.	53		157	8	8,303	213	8,332 81	231 9	8,564 71	1895	
13	1	8		58		163	5	8,213	211	8,044 69	218 56	8,263 25	1896	
8		15	..	31		238	2	6,832	196	7,021	206	7,227	1894	} Bombay
4	.	9	1	28		220	3	6,979	217	7,049	212	7,261	1895	
8		9	..	39	1	231 (a)	6	7,115	200	6,889	211	7,100	1896	
16		4	..	20		736 (b)	18	15,322	371	15,672 57	407 8	16,080 37	1894	} Bengal
8	1	7		11		410 (c)	8	15,388	356	15,167 89	359 7	15,529 59	1895	
10	...	4	..	21	.	452	9	16,902	446	15,489 14	406 08	15,895 22	1896	
11	1	6	.	134	8	807	38	26,054	1,081	25,034 75	1,004 6	26,039 35	1894	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh
9	3	3	.	126	7	786	50	29,129	1,338	29 286 75	1,284 85	30,575 6	1895	
5	2	3		117	8	863	43	30,911	1,337	29,488 5	1,295 85	30,784 35	1896	
10	1	4		53		193	8	10,133	336	10,295	318	10,613	1894	} Panjab
4	1	12		84	2	218	17	10,646	291	10,342	318	10,660	1895	
18	2	12	.	63	2	168	8	11,120	281	10,656	284	10,940	1896	
2		3	..	23		122	16	4,173	310	3,981 18	283 04	4,2 4 22	1894	} Central Provinces.
2	...	6	1	24	1	247	23	4,353	288	4 140 92	307 87	4,648 79	1895	
3	1	4	.	23	..	358	26	5,399	334	4,856 52	339 74	5,196 26	1896	
3		3		52	..	345	1	13,082	124	12,039	100	12,139	1894	} Burma
6		5	.	51	...	225	2	13,610	121	13,088	132	13,220	1895	
3	...		.	75	...	246	3	13,847	151	13,890	141	14,031	1896
2	...	23	...	2	...	71	1	1,313	40	1,325 42	41 93	1,367 35	1894	} Assam
1	...	13	...	2	...	80	1	1,305	31	1,279 87	33 26	1,313 13	1895	
1	...	14	...	9	...	72	2	1,513	34	1,355 18	36 41	1,391 59	1896	
...	..	1	6	..	114	3	103 63	5 36	108 99	1894	} Coorg
...	..	.		1	.	4	...	87	4	105 3	4 02	109 32	1895	
...	..	..	.	.	.	2	..	85		83 57	4 27	87 84	1896
1	..	1	...	6	...	35	1	1,277	43	1,258 16	45 29	1,303 45	1894	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts
1	..	..	...	4	1	31	1	1,353	41	1,284 62	45 5	1,330 12	1895
	..	..	.	4	.	33	.	1,435	55	1,296 72	47 6	1 344 32	1896
71	3	66	...	371	11	2,729	93	86,619	2,742	85,373 11	2,691 34	88,064 45	1894	} TOTAL
56	5	60	2	384	11	2,378	113	91,153	2,900	90,279 16	2,933 1	93,212 26	1895	
61	6	54		409	11	2,588	102	96,540	3,049	92,049 32	2,984 51	95,033 83	1896	

(a) Including 32 male and 1 female moribund prisoners who were released under rule 488 of the Jail Code
(b) Including 9 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 488 of Jail Code
(c) Including 4 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 504 (u) of the Jail Code.

No.

RELIGION, AGE, STATE of EDUCATION, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS
1894, 1895,

1		2														3										EDU	
		RELIGION														AGE											
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		A			
		CHRISTIANS																									
PROVINCE		Europeans		Lurasians		Natives		Muhamma dians		Hindus and Sikhs		Buddhists and Jains		All other classes		Under 16		16 to 40		40 to 60		Above 60		Able to read and write			
		a		b		c																					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.			
Madras	1894	20		53	5	714	61	2,288	84	25,568	1,753	12				467	95	23,791	1,412	4,597	356	330	40	2,886	6		
	1895	13		55	2	747	45	2,090	88	22,046	1,426	4	1			361	109	20,275	1,104	4,014	323	305	23	2,308	3		
	1896	20		42	5	524	54	1,894	58	21,655	1,379	10	1			294	85	19,493	1,087	4,106	303	282	20	2,075	11		
Bombay	1894	91		9		234	16	5,074	95	8,853	519	30	2	59		72	20	12,719	519	1,492	115	77	7	1,651	2		
	1895	86	3	23	2	252	5	5,142	112	8,771	578	35	2	43	2	77	31	12,612	561	1,641	98	102	6	1,797	6		
	1896	108	1	13	1	224	16	5,551	171	8,632	600	47		66	1	74	23	12,612	661	1,570	115	85	6	1,813	4		
Bengal	1894	180	1	62		115	4	13,375	37	19,712	1,007	86	13	1,197	97	479	49	25,141	939	8,059	388	1,105	69	2,106	1		
	1895	363		100	2	54	3	12,251	265	18,245	739	94	4	1,023	68	306	38	23,521	749	7,310	274	984	40	2,757			
	1896	222	1	35	1	75	9	13,825	341	19,188	884	94	22	1,046	60	350	52	25,659	883	7,540	341	976	42	2,124	7		
North- Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	14	1	9	1	40		5,437	259	33,855	2,661					145	69	30,237	2,132	8,004	657	970	64	1,184	1		
	1895	27		8		33	2	6,364	332	38,434	3,699	1				210	124	33,865	2,911	9,535	903	1,252	95	1,206	1		
	1896	17		17		33	2	6,115	320	36,750	3,705	3				176	105	32,478	2,941	9,477	867	1,101	114	1,191			
Panjab	1894	9		4		16	2	11,751	471	5,726	214	1				162	4	15,523	508	2,531	104	291	11	255			
	1895	9		8		24	1	14,573	471	6,157	225					170	5	17,553	539	2,700	94	353	12	284			
	1896	13		6		12	2	15,099	428	6,325	181					158	5	18,148	510	2,633	87	316	12	267			
Central Provinces	1894	1		4		21	2	601	65	3,885	501	22	3	1,356	222	127	53	4,621	571	1,065	156	77	13	389			
	1895	2		3		18	2	645	78	4,539	724	32		1,626	309	148	96	5,451	835	1,143	167	123	15	339	2		
	1896			4		8		616	68	5,405	846	30	2	2,235	272	121	65	6,469	929	1,696	173	92	11	394	1		
Burma	1894	376		30		52	1	772	21	857	20	15,091	609	152		89	11	14,776	515	2,333	113	139	12	8,962	38		
	1895	324		25		79	2	877	2	947	23	14,798	671	393	4	109	18	11,956	551	2,233	133	145	20	9,832	54		
	1896	125		54		86	1	930	24	888	11	16,299	763	525	3	128	21	16,006	612	2,570	156	203	12	10,709	32		
Assam	1894	1				14		1,458	22	2,070	218	1		379	38	7	2	3,170	249	649	25	47	2	268			
	1895			1		3	1	1,295	12	1,871	161	2		549	53	3	1	3,052	274	599	20	67	2	227			
	1896	1		1		2		1,328	3-	1,802	175	3		667	44	3	1	3,133	232	604	18	64		360			
Coorg	1894			1		8		67		124	6			85	2	3		245	8	31		3		19			
	1895					9	2	22	2	95	6			95	5			201	14	19	1	2		18			
	1896			1		8	2	19	2	88	4			71	3	1		158	9	27	2	1		32			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894			6		21	2	309	18	1,421	170	5		1		16	5	1,533	153	277	30	17	2	141			
	1895	1		1		41	5	347	20	1,675	180	1		1		12	4	1,732	167	307	32	16	2	175			
	1896	2		3		41	4	396	9	1,833	184					22	5	1,877	151	350	40	26	1	192			
TOTAL	1894	622	2	185	6	1,242	88	42,192	1,302	101,913	7,098	15,243	627	3,229	154	1,517	308	131,256	7,005	28,922	1,944	3,056	220	17,861	48		
	1895	825	3	274	6	1,260	68	43,621	1,425	102,880	7,761	14,957	678	3,731	441	1,396	426	133,238	7,693	29,521	2,045	3,353	218	19,043	65		
	1896	548	2	176	7	1,013	88	45,803	1,453	102,536	7,092	16,485	797	4,760	383	1,327	367	136,023	8,025	34,773	2,102	7,149	218	19,457	55		

3.

ADMITTED into the *FAILS* and *SUBSIDIARY FAILS* of *BRITISH INDIA* during the years and 1896.

				5												6				
CATION				PREVIOUS OCCUPATION																
B		C		MALES								FEMALES								
Able to read only		Illiterate.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Total			Province		
M	F.	M	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in the chemical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows	Prostitutes	M	F	Total			
1,112	5	24,597	1,892	585	1,223	3,930	15,647	1,867	1,977	3,346	1,201	170	445	87	28,595	1,903	30,498	1894	Madras	
1,181	6	21,466	1,553	544	914	3,448	14,212	1,787	1,648	2,402	929	157	330	96	24,955	1,562	26,517	1895		
1,007	2	21,083	1,432	552	523	3,653	13,272	1,513	1,373	2,874	960	139	312	54	24,165	1,495	25,660	1896		
335	5	12,164	651	475	152	2,220	6,634	1,357	1,491	2,021	397	28	188	48	14,350	661	15,011	1894	Bombay	
183		12,472	698	559	109	2,151	6,752	1,064	1,482	2,245	430	32	205	37	14,452	704	15,156	1895		
225		12,303	805	503	334	2,730	6,642	1,145	1,200	1,787	514	30	227	39	14,341	810	15,151	1896		
2,070	2	30,558	1,441	763	849	3,099	20,870	1,192	474	7,487	56	40	708	130	34,734	1,444	36,178	1894	Bengal	
1,588	1	27,900	1,100	786	1,108	3,402	18,659	1,057	411	6,392	459	33	44	125	32,145	1,101	33,246	1895		
1,351	3	31,750	1,308	730	1,095	4,000	20,315	1,312	445	6,518	554	27	608	129	34,525	1,318	35,843	1896		
1,004		37,168	2,921	650	3,995	2,443	25,058	165	6	7,038	1,938	93	840	56	39,356	2,922	42,278	1894	North Western Provinces and Oudh	
1,322	3	42,264	4,009	639	4,322	2,736	27,939	391	12	8,771	2,695	104	1,168	66	44,862	4,033	48,895	1895		
1,252	2	40,782	4,025	732	3,601	2,717	26,338	387	24	9,386	2,605	134	1,212	46	43,235	4,027	47,262	1896		
94		18,158	627	468	89	1,210	11,848	663	629	3,610	464	16	125	22	18,597	627	19,224	1894	Panjab	
61		20,431	700	425	134	1,469	13,339	639	852	3,908	436	32	151	31	20,776	700	21,476	1895		
52		21,135	614	432	130	858	14,028	1,019	732	4,249	445	27	126	15	21,455	614	22,069	1896		
238	...	5,264	793	212	11	675	2,454	318	599	1,622	538	52	190	13	5,891	793	6,684	1894	Central Provinces	
143	...	6,383	1,111	272	11	542	3,017	343	665	2,010	736	65	295	16	6,865	1,113	7,978	1895		
61		7,913	1,187	203	32	809	3,850	291	808	2,385	749	49	377	13	8,378	1,188	9,566	1896		
2,443	12	5,932	601	1,004	225	453	7,187	2,227	444	5,497	458	59	103	21	7,137	651	7,788	1894	Burma	
1,608	15	5,903	653	904	556	435	7,203	2,134	422	5,518	581	56	78	7	7,443	723	8,166	1895		
1,544	17	6,654	752	729	746	497	8,383	2,483	324	5,745	658	63	65	15	8,907	801	9,708	1896		
135	...	3,470	278	94	61	1,162	2,388	43	53	72	196	23	53	6	(a) 3,773	278	(a) 4,051	1894	Assam	
119		3,375	217	87	41	1,063	2,166	60	27	177	170	10	42	5	(a) 3,721	227	(a) 3,948	1895		
39	1	3,405	250	99	47	1,065	2,218	62	10	303	178	18	53	2	(a) 3,804	251	(a) 4,055	1896		
39		227	8	11	10	10	69	22		163	4		2	2	(b) 285	8	(b) 293	1894	Coorg	
8	...	195	15	8	8	2	43	16		145	7	...	6	2	(b) 222	15	(b) 237	1895		
10		145	11	12	7	17	41	13	1	96	7		3	1	(b) 187	11	(b) 198	1896		
101	...	1,581	190	148	15	321	884	137	120	198	122	8	45	15	1,823	190	2,013	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	
143	...	1,749	205	160	37	511	854	215	107	173	123	12	62	8	2,057	205	2,262	1895		
137	...	1,946	197	157	35	510	1,007	177	135	254	109	8	65	15	2,275	197	2,472	1896		
7,571	24	139,319	9,405	4,410	6,631	15,513	93,339	7,991	5,793	31,074	5,889	489	2,699	400	164,751	9,477	174,228	1894	TOTAL	
6,426	25	142,039	10,291	4,384	7,340	15,750	94,644	7,973	5,656	31,811	6,616	501	2,872	393	167,508	10,382	177,890	1895		
5,688	25	146,127	10,632	4,149	6,950	16,043	95,154	8,402	5,057	33,617	6,780	495	3,108	329	171,272	10,712	181,984	1896		

(a) These figures represent direct admissions only, and do not therefore agree with the figures entered in column 3 of table No. 2.

(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of table No. 2.

No.

CONVICTS admitted into the FAILS and SUBSIDIARY FAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the
to the NATURE and LENGTH

1		2												
		NUMBERS ACCORDING TO												
PROVINCE		A		B		C		D		E		F		
		Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Madras	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1894	16,152	1,433	5,630	281	3,860	121	1,350	36	717	9	448	7
		1895	17,500	1,083	5,122	288	3,905	117	1,203	10	757	15	517	9
		1896	12,094	1,058	4,702	269	3,745	118	1,303	29	633	10	412	5
		1894	368	20	914	59	1,420	43	1,067	23	1,070	18	1,608	28
		1895	373	16	810	24	1,323	34	1,123	44	1,101	23	1,652	25
Bombay	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1896	401	32	709	18	1,064	30	1,534	54	1,149	24	1,550	10
		1894	5,517	366	2,040	141	2,642	84	1,610	25	801	21	454	10
		1895	5,421	303	3,052	164	2,541	103	1,606	34	709	20	562	9
		1896	5,183	468	3,144	158	2,657	89	1,502	34	715	20	522	5
		1894	232	13	422	21	894	27	1,075	17	1,120	31	1,130	44
Bengal	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1895	225	9	443	26	950	52	1,140	31	1,030	24	1,487	29
		1896	335	29	702	27	973	28	1,019	25	1,196	26	1,213	19
		1894	11,090	778	7,984	310	6,171	164	4,638	96	2,351	60	1,056	24
		1895	10,787	546	7,305	246	5,621	141	4,508	83	2,106	56	1,142	17
		1896	11,140	591	7,714	295	6,114	225	5,282	104	2,203	54	1,180	26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1894	457	22	1,258	43	2,302	57	3,005	73	2,868	71	3,000	63
		1895	558	24	1,343	40	2,108	57	2,983	53	2,858	82	3,047	61
		1896	632	42	1,330	49	2,341	95	3,757	79	3,003	78	3,140	55
		1894	10,289	1,334	6,641	667	6,803	444	7,578	246	5,058	101	1,906	63
		1895	11,211	1,670	7,108	1,005	7,686	688	9,381	401	6,007	181	2,159	69
Panjab	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1896	9,592	1,742	6,793	1,035	7,912	667	9,187	301	6,250	172	2,093	55
		1894	705	61	1,410	148	2,059	218	5,402	175	6,070	154	4,405	151
		1895	611	95	1,127	161	3,203	259	6,548	285	7,114	198	5,292	164
		1896	598	92	1,392	210	3,823	264	7,113	240	7,486	190	4,950	172
		1894	3,680	153	3,104	152	3,451	114	4,770	111	1,043	53	1,935	16
Central Provinces	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1895	4,156	203	3,529	148	4,018	114	5,376	148	2,002	36	1,184	21
		1896	4,719	197	3,727	140	4,222	112	5,014	94	2,039	20	1,124	21
		1894	240	8	441	19	1,236	45	2,074	53	2,455	64	2,012	63
		1895	288	4	623	21	1,400	37	2,770	51	2,413	44	1,931	59
		1896	353	12	748	21	1,368	36	2,348	39	2,447	32	2,072	66
Burma	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1894	970	233	1,418	312	1,782	152	880	55	470	19	228	8
		1895	1,002	308	1,062	447	2,017	186	965	70	594	24	370	7
		1896	1,156	378	1,831	430	2,595	258	1,449	72	681	32	420	9
		1894	68	21	308	69	829	63	707	43	653	27	669	39
		1895	58	15	271	81	776	54	720	41	785	28	716	27
Assam	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1896	104	31	347	54	1,089	103	1,117	44	991	38	874	22
		1894	3,536	379	2,710	161	4,454	70	2,331	17	2,575	8	1,917	21
		1895	3,252	402	2,740	174	4,568	89	2,557	37	2,492	9	1,148	10
		1896	3,339	454	2,872	221	4,881	81	3,314	30	2,937	10	1,201	1
		1894	145	25	474	27	1,869	29	1,709	13	3,326	10	2,664	12
Coorg	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1895	214	12	579	31	1,940	23	1,810	17	3,559	20	2,742	13
		1896	141	15	392	38	1,842	36	2,431	23	3,829	16	2,970	16
		1894	1,666	224	967	29	499	13	404	7	202	4	94	1
		1895	1,642	183	870	21	500	12	343	6	212	3	91	1
		1896	1,573	192	895	31	568	16	415	10	212	3	92	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1894	95	13	178	2	108	5	274	8	236	6	156	3
		1895	92	3	146	6	171	4	263	9	267	5	191	2
		1896	110	6	198	3	243	9	333	8	241	3	231	2
		1894	82	6	93	2	41	21	21	2	9	1	35	1
		1895	99	12	61	1	27	10	10	2	19	1	5	1
TOTAL	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1896	74	9	65	1	30	1	7	1	5	1	5	1
		1894	3	1	10	1	7	12	12	1	10	1	47	1
		1895	1	1	18	1	5	1	4	1	10	1	39	1
		1896	14	1	9	1	8	1	7	1	6	1	33	1
		1894	611	124	272	32	389	20	275	7	183	4	51	1
TOTAL	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1895	643	132	360	37	434	20	306	8	188	2	72	1
		1896	811	128	356	33	373	24	316	5	193	3	155	3
		1894	34	8	58	8	202	5	217	7	205	4	203	9
		1895	31	8	102	1	177	7	252	7	208	5	205	9
		1896	33	15	80	6	203	9	243	5	298	5	288	12
TOTAL	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1894	54,453	5,030	31,768	2,087	30,092	1,182	21,874	600	14,329	270	6,224	141
		1895	51,103	4,919	31,869	2,530	31,377	1,471	26,345	819	13,246	346	7,250	125
		1896	50,780	5,239	32,169	2,618	33,157	1,590	27,949	678	15,688	330	7,240	126
		1894	2,356	194	5,332	396	11,922	492	15,782	419	18,118	385	16,394	413
		1895	2,451	186	5,068	391	12,158	527	17,422	539	19,481	429	17,342	390
TOTAL	{ Admitted Remaining on the 31st December	1896	2,721	274	5,957	426	12,954	610	19,932	517	20,586	412	17,327	380

years 1894, 1895, and 1896 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those years according to SENTENCES.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE													PROVINCE	
G		II		I				J		TOTAL				
Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS				Sentenced to death						
				A		B								
				For life		For a term								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total		
200	3	9		101	9	14		64	4	28,583	1,003	30,486*	1894 } Admitted	Madras
258	4	12		101	12	33		94	1	24,952	1,561	26,513*	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
185	1	9		85	5			70		24,158	1,495	25,653*	1896 } December	
923	24	68	2	171	16	406	3	12		8,299	238	8,537*	1894 } Admitted	Bombay
1,128	24	75	1	343	20	347	1	15		8,301	212	8,513*	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
1,106	26	59		321	9	301		7		8,207	211	8,418*	1896 } December	
148	2	5		152	11	14		58	1	14,350	661	15,011	1894 } Admitted	Bengal
177	1	4		122	6	21	1	57	3	14,452	704	15,156	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
155	4	7		104	11	49		43	1	14,141	810	15,151	1896 } December	
776	11	79	1	452	19	300	12	13		6,812	196	7,008	1894 } Admitted	North-West- ern Provinces and Oudh
929	16	90	1	372	19	270	9	5	1	6,979	217	7,196	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
762	17	91		436	23	356	6	2		7,115	200	7,315	1896 } December	
355	1	5		127	11	37		30		34,734	1,144	36,178	1894 } Admitted	Panjab
349	4	9		101	5	47	2	44	1	32,145	1,101	33,246	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
415	4	7		139	12	51	1	41	1	34,525	1,318	35,843	1896 } December	
1,601	30	125		330	11	314	1	2		15,122	371	15,493	1894 } Admitted	Central Provinces
1,708	29	80	1	317	8	315	1	5		15,188	356	15,544	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
1,933	28	105		372	18	233	2	6		16,902	446	17,348	1896 } December	
624	17	45		317	33	25	1	170	16	30,356	2,922	42,278	1894 } Admitted	Assam.
721	5	21		326	53	7		165	11	44,862	4,033	48,895	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
776	17	53		343	25	25	1	161	12	43,235	4,027	47,262	1896 } December	
2,752	74	382	12	1,042	64	739	18	38	3	26,054	1,081	27,135	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
2,668	82	410	4	1,042	77	492	19	32	1	29,129	1,338	30,467	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
3,535	98	423	5	1,102	50	449	14	40	2	30,911	1,337	32,248	1896 } December	
262	4	6		98	18	46	3	103	3	18,507	627	19,134	1894 } Admitted	Birma
255	5	13		97	14	23	1	123	5	20,776	700	21,476	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
290	3	19		119	14	41		101	6	21,455	614	22,069	1896 } December	
1,085	32	97		262	37	98	13	44	2	10,133	336	10,469	1894 } Admitted	Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
1,148	28	126		202	32	120	14	36	1	10,646	291	10,937	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
1,221	30	129		286	28	135	13	33	4	11,120	281	11,401	1896 } December	
81	3	8	3	58	8	6		30		5,891	793	6,684	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
150	1	6		57	9			42	1	6,865	1,113	7,978	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
111	3	6		39	4	4	1	30	1	8,378	1,188	9,566	1896 } December	
513	30	60	2	235	8	90	3	2		4,173	310	4,483	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
634	28	55	4	256	8	78	2	4		4,353	288	4,641	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
564	25	69	4	252	9	28	3	4	1	5,399	334	5,733	1896 } December	
219	1	11		118		293	1	73	3	17,337	651	17,988	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
240		8		137		233	1	74		17,443	722	18,165	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
273		9		95	1	186		100	1	18,907	801	19,708	1896 } December	
1,150	2	129		418	4	1,077	2	11		13,052	124	13,206	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
1,155	3	180		422	1	984	1	16		13,610	121	13,731	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
900	4	102		388	2	843	1	9		13,847	151	13,998	1896 } December	
32		2		6		1				(a) 3,871	278	(a) 4,151	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
35	2	1		18		2		7		(a) 3,721	227	(a) 3,948	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
26		1		8	1			14		(a) 3,804	(a) 251	(a) 4,055	1896 } December	
128	2	4		14	1	30				1,313	40	1,353	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
99	1	39		20	1	15		2		1,395	31	1,426	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
115	2	21		18	1			3		1,513	34	1,547	1896 } December	
1				2				1		285	8	(b) 293	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
				1						222	15	(b) 237	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
										187	11	(b) 198	1896 } December	
14	2	1						1		114	3	117	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
9	2	1								87	4	91	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
6		1								85		85	1896 } December	
31	1			9	1			2		1,823	190	2,013	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
23	1	1		17	1	14		9	1	2,007	205	2,212	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
51		1		11	1			8		2,275	197	2,472	1896 } December	
245	2	53								1,277	43	1,320	1894 } Admitted	Coorg.
223	4	29		21		14		1		1,353	41	1,394	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
234	3	26		13		11		4		1,435	55	1,490	1896 } December	
1,253	32	91	3	988	91	436	5	531	27	164,739	9,477	174,216	1894 } Admitted	TOTAL.
2,208	23	75		1,037	100	380	5	615	23	167,505	10,381	177,886	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
2,282	32	112		943	74	357	3	588	22	171,265	10,712	181,977	1896 } December	
9,187	209	994	17	1,124	160	3,063	52	123	5	86,599	2,742	89,341	1894 } Admitted	TOTAL.
9,701	217	1,097	11	3,080	159	2,635	47	116	3	91,151	2,899	94,050	1895 } Remaining on the 31st	
10,376	235	1,026	9	3,188	140	2,357	39	108	7	96,534	3,049	99,583	1896 } December	

* Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

(a) See note (b) on page 4

(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of table No. 2.

No.

EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE NUMBER						
PROVINCE	Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour	Average number under sentence of labour on working days	Average number sick	Average number convalescent and infirm	Average number not employed for other reasons	A	ON PRISON DUTIES					
						On unremunerative labour	B	C	D	E	F	
							Prison officers	Prison servants	Gardening	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing etc	Jail repairs	
Madras	1894	168 23	8,731 43	239 76	313 51	200 55	.	623 42	752 97	1,302 92	1,336 22	323 66
	1895	159 58	8,419 47	244 22	318 44	256 95	.	604 23	682 47	1,115 31	1,201	255 44
	1896	156 83	8,113 6	231 05	377 09	294 34		597 98	627 92	1,050 16	1,053 61	255 81
Bombay	1894	84	7,143	224	222	111	389	461	685	470	969	299
	1895	96	7,162	240	248	133	395	692	734	405	1,322	181
	1896	84	7,016	254	290	138	346	763	758	454	1,294	166
Bengal	1894	154 46	15,900 34	787 2	1,398 8	32 67	1,131 47	951 65	1,748 95	1,071 77	1,501 06	197 5
	1895	134 8	15,351 99	757 38	1,287 36	47 22	1,012 75	963 77	1,738 67	1,011 33	1,334 36	203 7
	1896	152 97	15,695 97	780 14	1,313 14	112 75	919 12	968 93	1,807 64	1,066 7	1,356 33	222 8
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	255 71	25,782 48 (d)	1,139 14	1,911 14	46 7	10 39	4,229 98	2,447 75	1,157 41	3,095 45	1,269 6
	1895	283 97	30,164 5 (g)	1,787 18	2,338 26	235 16	11 1	1,671 49	3,918 32	1,420 47	4,009 51	1,797 5
	1896	235 16	20,495 73 (a)	1,587 41	2,258 18	270 88	21 72	1,736 5	3,324 7	1,650 18	4,152 65	1,913 9
Panjab	1894	119	10,523 (e)	426	21	63	.	569	1,070	657	2,754	384
	1895	121	10,538 (h)	379	18	89		565	1,111	697	2,563	602
	1896	109	10,823 (b)	351	30	93		629	1,158	627	2,848	544
Central Provinces	1894	26 41	4,202 58 (f)	152 02	90 27	25 45	26 85	311 61	432 58	193 64	590 49	167 5
	1895	17 63	4,582 07 (i)	171 54	157 3	70 85	34 29	327 32	458 66	235 81	458 73	269 3
	1896	18 72	5,147 65 (c)	219 42	237 24	77 26	35 93	353 02	490 25	209 1	670 11	238 7
Burma	1894	83	10,477	460	350	181	219	680	1,046	639	737	127
	1895	103	11,488	509	354	190	236	2,697	1,070	618	609	223
	1896	77	12,142	470	456	209	202	3,052	974	654	600	114
Assam	1894	7 41	1,352 6	80 8	115 57	1	2 89	78 24	125 2	112 76	103 91	28 c
	1895	7 07	1,298 04	81 39	96 01	88	5 35	89 57	123 9	114 75	97 75	36 f
	1896	7 58	1,375 81 (j)	75 98	107 85	1 61	46 85	82 34	128 4	150 48	138 94	47 7
Coorg	1894	1 18	94 94 (j)	2 67	.	...	.	5	12 25	3 26	13 3	3 1
	1895	32	95 59 (j)	1 81	.	.	.	6	11 13	3 09	9 43	3 1
	1896	57	77 35 (j)	2 83	.	...	...	6 77	5 53	3 17	5 62	2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	17 19	1,135 07	66 46	27 85	4	.	74 94	121 84	131 83	176 41	.
	1895	10 34	1,159 72	32 25	32 11	2 27	..	78 02	115 93	114 92	161 44	2 4
	1896	11 01	1,167 24	25 54	39 12	2 61	01	79 61	123 65	107 09	170 45	11 7
TOTAL	1894	910 59	85,342 44	3,578 05	4,450 14	661 77	1,779 6	7,984 84	8,442 54	5,739 59	11,270 84	2,799 1
	1895	933 71	90,259 38	4,203 77	4,849 48	1,025 33	1,694 49	7,694 4	9,964 08	5,735 68	11,866 22	3,574 4
	1896	852 84	92,054 35	3,997 37	5,108 62	1,199 45	1,571 63	8,269 15	9,398 09	5,971 88	12,329 71	3,516 1

(a) The difference of 10 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(b) The difference of 3.28 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(c) Exclusive of an average of 3 prisoners unemployed on account of Sundays and holidays

6

FAILS OF BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896

7											8			PROVINCE.
EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS											RATIO PER CENT ON NUMBER UNDER SENTENCE OF LABOUR (COLUMN 3) OF THOSE EMPLOYED AS			
ON JAIL BUILDINGS				K	L		Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department	Prison officers (7 B)	Prison servants (7 C)	On manufactures (7 K)				
Additions and alterations		New jails			PUBLIC WORKS									
G	H	I	J											
Under Superintendent	Under Public Works Department	Under Superintendent	Under Public Works Department	Manufactures	Public Works Jails	Other extra-mural labour								
55 85	88 83	3,489 25	4 43	7 14	8 62	39 96	1894	} Madras		
161 28	32 07	206 21	.	3,338 75	..	..	3 1	7 18	8 11	39 66	1895	
170 66	54 49	273 55	.	3,105 21	...	...	21 73	7 37	7 73	38 27	1896	
12	4	53	330	2,237	185	324	168	6 45	9 59	31 32	1894	} Bombay		
68	38	83	33	1,872	179	290	249	9 66	10 25	26 14	1895			
4	37	8	1	1,896	425	98	84	10 87	10 8	27 02	1896			
689 66	124 39	10 38	208 03	5,860 41	.	.	186 34	5 99	11	36 86	1894	} Bengal		
607 62	81 11	14 66	355 78	5,743 5	..	..	192 74	6 28	11 33	37 41	1895	
569 4	93 81	19 96	295 09	6,000 81	...	...	169 28	6 17	11 52	38 23	1896	
689 99	..	467 9	...	9,104 66	.	137 74	74 61	16 41	9 48	35 31	1894	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh		
1,027 25	...	351 32	..	11,331 14	27 89	32 24	210 68	5 54	12 99	37 56	1895			
1,207 25	.	30 15	..	12,267 68	27 7	35	48 48	5 69	10 9	40 22	1896			
201	15	.	..	3,867	479	17	10	5 41	10 17	36 75	1894	} Panjab		
91	43	.	...	3,686	555	.	42	5 36	10 54	34 98	1895	
107	17	..	..	3,941	386	3	50	5 81	10 7	36 41	1896	
122 32	62 5	.	..	1,974 89	..	.	55 76	7 41	10 29	46 99	1894	} Central Provinces.		
93 51	27 34	..	4 84	2,246 7	..	..	26 98	7 14	10 01	49 03	1895	
163 77	37 47	.	.	2,400 42	..	.	15 4	6 86	9 52	43 63	1896			
269	.	356	..	5,282	1	106	27	6 49	9 98	50 42	1894	} Burma.		
169	26	9	228	4,454	..	80	7	23 47	9 31	38 77	1895			
120	88	127	..	4,885	..	185	6	25 14	8 02	40 23	1896			
33 55	01	197 45	125 67	..	347 47	5 78	9 26	14 66	1894	} Assam		
29 21	..	.	..	108 86	99 8	..	413 95	6 9	9 55	8 37	1895
63 3	01	..	..	165 19	60 42	..	306 68	5 98	9 33	12	1896	
...	27 77	23 25	..	3 29	5 27	12 9	29 25	1894	} Coorg.		
...	...	...	..	34 94	22 2	..	2 87	6 28	11 64	36 55	1895
.	...	.	.	24 18	24 4	..	2 03	8 75	7 15	31 26	1896
27	7 45	..	1 72	468 09	87	..	30 07	6 6	10 73	41 24	1894	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
24 94	5 03	.	16	576 45	.	99	12 77	6 73	10	49 71	1895			
7 43	91	..	...	589 71	..	.	9 30	6 82	10 59	50 6	1896	
2,100 37	302 18	531 28	895 75	32,508 52	688 25	584 74	907 03	9 58	10 13	39 01	1894	} TOTAL.		
2,271 81	252 55	654 19	621 78	33,392 34	126 54	784 09	1,161 05	8 52	11 04	37	1895			
2,412 81	328 69	331 66	423 09	35,275 2	99 8	863 1	712 99	8 96	10 21	38 3	1896			
					60 42									

(d) The difference of 5 03 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work

(e)	Ditto	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
(f)	Ditto	1 19	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
(g)	Ditto	2 05	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
(h)	Ditto	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
(i)	Ditto	46	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.

*OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS
the years*

1		2	3	4										5	6	
PROVINCE		Daily average population	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts	OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS										By Criminal Courts	Warnings.	Penal diet
				A		B		C		D		E				
				RELATING TO WORK		RELATING TO PROHIBITED ARTICLES		RELATING TO ASSAULTS, MUTINY, AND ESCAPES		ALL OTHER BRANCHES OF JAIL RULES		TOTAL				
				Dealt with by minor punishments	Dealt with by major punishments	Dealt with by minor punishments	Dealt with by major punishments	Dealt with by minor punishments	Dealt with by major punishments	Dealt with by minor punishments	Dealt with by major punishments	Dealt with by minor punishments	Dealt with by major punishments			
Madras	1894	8,891 72	2	5,601	1,803	213	2 515	10,192	23	2,366	3,559					
	1895	8,564 71	1b	6,361	2,13	190	3,2 5	11,904	18	2,079	3,774					
	1896	8,63 25	41	9,102	1,151	1,745	212	93	12	2,735	356	13,675	1,761	11	2,045	3,160
Bombay	1894	7,227	20	1,990	709	167	1,319	4,135	20	593	487					
	1895	7,261	50	2,823	780	213	1,545	5,137	50	1,012	300					
	1896	7,100	59	3,013	978	223	1,936	6,150	50	1,065	540					
Bengal	1894	16,080 37	51	20,331	4,760	661	15 540	41,295	53	11,312	596					
	1895	15,529 59	41	19,468	3,624	631	11,577	31,993	35	9,712	494					
	1896	15,895 22	36	15,190	1,150	3,132	711	417	199	13,117	1,132	32,136	3,107	37	6,673	693
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	26,039 35	27	4,081	1,377	307	3,837	9,002	27	2,66	739					
	1895	30,575 6	32	4,646	1,103	331	4,511	10,641	32	2,975	561					
	1896	30,764 35	30	7,341	583	1,766	256	195	91	6,442	796	15,764	1,826	30	5,971	1,075
Panjab	1894	10,643	115	17,779	2,473	162	7,203	27,617	119	5,830	290					
	1895	10,660	72	24,321	2,733	117	8,124	35,205	64	7,649	466					
	1896	10,940	71	19,156	2,276	1,976	617	57	71	7,763	1,583	29,252	4,555	58	6,925	239
Central Provinces	1894	4,264 22	19	1,716	253	65	991	3,070	19	868	288					
	1895	4,648 79	14	2,522	369	98	1,574	4,563	14	1,523	277					
	1896	5,196 26	23	3,229	323	484	93	142	65	1,931	226	5,785	707	23	2,169	313
Burma	1894	12,139	37	15,526	4,778	882	18,400	39,586	37	4,878	7,499					
	1895	13,220	24	15,205	4,500	868	18,114	38,687	24	5,024	9,176					
	1896	14,031	25	17 712	741	3,916	536	419	250	17,610	1,412	39,677	2,969	25	5,000	9,052
Assam	1894	1,367 35	65	712	121	10	224	1,067	50	371	31					
	1895	1,313 13	42	542	152	24	279	947	43	365	15					
	1896	1,391 59	49	479	21	94	68	29	24	285	69	877	182	46	343	87
Coorg*	1894	108	1	9	15	3	39	66	1	18	13					
	1895	108 5	"	40	35	1	79	155	"	69	17					
	1896	87 36	"	41	3	17	2	41	18	99	23			"	52	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	1,303 45	5	277	393	39	552	1,261	5	360	81					
	1895	1,330 12	5	220	255	52	528	1,055	5	280	28					
	1896	1,344 32	"	158	18	239	34	16	12	376	73	809	137	...	256	23
TOTAL	1894	88,063 46	374	68,025	16,637	2,539	50,640	127,891	353	29,248	13,553					
	1895	93,211 44	298	76,218	15,779	2,528	52,496	147,021	288	31,513	15,766					
	1896	95,033 35	336	72,708	6,266	13,589	3,529	1,375	856	50,605	5,701	138,277	14,332	319	33,405	15,158
				3,013	978	223	1,936	6,150								

* Exclusive of the taluk lock ups figures, which are not given in the report.

7.

INFLICTED on them in the *FAILS* and *SUBSIDIARY FAILS* of *BRITISH INDIA* during 1894, 1895, and 1896.

7										8	9	10	11	12	PROVINCE.
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED										Grand total of punishments	Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 2	Ratio of column 8 to column 2	Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8	
By SUPERINTENDENTS															
Minor				Major											
c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f						
Separate and solitary confinement	Hand-cuffing and link fetters	Other punishments	Total	Separate cellular and solitary confinement	Penal diet with solitary confinement	Fetters.	Corporal punishment	Other punishments	Total						
80		3,061	9,055	273	590		115	148	1,116	10,205	101 06	12 55	114 77	1 13	1894
287		3,759	10,899	440	288	3	150	128	1,009	11,026	127 25	11 78	139 25	1 26	1895
741	42	5,787	13,075	628	309	20	152	652	1,761	15,477	165 49	21 31	187 3	98	1896
222	86	1,538	2,043	52	7 6	15	136	232	1,242	4,214	40 7-	17 18	58 31	3 23	1894
202	155	2,029	3,918	110	961	127	184	207	1,619	5,497	52 58	22 30	75 57	3 35	1895
403	439	2,259	4,706	158	365	300	130	492	1,444	6,209	66 28	20 34	87 45	2 24	1896
886	16,012	9,365	38,171	88	266	1,813	277	680	3,114	41,348	237 39	19 43	257 13	67	1894
851	15,010	9,561	35,926	45	120	1,550	185	467	2,367	38,331	231 34	15 24	216 58	48	1895
705	13,058	9,223	32,556	176	90	1,542	223	1,161	3,192	35,585	202 55	20 68	223 87	63	1896
1,675	78	3,036	8,190	403	385	15	397	212	1,412	9,629	31 45	5 12	36 98	4 12	1894
1,350	260	4,252	9,298	207	3 6	89	307	454	1,383	10,713	30 41	4 52	35 04	2 87	1895
2,055	658	5,985	15,744	386	327	218	329	565	1,825	17,600	51 14	5 93	57 17	1 82	1896
6,018	30	13,171	25,439	161	541	61	200	220	1,182	27,740	248 42	11 11	260 64	72	1894
6,703	11	19,818	37,652	947	425	63	148	172	1,765	35,491	315 68	16 36	332 84	42	1895
4,273	1	17,913	29,252	3,994	281		193	190	4,558	33,868	298 24	41 06	309 58	57	1896
264	73	999	2,492	17	75	63	127	186	538	3,049	58 44	12 62	71 5	4 17	1894
248	217	1,651	3,869	74	39	21	144	227	691	4,577	83 23	14 93	98 46	3 15	1895
207	852	2,247	5,185	76	26	236	173	166	707	6,518	111 39	13 41	125 44	2 96	1896
935	1,772	21,231	35,315	70	2,183	446	285	283	3,271	39,623	299 16	26 95	325 41	7-	1894
1,074	2,969	16,702	34,945	103	2,683	573	314	69	3,742	48,711	264 33	28 31	292 52	81	1895
905	3,057	21,061	39,677	149	1,315	9 7	362	166	2,969	42,671	242 78	21 16	304 12	85	1896
49	5	381	837	..	..	25	132	77	234	1,121	61 21	17 11	81 98	11 79	1894
18	4	372	774	1	.	8	110	45	164	991	53 94	12 49	74 71	11 21	1895
19	13	413	845	1	2	10	151	68	212	1,103	60 72	15 23	79 25	11 88	1896
.		22	53	4	1		7	1	13	67	49 07	12 04	62 04	10 45	1894
3		52	141	.			13	1	14	155	129 05	12 9	142 86	8 39	1895
.		43	90		1	2	16	4	23	112	113 32	26 33	139 65	13 11	1896
146	39	485	1,111	6	45	57	19	23	150	1,266	85 24	11 51	97 13	1 5	1894
40	10	525	857	33	40	29	25	41	168	1,050	66 69	12 63	79 69	2 36	1895
38	3	489	809	16	38	36	35	12	137	946	60 18	10 19	70 37	3 7	1896
11,182	18,095	53,539	125,617	1,144	4,851	2,526	1,696	2,065	12,292	138,202	142 64	13 95	156 95	1 23	1894
10,871	18,626	58,024	134,209	1,090	4,831	2,653	1,580	1,811	12,925	147,422	143 98	13 87	153 16	1 07	1895
9,346	18,123	66,922	142,951	5,484	2,794	2,311	1,753	2,187	16,829	160,999	150 42	17 71	168 47	1 09	1896
Total.															

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA

1		2				3				4	
PROVINCE		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS				ESTABLISHMENT				DIEING	
		Convicts	Under trial	Civil	Total	A	B	C	D	A	B
						Permanent	Temporary	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rations	Miscellaneous charges including diet of prisoners in jails and camps
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		(a)				Rs	Rs	R.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1894	8,912 06	986 48	136 59	10,025 13			2,53,252	25 4 2		
	1895	8,564 71	1,068 93	156 5	9,790 14	2,37,264	6,866	2,14,130	24 15 0	2,38,930	2,670
	1896	8,263 25	1,144 4	178 94	9,586 59	2,44,507	6,051	2,50,561	26 2 2	2,28,690	1,673
Bombay	1894	7,227	795	117	8,139			2,02,580	24 14 3		
	1895	7,251	999		8,260	2,27,261	169	2,77,430	27 8 7	2,27,121	1,223
	1896	7,100	1,032		8,132	2,00,477	410	2,00,887	28 4 0	2,26,125	1,300
Bengal	1894	16,030 37	1,207 92	51 48	17,339 77			4,73,571	27 5 0		
	1895	15,529 59	1,345 16	50 36	16,925 11	4,72,229	3,654	4,75,883	28 1 10	4,77,052	22,161
	1896	15,895 22	1,541 97	57 83	17,495 02	4,65,704	4,512	4,70,216	26 14 0	4,77,096	16,651
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	25,039 35	1,801 45	106 44	27,947 24			4,23,865	15 2 8		
	1895	30,575 6	1,766 1	128 67	32,470 37	4,18,010	9,663	4,27,673	13 2 9	5,53,003	31,670
	1896	30,784 35	2,074 85	123 82	32,983 02	4,21,769	14,024	4,35,793	13 3 5	7,02,934	15,135
Panjab	1894	10,643	570	54	11,267			2,81,228	24 15 4		
	1895	10,660	661	52	11,373	3,22,343	27,383	3,49,732	30 12 0	2,11,154	7,300
	1896	10,940	873	45	11,858	3,24,943	19,951	3,44,894	29 1 4	2,79,191	7,764
Central Provinces	1894	4,264 22	231 01	9 85	4,505 08			1,05,534	23 6 10		
	1895	4,648 79	289 2	12 14	4,950 13	1,03,306	717	1,04,023	21 0 2	1,47,020	3,183
	1896	5,196 26	391 82	14 48	5,602 56	1,00,599	914	1,01,513	18 1 11	1,42,350	1,108
Burma	1894	12,139	467	41	12,647			3,02,415	23 11 7		
	1895	13,220	404	38	13,662	3,06,819	2,208	3,09,027	22 9 11	3,87,418	2,698
	1896	14,031	387	43	14,461	3,20,866	2,109	3,22,975	22 5 4	4,61,885	3,684
(d) Assam	1894	1,367 35	120 19	3 29	1,490 83			21,913	14 11 2		
	1895	1,313 13	118 39	3 93	1,435 45			22,954	15 15 10		
	1896	1,391 59	136 51	5 45	1,533 55	22,453	635	2,30,883	15 0 11	2,754	321
Coorg	1894	108 99	14 38	2 87	126 24			2,556	20 3 11		
	1895	109 32	10 89	2 43	122 64	4,416		4,416	36 0 2	4,700	39
	1896	87 81	11 08	2 14	101 06	3,984		3,984	39 6 9	4,005	31
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	1,703 45	60 45	3 23	1,367 13			28,164	20 9 7		
	1895	1,330 12	87 62	6 2	1,423 94	34,788	234	35,022	24 9 6	40,095	532
	1896	1,344 37	82 77	5 55	1,432 64	35,661	207	35,868	25 0 11	38,645	782
TOTAL	1894	88,074 79	6,253 88	525 75	94,854 42			20,95,031	22 1 5		
	1895	93,212 26	6,750 29	450 23	100,412 78	21,26,436	50,903	22,00,290	21 14 7	22,34,593	74,476
	1896	95,033 83	7,675 4	476 21	103,185 44	21,40,963	48,846	21,89,809	21 3 7	20,65,860	48,451

N.B.—The figures for 1894 in this table are in the old form

(a) Includes an average of 10 34 State prisoners

(b) Excluding an average of 4 1, 4 18, and 4 1 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively

(c) Exclusive of lock-ups

(d) The figures for 1895 in this table are in the old form.

8.

FAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW TIONS, or REPAIRS)

4				5								PROVINCE
CHARGES				HOSPITAL CHARGES								
C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G.		
Garden and agricultural expenses	Proportion of dairy expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners	Sick diet and extras for patients	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing etc	Proportion of dairy expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Cost per head of average number sick		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P		
	.	2,83,470	28 10 8					17,962	1 12 8	72 0 0	1894	
420		2,52,020	26 2 7	10,485	4 390	10,660	76	25,617	2 9 10	99 11 4	1895	
-69	12	2 30,185	24 7 6	10,868	5,765	7,916	331	24,910	2 9 7	102 1 3	1896	
.	.	2,25,139	28 1 1					15,508	1 14 6	65 14 6	1894	
1,327	.	2,29,671	27 12 11	9,254	2,987	5,210		17,451	2 1 10	69 10 8	1895	
1,246	...	2,37,673	29 1 8	11,690	5,034	6,944		23,668	2 14 7	89 5 7	1896	
		4,51,660	26 2 0					70,148	4 0 9	94 4 10	1894	
5,563	2,192	4,56,975	27 1 3	45 807	9 711	16,738	11,504	83,760	4 15 2	116 14 10	1895	
5,388	1,335	5,00,470	23 13 10	44,942	14,196	18,931	13,952	92,061	5 4 2	135 9 4	1896	
.	..	5,02 762*	17 5 7	..				41,730	1 7 11	34 8 3	1894	
4,914	278	5 92,055	18 4 4	52,13 6	8,139	15 068	1,246	76,591	2 5 9	40 7 6	1895	
8 891	464	7,87,424	23 10 6	64,138	5,180	12,845	1,753	83,916	2 8 8	49 11 0	1896	
	..	2,92,464	17 2 8					19,735	1 12 0	44 7 2	1894	
1,616	609	2,20,679	19 7 11	9,715	8,272	7,578	4,790	30,355	2 10 8	76 10 6	1895	
1,301	334	2,88,890	24 7 3	9,641	8,803	12,342	10,451	41,237	3 7 8	112 10 8	1896	
.	...	1,11 776	24 13 10			..		4,091	1 1 9	32 9 3	1894	
1,868	.	1,51,071	30 9 6	3,916	2,493	2,005		8,414	1 11 2	48 10 5	1895	
1,479		1,44,943	25 15 0	4,581	1,563	2,051	...	8,195	1 7 3	36 3 8	1896	
..		4,18,299	33 2 11			.	..	21,401	1 11 1	39 12 6	1894	
1,491	158	3 91,795	28 12 2	24,260	2,436	9,578	1,121	37,393	2 11 10	71 8 0	1895	
2,359	186	4,68,114	32 7 6	16,761	7,422	13,218	1,401	38,805	2 10 11	76 6 2	1896	
..	..	49,518	33 4 7			.		2,515	1 11 4	30 7 6	1894	
..	.	42,332	29 9 2	.		.		3,490	2 6 11	42 2 2	1895	
927	...	38,002	24 13 11	2,792	67	2,247	..	5,106	3 5 3	65 5 3	1896	
..	...	5,484	44 7 3					108	10 13 8	37 12 2	1894	
..	...	4,950	41 2 10	105		14		119	0 15 6	63 15 8	1895	
..	.	4,036	40 12 10	119	..	13		132	1 4 11	44 11 11	1896	
..		34,156	25 0 8	..		.		3,651	2 10 9	54 1 0	1894	
606	..	30,233	21 5 2	948	85	944		1,977	1 6 3	59 14 7	1895	
560	.	39,087	28 0 4	948	330	628		1,006	1 5 3	72 13 9	1896	
...	...	22,74,728	23 14 6	..				1,97 779	2 1 4	53 1 1	1894	
17,835	3,237	23,72,681	23 11 9	1,56,628	38,513	67,801	18,737	2,85,169	2 13 5	65 14 9	1895	
22,082	2,331	27,38,724	26 10 8	1,66,483	48,360	77,165	27,928	3,19,936	3 1 7	78 5 4	1896	
											TOTAL	

* Includes Rs 10,739 on account of under-trials confined in out police stations and as the number of such prisoners is not given in the report the average cost per prisoner is worked on Rs 5,02,762 - Rs 19,739 = Rs 4,81,023
Includes Rs 217, the total cost of "dieting charges" for the taluk lock-ups of which no details are given

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA

PROVINCE		6		7					8			
		CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS		SANITATION CHARGES					CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.			
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
		Total cost	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners	Charges for conveyance, cleaning, and purifying	Charges for water supply	Extraordinary charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Transfer charges and road suits of convicts and under trial prisoners	Transportation charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs A P
Madras	1894	19,267	1 15 2			..	..			
	1895	19,484	2 0 4	2,552	2,006	435	4,993	0 8 2	22,003	3,154	25,157	2 9 1
	1896	23,472	2 7 11	2,315	2,440	286	5,041	0 8 5	19,975	2,825	22,801	2 6 1
Bombay	1894	20,802	2 9 8			..						..
	1895	24,015	2 14 6	5,705	6,303		12,008	1 7 3	23,849	2,272	26,121	3 2 7
	1896	25,301	3 1 2	5,834	7,700	214	13,748	1 11 0	16,562	511	17,073	2 1 7
Bengal	1894	74,327	4 4 9		..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	1895	67,275	3 15 9	10,517	16,084	933	27,564	1 10 1	44,723	5	44,728	2 10 3
	1896	79,866	4 9 8	11,253	15,180	586	27,019	1 8 8	45,850	215	46,065	2 10 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	74,502	2 10 10							..	..	..
	1895	83,406	2 9 3	2,110	1,151	279	3,540	0 1 9	24,712	6,069	30,781	0 15 2
	1896	92,453	2 13 0	2,661	1,475	173	4,309	0 2 1	32,440	6,051	38,491	1 2 8
Panjab	1894	52,988	4 11 7							..		
	1895	34,464	3 0 8	1,680	2,207	..	3,887	0 5 6	14,297	1,418	15,715	1 6 1
	1896	49,679	4 3 8	1,751	3,811	..	5,562	0 7 6	15,010	1,429	16,439	1 6 2
Central Provinces	1894	18,782	4 2 10	..		..			..			..
	1895	20,086	4 1 1	1,624	4,060	825	6,509	1 5 0	4,790	268	5,058	1 0 4
	1896	22,920	4 1 7	1,658	3,268	362	5,283	0 15 1	5,356	759	6,115	1 1 5
Birma	1894	31,918	2 8 7					..	..	
	1895	33,749	2 7 8	4,157	1,169	8	5,334	0 6 3	23,748	2,831	26,579	1 15 2
	1896	35,209	2 7 1	1,739	1,008	684	3,431	0 3 9	27,312	14,385	41,697	2 14 2
Assam	1894	8,686	5 13 5								..	
	1895	7,035	5 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1896	10,768	7 0 9	422	122	11	555	0 5 9	1,539	43	1,582	1 0 6
Coorg	1894	326	2 10 3		..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	1895	259	2 2 6	105	3	..	108	0 14 1		..	..	..
	1896	181	1 13 3	75	23	27	125	1 3 9	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	4,793	3 8 3	..		..			..	..		..
	1895	4,934	3 7 8	397	101	..	498	0 5 7	1,391	357	1,748	1 3 8
	1896	5,150	3 9 9	203	78	..	281	0 3 2	1,329	416	1,745	1 3 6
TOTAL.	1894	3,06,511	3 4 0		..	..		..	..	..		..
	1895	2,95,607	2 15 4	28,877	33,084	2,480	64,441	0 10 3	1,59,553	16,374	1,75,887	1 12 0
	1896	3,45,299	3 5 9	27,911	35,105	2,343	65,359	0 10 2	1,65,374	26,634	1,92,008	1 13 9

3—continued

TABLES of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW
BRIDGES, or REPAIRS)—continued

9								10		PROVINCES
CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES								TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	
For lighting	Disciplinary charges	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services	Execution charges	Other miscellaneous charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	
...				..			.		..	1894
5,375	286	4,260	720	129	1,520	12,290	1 4 1	1,876	0 3 0	1895 } Madras
7,321	598	5,141	2,612	107	1,959	17,738	1 13 7	1,838	0 3 1	1896 }
..			.				.			1894
5,191	319	3,833	1,774	15	6,493	17,625	2 2 2	3,385	0 6 7	1895 } Bombay
5,917	292	2,577	2,480	378	6,900	18 550	2 8 5	1,825	0 4 8	1896 }
.	..		.		..					1894
13,250	1,851	17,490	1,162	91	16,762	50,606	2 15 10	5,856	0 5 6	1895 } Bengal
14,458	2,083	19,972	974	611	26,952	65,050	3 11 6	6 350	0 5 10	1896 }
.	..		.							1894
7,548	3,722	7,619	116	567	7,749	27,321	0 13 6	1,128	0 0 7	1895 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh
7,965	4,803	4,568	327	748	6,993	25,424	0 12 4	2,048	0 1 0	1896 }
...		.	.				..	.	..	1894
5,959	1,928	4,124	159	313	7,637	20,120	1 12 4	1,332	0 1 10	1895 } Panjab
6,746	2,376	9,311	1,735	867	16,583	37,618	3 2 9	2,358	0 3 2	1896 }
..	..	..	..		..			.	.	1894
5,164	363	1,895	234	2	3,578	11,236	2 4 4	977	0 3 2	1895 } Central Provinces,
5,025	430	5,083	883	27	5,164	16,614	2 10 2	1,854	0 5 3	1896 }
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1894
7,908	1,136	5,353	682	422	3,802	19,303	1 6 7	1,820	0 2 2	1895 } Burma.
9,991	939	7,272	50	1,910	4,056	24,218	1 10 9	1,498	0 1 8	1896 }
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		1894
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..		1895 } Assam
1,023	83	233	605	78	737	2,759	1 12 9	84	0 0 10	1896 }
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1894
111	102	190	23	16	39	481	3 14 9	..		1895 } Coorg.
106	97	190	7	..	35	435	4 4 10	..		1896 }
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		1894
785	117	1,133	40	3	298	2,376	1 10 8	97	0 1 1	1895 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
648	89	1,785	71	7	316	2,916	2 0 7	12	0 0 2	1896 }
...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	.		1894
51,291	9,824	45,897	4,910	1,558	47,878	1,61,358	1 9 9	16,471	0 2 7	1895 } TOTAL.
59,200	11,790	56,154	9,744	4 733	69,701	2,11,322	2 0 9	17,867	0 2 9	1896 }

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA

II												
CONTINGENCIES									EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES			
PROVINCES		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
		Rents, rates and taxes	Service postage	Telegram and telephone charges	Current office expenses (including country stationery)	Office furniture	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges)	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Conservancy and water supply and stock	Dead stock	Hospital stock
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		Rs	Rs	Rs	P	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	1894							62,631	6 4 0			
	1895	7,852	1,706	258	911	218	21	10,196	1 2 0	818	258	53
	1896	4,676	1,732	150	428	323	617	7,056	0 13 3	547	615	125
Bombay	1894							57,188	7 0 3			
	1895	661	2,365	302	887	452		4,667	0 9 0	355	878	132
	1896	648	1,935	259	1,052	367	717	4,078	0 11 6	603	1,307	68
Bengal	1894							2,20,891	13 1 1			
	1895	24,130	4,598	889	458	895	122	31,002	1 13 5	5,013	3,257	1,183
	1896	25,458	5,032	1,161	207	724	8,670	41,312	2 5 10	8,564	5,786	648
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1894							79,720	2 13 8			
	1895	2,852	2,557	320	1,440	311	6,943	11,132	0 7 1	223	2,515	249
	1896	3,003	2,876	285	916	331	9,330	16,741	0 8 1	295	2,581	1,487
Panjab	1894							60,058	5 5 3			
	1895	566	3,368	735	1,387	317	1,397	7,800	0 11 0	1,520	967	619
	1896	492	3,336	720	1,761	578	1,306	8,193	0 11 1	516	1,090	546
Central Provinces	1894							26,304	5 13 5			
	1895	150	924	118	109	80	139	1,529	0 4 11	221	714	149
	1896	42	893	181	140	144	123	1,523	0 4 4	512	558	646
Burma	1894							53,828	4 4 1			
	1895	6,829	2,221	702	557	474	47	10,830	0 12 8	335	460	179
	1896	5,717	2,319	715	504	421	755	10,132	0 11 6	620	417	30
Assam	1894							6,501	4 5 9			
	1895							7,324	5 1 8			
	1896	1,699	307	78	22	42	286	2,434	1 9 5		32	6
Coorg	1894							671	5 5 1			
	1895	153	65		28			305	2 7 9	7	5	
	1896	122	65	1	7	11		259	2 9 0		33	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894							8,100	5 14 10			
	1895		294	21	73	212	529	1,132	0 12 9		40	
	1896	7	319	11	47	170	658	1,212	0 13 6	51	172	
TOTAL	1894							5,81,795	6 2 2			
	1895	43,193	18,098	3,348	5,859	3,028	9,198	90,107	0 14 4	8,558	9,124	2,564
	1896	41,864	18,814	3,561	5,174	3,111	22,493	95,070	0 14 9	11,798	12,621	3,559

‡ Includes Rs. 59 and Rs. 53 spent in 1895 and 1896, respectively on account of taluk lock ups, the details of which are not given in the report.

8—concluded

FAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW TIONS, or REPAIRS—concluded

12											PROVINCES
FOR LIVE STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS											
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Grand total of expenditure	Total cost per head of average strength	
Garden and agricultural plant	Lighting stock	Dr-culinary dead stock	Aims and accoutrements (original cost)	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding muntienance)	Draught cattle (including sheep which goes under to F)	Other miscellaneous dead stock	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength			
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	
	..								6,36,582	63 8 0	1894
	132	1,100	1	—92	475	—230	2,545	0 4 2	5,99,108	61 3 1	1895 } Madras
218	118	546	12	199	—12	34	2,402	0 4 0	5,86,904	61 3 6	1896 }
									(a) 5,53,495	68 0 1	1894
86	61	815	153		151	32	2,693	0 5 3	5,65,066	68 6 7	1895 } Bombay
40	143	1,938	173			80	4,392	0 8 8	5,47,095	70 15 11	1896 }
									12,56,603	74 12 5	1894
429	392	1,342	905	3,042	1,030	2,611	19,234	1 2 2	12,62,973	74 9 11	1895 } Bengal
238	577	1,724	535	1,768	483	1,978	22,301	1 4 5	13,50,740	77 3 4	1896 }
									(b) 11,50,944	39 12 3	1894
	3	1,072	10,488	68	30	637	15,285	0 7 6	12,75,289	39 4 5	1895 } North Western Provinces and Oudh
29	69	1,193	200	251	66	2,682	8,853	0 4 3	14,68,277	45 6 10	1896 }
									(c) 6,75,389	59 15 1	1894
98	107	936	972	302	1,103	2,058	8,688	0 12 3	6,92,772	60 14 7	1895 } Panjab
190	183	1,682	13,884	884	627	1,956	21,588	1 13 1	8,16,758	68 14 0	1896 }
									2,67,187	50 5 8	1894
97	319	249	1		323	29	2,132	0 6 11	3,11,035	62 13 4	1895 } Central Provinces
	265	529	1,258	38	118	97	4,051	0 11 7	3,13,016	55 13 11	1896 }
									8,27,891	65 7 5	1894
82	112	656	382	196		174	2,576	0 3 0	8,38,408	61 5 11	1895 } Burma
12	122	1,911	54	107	44	48	3,365	0 3 9	9,49,744	65 10 10	1896 }
									(d) 1,00,819	71 10 5	1894
									(h) 1,01,937	70 6 2	1895 } Assam
12	50	1,7			55	35	347	0 3 7	84,725	55 3 11	1896 }
							...		10,935	86 9 11	1894
...		3					15	0 1 11	10,653	86 13 10	1895 } Coorg
							33	6 5 3	9,185	90 14 2	1896 }
									(f) 8,47,111	61 15 5	1894
...	53	127	467		46	2,023	2,756	1 15 0	80,773	56 11 7	1895 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
..	10		16			74	323	0 3 7	89,430	62 6 9	1896 }
									(g) 56,16,756	58 11 9	1894
792	1,179	6,330	13,369	3,516	3,158	7,334	55,924	0 8 11	57,37,114	57 2 2	1895 } TOTAL
739	1,517	9,680	16,132	3,247	1,381	6,984	67,655	0 10 6	62,45,874	60 8 6	1896 }

* Includes Rs 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and includes Rs 45,662, the cost of under-trials in out-policestations. This latter sum has been left out of calculation in working the total cost of each prisoner.

† Includes Rs 1,337 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and Rs 2,177 on account of the purchase of tents (Rs 1,300) and cost of mounted police over three central jails (Rs 877).

‡ Includes Rs 581 received from Native States and Rs 2,845 on account of the purchase of tents (Rs 1,550) and cost of mounted police over four central jails (Rs 1,175).

(a) Includes Rs 32,87, the cost of police guards.

(b) " " 34,355 " " " "

(c) " " 68,016 " " " "

(d) " " 17,656 " " " "

(e) " " 1,770 " " " "

(f) " " 8,447 " " " "

(g) " " 1,00,819 " " " "

(h) " " 17,002 " " " "

not entered under any of the preceding column,

No.

NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS

9

of BRITISH IND

1	2	3	4	5
PROVINCES.	Total cost of main tenance (column 64, table 8)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 65, table 8)	Total cash earnings	Average cash earnings per head of average strength
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P
Madras	1894 6,36,582 0 0	63 8 0	1,14,859 6 0	
	1895 5,99,108 0 0	61 3 1	86,262 1 0	11 7 4
	1896 5,86,904 0 0	61 3 6	1,50,061 3 0	8 13 0
Bombay	1894 5,53,195 0 0	68 0 1	52,787 2 0	16 5 5
	1895 5,65,060 0 0	68 6 7	54,351 2 0	11 6 5
	1896 5,47,095 0 0	70 15 11	98,223 4 0	10 11 2
Bengal	1894 12,96,603 0 0	74 12 5	4,00,535 11 0	12 1 3
	1895 12,62,973 0 0	71 9 11	2,80,000 6 0	28 4 9
	1896 13,50,740 0 0	77 3 1	1,89,900 12 0	16 8 8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894 11,56,941 0 0	39 12 3	2,10,138 1 0	10 13 8
	1895 12,75,289 0 0	39 4 5	2,30,740 1 0	7 8 9
	1896 14,08,277 0 0	45 6 10	1,54,091 7 0	7 6 2
Panjab	1894 6,75,389 0 0	59 15 1	1,11,375 8 0	4 11 2
	1895 6,92,772 0 0	60 11 7	1,50,556 11 0	12 13 1
	1896 8,16,755 0 0	68 14 0	1,77,280 10 0	13 12 3
Central Provinces	1894 2,67,387 0 0	51 5 8	73,005 10 0	10 11 9
	1895 3,11,035 0 0	62 13 4	10,475 11 0	15 15 9
	1896 3,13,016 0 0	55 13 11	1,17,160 6 0	9 6 3
Burma	1894 8,27,891 0 0	65 7 5	4,83,125 13 0	20 14 7
	1895 8,38,408 0 0	61 5 11	4,43,204 8 0	35 3 3
	1896 9,49,744 0 0	65 10 10	4,45,480 11 0	32 14 1
Assam	1894 1,06,819 0 0	71 10 5	31,021 1 0	30 12 11
	1895 1,01,037 0 0	70 6 2	14,541 14 0	23 6 9
	1896 84,725 0 0	55 3 11	30,569 13 0	30 0 5
Coorg	1894 10,935 0 0	86 9 11	8,289 8 0	19 14 11
	1895 10,653 0 0	86 13 10	9,631 8 0	65 10 7
	1896 9,185 0 0	90 14 2	9,562 15 0	78 8 6
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894 84,711 0 0	61 15 5	10,299 0 0	94 10 0
	1895 80,773 0 0	56 11 7	15,792 6 0	14 1 10
	1896 89,430 0 0	62 6 9	12,005 15 0	11 1 5
TOTAL	1894 56,16,756 0 0	58 11 9	16,70,557 2 0	9 0 2
	1895 57,37,114 0 0	57 2 2	14,16,565 4 0	17 9 9
	1896 62,45,874 0 0	60 8 6	13,42,653 0 0	14 1 9
				13 0 2

* Includes Rs. 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State and Rs. 45,562 the cost of under-trials in out-polic stations.
† " " 1,537
‡ " " 581 realised from Native States.

IA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896

6			7			PROVINCE
Net cost to Government (column 2, minus column 4)			Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, minus column 5)			
Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	
5,21,722	10	0	52	0	8	1894 } Madras
5,12,845	15	0	52	6	1	1895 }
4,30,242	13	0	44	14	1	1896 }
4,60,707	14	0	56	9	8	1894 } Bombay.
4,76,711	14	0	57	11	5	1895 }
4,48,866	12	0	58	14	8	1896 }
8,06,067	2	0	46	7	9	1894 } Bengal
9,82,966	10	0	58	1	3	1895 }
11,60,837	4	0	66	5	8	1896 }
*9,46,605	12	0	32	3	10	1894 } North Western Provinces and Oudh.
†10,35,548	15	0	31	14	3	1895 }
13,43,382	9	0	40	11	8	1896 }
5,30,993	8	0	47	2	0	1894 } Panjab
5,36,215	5	0	47	2	4	1895 }
6,89,477	6	0	58	2	3	1896 }
19,5,381	6	0	43	5	11	1894 } Central Provinces
2,64,559	5	0	53	7	1	1895 }
1,95,855	10	0	34	15	4	1896 }
3,44,765	3	0	27	4	2	1894 } Burma
3,89,203	8	0	28	7	10	1895 }
5,04,257	5	0	34	13	11	1896 }
71,897	15	0	48	3	8	1894 } Assam
56,495	2	0	40	5	9	1895 }
54,155	3	0	35	5	0	1896 }
2,645	8	0	20	15	4	1894 } Coorg
1,021	8	0	8	5	4	1895 }
- 377	15	0	- 3	11	10	1896 }
65,412	0	0	47	13	7	1894 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
64,980	10	0	45	10	2	1895 }
76,524	1	0	53	6	7	1896 }
39,46,198	14	0	41	1	11	1894 } TOTAL
43,20,548	12	0	43	0	5	1895 }
49,03,221	0	0	47	8	4	1896 }

No.

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS

1	2			3			4			5			6									
PROVINCE	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Daily average strength			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number sick									
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total							
Madras	1894	13,900	2,278	16,078	9,74	03	283	1	10,025	13	*9,935	7305	*10,211	6,112	180	6,292						
	1895	14,112	2,179	16,291	9,527	1	253	04	9,790	14	10,029	90	10,319	6,009	19	6,295						
	1896	13,833	2,107	15,940	9,333	59	253	9,506	59	9,836	267	10,103	5,423	102	5,525	236	47	7	50	214	03	
Bombay	1894	9,433	2,142	11,575	7,901	238	8,139	2	12,225	743	13,506	6,152	141	6,593	227	4	7	9	235	3		
	1895	9,137	2,144	11,581	8,128	253	8,381	1	13,120	5	13,600	7,828	182	4,010	211	4	6	1	250	5		
	1896	9,309	2,132	11,521	8,000	218	8,218	1	12,655	482	13,137	6,941	160	7,101	259	5	5	4	264	9		
Bengal	1894	19,104	1,101	20,205	16,580	53	450	24	17,130	77	22,818	1,072	23,890	20,061	402	21,463	72	75	10	1	743	8
	1895	19,428	1,100	20,528	16,516	82	408	29	19,925	11	27,515	916	23,491	20,708	196	21,104	70	52	13	81	716	33
	1896	19,920	1,077	20,997	17,030	34	464	65	17,495	02	23,607	1,119	24,726	19,526	310	20,136	66	53	13	75	678	98
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	30,113	2,152	32,265	6,850	98	1,086	26	27,947	24	32,113	1,417	33,500	23,385	910	24,295	1,160	25	49	76	1,009	01
	1895	30,450	2,094	32,544	31,286	23	1,351	60	31,657	89	37,205	1,809	39,097	28,103	1,270	29,103	1,002	49	50	09	1,020	55
	1896	30,095	1,927	32,022	31,602	37	1,300	65	32,983	02	37,981	2,002	39,983	28,414	1,175	29,589	1,007	1	81	73	1,083	81
Panjab	1894	13,559	822	14,411	10,895	271	11,267	1	14,054	443	14,054	10,101	709	19,510	4	9	15				444	
	1895	13,756	816	14,572	11,029	344	11,373	1	13,030	416	14,045	15,987	516	10,503	182	14				190		
	1896	13,756	816	14,572	11,543	315	11,958	1	14,007	385	14,992	14,317	354	11,771	359	7				366	1	
Central Provinces	1894	4,528	463	4,991	4,207	32	297	76	4,502	08	5,234	431	5,665	4,074	212	4,286	145	52	7	62	153	21
	1895	4,813	531	5,344	4,625	92	724	21	4,950	13	5,543	475	6,023	1,264	280	4,564	162	9	10	04	172	94
	1896	4,901	519	5,420	5,244	17	358	39	5,602	50	7,098	529	7,627	5,731	479	6,210	208	74	17	45	226	19
Burma	1894	13,647	387	14,034	12,538	109	12,647	1	14,922	169	15,091	10,985	99	11,075	534	4				538		
	1895	13,710	378	14,088	13,520	142	13,662	1	...	...	12,103	78	12,181	520	3	523						
	1896	13,849	386	14,235	14,311	150	14,461	1	16,805	176	16,981	10,906	73	10,979	505	3	508					
Assam	1894	1,946	192	2,138	1,445	05	45	78	1,490	83	2,308	150	2,458	2,020	84	2,104	79	69	3	94	81	53
	1895	1,946	192	2,138	1,398	22	37	23	1,135	45	2,098	130	2,218	1,801	46	1,847	80	42	2	41	82	83
	1896	1,918	185	2,103	1,490	4	43	15	1,533	55	2,267	154	2,421	1,695	35	1,730	77	24	92		78	16
Coorg	1894	136	20	156	114	42	5	42	119	84	136	8	144	69	1	69	2	86			2	86
	1895	136	20	156	112	21	4	45	116	66	155	6	161	68	1	69	1	26			1	86
	1896	136	20	156	91	58	4	36	95	94	109	6	115	98	2	100	2	9	05		2	95
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	1,345	113	1,458	1,319	2	47	93	1,367	13	1,603	65	1,668	1,758	56	1,814	65	29	2	24	67	53
	1895	1,345	113	1,458	1,375	34	48	6	1,423	94	1,692	68	1,760	1,191	58	1,249	31	4	1	6	33	
	1896	1,345	113	1,458	1,382	06	50	58	1,432	64	1,772	82	1,854	811	40	851	28	17	99		26	16
TOTAL	1894	107,641	9,700	117,341	91,913	53	2,934	49	94,848	02	116,179	4,849	121,028	94,918	2,783	97,701	3,614	82	111	95	3,726	77
	1895	109,139	9,567	118,706	97,518	84	3,205	48	100,725	32	106,051	4,704	110,755	98,262	3,023	101,285	4,176	99	148	93	4,325	92
	1896	109,145	9,282	118,427	100,048	51	3,267	81	103,296	32	126,737	5,232	131,969	94,164	2,840	97,004	3,946	15	137	85	4,684	9

* For central and district jails only.

† Excluding civil prisoners

‡ Inclusive of civil prisoners. This figure does not agree with that entered in column 2 (5) of table No. 8 as the latter excludes civil prisoners.

§ Exclusive of the statistics for magistrates lock ups

|| Excluding an average of 1, 1, 18, and 1 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively.

10.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896

7			8												Province	
Number of deaths in and out of hospital			Ratio per Mill of Average Strength													
			A			B			C			D				
			Of admission into hospital			Of daily average number sick			Of deaths from all causes except cholera			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital				
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
191	8	199	627 36	635 82	627 62	24 04	22 92	24 89	17 97	24 73	18 15	19 61	29 26	19 65	1894	
167	11	178	642 17	745 13	642 91	26 14	29 95	26 24	16 37	41 82	17 05	17 53	41 82	18 18	1895	
182	5	187	501 02	040 32	582 58	25 33	29 80	25 40	18 46	19 76	18 86	19 5	19 76	19 51	1896	
258	3	261	816 61	592 44	810 05	23 79	33 19	23 91	10 63	12 61	30 1	32 65	12 61	32 07	1894	
209	6	215	963 09	719 37	955 73	30 07	24 12	23 89	29 54	23 72	28 4	29 4	23 72	29 23	1895	
207	6	213	867 62	645 16	860 93	32 44	21 77	32 12	28 2	24 2	28 1	32 12	24 19	31 89	1896	
797	20	817	1,241 05	892 46	1,212 08	13 09	35 76	42 9	42 69	30 54	42 5	47 19	44 42	47 12	1894	
455	10	465	1,253 75	969 9	1,246 9	12 53	33 82	12 52	25 67	20 04	25 56	27 55	24 49	27 47	1895	
492	9	501	1,164 27	774 71	1,153 87	31 66	29 57	38 81	25 1	17 2	24 9	28 89	19 31	20 70	1896	
860	42	902	870 59	837 74	860 31	43 19	44 89	45 26	28 50	36 82	28 91	32 02	38 66	32 28	1894	
843	54	897	901 13	919 16	901 69	57 61	65 2	57 93	26 63	39 08	37 15	26 91	39 08	27 45	1895	
905	45	951	839 11	851 03	897 1	50 85	59 2	51 2	23 30	28 25	23 34	28 67	32 58	28 63	1896	
203	8	211	1,753 03	1,911 05	1,758 23	39 17	40 43	39 41	18 61	21 56	18 73	18 63	21 56	18 71	1894	
230	18	248	1,449 54	1,500	1,451 07	34 64	40 7	34 83	20 85	52 31	21 81	20 85	52 33	21 91	1895	
177	9	186	1,240 32	1,123 81	1,237 22	31 11	22 22	30 80	15 33	20 57	15 69	15 33	28 37	15 65	1896	
127	16	143	968 31	711 98	951 37	34 6	25 59	34 01	29 71	53 73	31 3	30 19	53 73	31 74	1894	
252	25	277	926 09	863 64	922	35 21	30 97	34 93	51 62	70 94	52 93	54 48	77 11	50 95	1895	
377	27	404	1,092 83	1,336 53	1,108 42	39 6	48 69	40 37	62 31	65 07	62 47	71 89	75 34	72 11	1896	
263	1	264	876 21	816 51	875 7	44 51	36 7	42 54	25 29	9 17	25 14	28 05	9 17	28 78	1894	
243	2	245	895 19	549 3	591 6	38 16	21 13	38 18	16 79	11 08	16 76	17 97	14 08	17 93	1895	
260	3	263	762 07	466 67	750 21	15 29	20	35 13	17 61	20 13	17 63	18 17	20	18 19	1896	
76	1	77	1,397 88	1,834 86	1,411 9	55 14	83 89	56 3	52 59	21 84	51 65	52 59	21 84	51 65	1894	
84	1	85	1,268 07	1,235 56	1,286 7	57 52	64 73	57 70	58 65	26 96	57 82	60 08	26 86	59 21	1895	
76	2	78	1,137 28	811 12	1,128 1	51 32	21 31	50 97	.	.	.	50 99	49 30	50 66	1896	
7	..	7	603 04	.	575 77	25	.	23 87	61 18	.	58 41	61 18	.	58 41	1894	
5	..	5	606 01	224 72	591 46	16 58	.	15 94	41 56	.	42 86	44 86	.	42 86	1895	
2	..	2	1,070 1	458 71	1,042 31	11 67	11 47	30 75	21 81	.	20 85	21 81	.	20 85	1896	
38	1	39	1,332 63	1,168 37	1,326 97	49 49	46 73	49 4	28 81	20 86	28 51	28 81	20 86	28 53	1894	
32	2	34	865 97	1,195 42	877 14	22 83	32 92	23 18	23 26	41 15	23 88	23 26	41 15	23 26	1895	
36	..	36	586 8	790 83	594 01	18 21	19 57	18 26	27 62	.	26 3	26 04	.	25 13	1896	
2,920	100	3,020	1,032 69	948 38	1,030 08	39 33	38 15	39 29	29 07	31 69	29 15	31 77	34 08	31 84	1894	
2,550	139	2,679	1,207 61	942 78	1,005 56	42 83	46 45	42 95	25 23	39 3	25 67	26 15	40 23	26 59	1895	
2,765	106	2,871	941 37	869 08	939 08	39 44	42 18	39 54	..	.	.	27 64	32 44	27 79	1896
TOTAL.																

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED

1			2	3	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT					
PROVINCE			Number discharged during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail	A	B	C	D	Total	
					Up to 1 lb	From 1 to 5 lbs	From 5 to 10 lbs	Over 10 lbs		
Madras	...	{	1894	15,595 [*]	2,537	1,163	4,160	2,828	1,554	9,705
			1895	15,094 ^(a)	2,905	1,136	3,866	2,516	1,302	8,820
			1896	14,218	2,587	1,034	3,520	2,072	1,060	7,686
Bombay	..	{	1894	15,210	2,601	1,429	4,104	1,815	729	8,127
			1895	14,326	2,434	1,455	3,710	1,738	724	7,627
			1896	14,730	2,355	1,640	3,804	1,713	799	7,955
Bengal	.	{	1894	42,713	11,060	5,537	10,157	5,094	2,518	23,366
			1895	37,989	10,423	5,351	9,128	4,501	2,165	21,205
			1896	38,692	9,436	5,550	9,952	4,957	2,281	22,740
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	.	{	1894	49,545	9,510 ^(d)	7,703	12,374	6,030	2,591	28,658
			1895	59,243	10,578	11,153	14,079	7,459	3,619	35,510
			1896	58,712	10,507	7,844	15,799	8,587	4,853	37,683
Punjab	.	{	1894	19,770	5,872	2,591	4,425	1,919	997	9,932
			1895	20,780	6,307	2,852	4,902	1,901	783	10,441
			1896	21,233 ^(a)	6,039	3,142	5,274	2,177	958	11,581
Central Provinces	..	{	1894	9,136 ^(a)	820	524	2,027	1,356	849	4,756
			1895	10,503 ^(f)	530	719	2,734	1,597	960	6,010
			1896	11,838 ^(b)	864	870	2,516	1,743	1,266	6,395
Burma	..	{	1894	20,707 ^(c)	3,459	2,382	4,078	2,146	1,233	9,839
			1895	21,611 ^(g)	3,150	2,798	4,461	2,437	1,367	11,063
			1896	23,135	3,379	2,857	4,840	2,480	1,541	11,718
Assam	.	{	1894	3,213	1,235	560	426	113	27	1,126
			1895	2,949	987	405	533	129	60	1,127
			1896	2,811	755	479	611	165	75	1,330
Coorg	.	{	1894	211	20	12	73	28	26	139
			1895	200	6	24	75	29	25	153
			1896	159 ^(c)	7	18	46	30	5	99
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	.	{	1894	2,357 ^(c)	275	226	648	439	223	1,536
			1895	2,559 ^(h)	352	284	785	416	230	1,717
			1896	2,716	351	291	850	452	221	1,814
TOTAL	.	{	1894	178,457	37,589	22,127	42,432	21,818	10,747	97,124
			1895	185,254	37,672	26,177	44,273	22,788	11,435	104,673
			1896	188,244	36,280	23,725	47,212	24,376	13,089	108,402

* Includes 1 convict released on medical grounds who was too ill to be weighed at the time.

† Includes 3,023 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.

‡ Includes 3,158 under-trials released by court and who were not weighed.

§ Includes 31 prisoners who died and 1 executed and who were not weighed.

(a) Includes 2,690 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.

(b) Includes 2,087 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.

(c) Includes 41 under-trials who were not weighed.

(d) Includes 637 prisoners who were not weighed for want of a machine.

(e) Includes 3 prisoners who were not weighed owing to illness on release or to release while out on the Prisoners Testimony Act.

(f) Includes 3,849 under trials released by courts and who were not weighed.

(g) Includes 37,20 under trials released by courts and who were not weighed.

(h) Includes 31 prisoners who died and were not weighed and also 3 who were not weighed, no reason being given.

II.

of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896

5					PROVINCE
NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT					
A	B	C	D	Total	
Up to 1 lb	From 1 to 5 lbs	From 5 to 10 lbs	Over 10 lbs		
749	1,887	561	156	3,353	1894 } Madras
727	1,836	601	204	3,368	1895 }
712	2,161	819	250	3,942	1896 }
942	2,260	805	275	4,282	1894 } Bombay
1,004	2,194	743	324	4,265	1895 }
1,222	1,958	811	428	4,419	1896 }
2,919	3,689	1,333	406	8,347	1894 } Bengal
2,288	2,812	998	263	6,361	1895 }
2,375	2,915	990	236	6,516	1896 }
3,602	5,117	1,843	815	11,377	1894 } North Western Provinces and Oudh.
4,501	5,041	1,856	757	12,155	1895 }
4,054	4,634	1,831	603	11,122	1896 }
1,221	1,886	632	227	3,966	1894 } Panjab
1,232	1,892	665	243	4,032	1895 }
1,169	1,703	561	180	3,613	1896 }
234	393	168	66	861	1894 } Central Provinces
240	477	163	60	940	1895 }
172	337	162	59	730	1896 }
1,257	1,965	872	328	4,422	1894 } Burma
1,466	1,805	671	298	4,240	1895 }
1,191	2,011	768	348	4,318	1896 }
406	318	92	36	852	1894 } Assam.
282	412	109	32	835	1895 }
283	336	77	30	726	1896 }
10	22	9	11	52	1894 } Coorg.
11	21	6	3	41	1895 }
12	19	15	7	53	1896 }
129	258	78	40	505	1894 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
136	221	82	20	459	1895 }
149	245	88	34	516	1896 }
11,469	17,795	6,393	2,360	38,017	1894 } TOTAL.
11,887	16,711	5,894	2,204	36,696	1895 }
11,339	16,319	6,122	2,175	35,955	1896 }

No.

WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the FAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1		2	3												4											
PROVINCE		Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM												MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR											
			SENTENCED TO												SENTENCED TO											
			One year exactly	Not exceeding two years	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years	Not exceeding five years	Not exceeding six years	Not exceeding seven years	Not exceeding eight years	Not exceeding nine years	Not exceeding ten years	Exceeding ten years	One year exactly	Not exceeding two years	Not exceeding three years	Not exceeding four years	Not exceeding five years	Not exceeding six years	Not exceeding seven years	Not exceeding eight years	Not exceeding nine years	Not exceeding ten years	Exceeding ten years		
Madras	1894	28	615	637	184	82	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	27	55	155	160	267	296	344	422	145	505	781		
	1895	7	539	609	204	123	124	10	47	6		11	8	28	71	91	156	228	152	369	182		468	764		
	1896	32	458	585	153	138	164	30	64	10	5	17	10	29	59	104	140	225	264	351	351	416	592	604		
Bombay	1894	20	535	640	236	73	86	20	33		2	13	13	37	103	149	188	238	287	327		426	605	1,268		
	1895	13	628	755	213	84	104	18	53	3	2	10	14	37	104	135	181	219	312	365	370	277	677	603		
	1896	10	467	645	187	92	118	27	71	8	1	10	14	61	83	127	220	223	275	430	307	197	365	650		
Bengal	1894	8	2,058	1,562	380	160	191	47	81	12		28	10	46	168	157	187	268	322	386	292		505	792		
	1895	19	2,388	1,700	421	164	152	34	73	9	1	16	13	51	101	189	206	335	305	377	312	230	437	848		
	1896	12	2,426	1,620	442	202	217	42	96	13	1	21	10	50	100	278	212	279	293	382	370	227	523	972		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	...	3,204	3,204	660	334	267	108	168	17	5	40	24	51	113	155	200	310	281	318	336	342	396	942		
	1895		3,666	3,477	569	316	329	92	144	38	3	20	23	50	128	164	223	262	293	398	172	352	416	1,580		
	1896	1	4,378	4,206	725	299	311	68	206	43	3	57	20	53	129	175	257	287	287	199	393	259	593	909		
Panjab	1894		1,564	1,512	437	189	137	54	113	14	9	8	6	44	112	179	256	289	304	415	410	370	554	477		
	1895	2	1,405	1,376	338	199	90	38	115	10	9	14	4	57	112	159	199	307	293	466	426	375	511	505		
	1896		1,462	1,211	345	191	115	28	109	10	9	33	3	51	137	188	205	290	307	436	410	447	682	277		
Central Provinces	1894	2	415	425	100	56	58	17	23	3	1	5	6	50	97	174	198	265	261	347	296	225	412	804		
	1895	4	403	398	89	67	59	14	23	3	1	4	3	48	86	187	420	299	266	362	213	205	441	288		
	1896	6	413	442	114	61	42	21	81	5	1	6	5	57	95	148	194	263	390	413	258	157	490	642		
Burma	1894	5	7	1,426	342	188	178	46	365	32	8	51	37	6	119	165	299	304	363	405	423	443	795	731		
	1895	12	1,107	1,573	319	287	161	19	296	33	9	129	23	45	182	234	444	316	376	688	527	427	670	1,019		
	1896	11	1,372	1,926	313	199	174	40	310	34	8	247	26	80	148	240	276	413	351	681	535	567	691	1,611		
Assam	1894	..	165	99	26	4	11	5	8	1		2	1	42	193	156	183	304	242	412	260	...	339	446		
	1895		162	132	27	13	9	1	4	4	...	1		34	85	120	170	181	160	285	804		365			
	1896	..	138	151	27	9	7	1	5	1		3	1	39	92	127	177	146	117	280	81		391	385		
Coorg	1894	..	1	5	3	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	74	121	..	244	307		..	..	..	..
	1895	..	9	8	9	2	..	..	..	4		..	..	39	70	123	174	..	..		414	..	..	..
	1896	1	2	9	4	5		3	1		...	..	..	39	74	115	174		273	295	...			
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	1894	...	163	151	54	11	20	12	5	1	1	2	5	28	103	164	150	269	269	373	255	218	500	590		
	1895	3	157	125	38	14	15	1	26	2	2		6	55	79	131	160	254	187	315	431	313	...	531		
	1896	4	201	171	35	23	20	7	11	2	1	1	1	47	100	186	158	238	235	362	363	276	484	305		
TOTAL	1894	63	8,727	9,661	2,422	1,097	1,068	335	838	86	28	175	113	51	193	179	299	310	363	415	423	443	795	1,268		
	1895	60	10,464	10,153	2,227	1,269	1,043	227	781	112	27	205	94	57	182	234	444	335	376	688	527	427	677	1,586		
	1896	77	13,317	10,966	2,345	1,219	1,168	267	954	126	29	395	90	80	148	278	276	413	390	681	535	567	691	1,611		

12.

FAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896

5											6			7			PROVINCE	
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3											Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year			Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3				
SENTENCED TO																		
One year exactly	Not exceeding two years	Not exceeding three years	Not exceeding four years	Not exceeding five years	Not exceeding six years	Not exceeding seven years	Not exceeding eight years	Not exceeding nine years	Not exceeding ten years	Exceeding ten years								
13	28	62	96	147	156	205	224	144	293	428	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P		
21	34	62	98	136	139	230	219		264	454	15	3	3	0	7	3	1894	} Madras
20	35	63	90	249	142	223	277	301	375	443	15	11	3	0	8	8	1895	
											19	15	9	0	13	2	1896	
21	41	76	107	159	165	212		308	295	555	12	0	0	4	5	0	1894	} Bombay
23	47	82	109	154	158	249	266	270	304	457	24	14	0	5	13	0	1895	
26	42	73	114	167	177	232	187	197	259	402	36	11	0	10	5	0	1896	
25	53	82	115	170	179	238	163	.	309	467							1894	} Bengal
27	51	85	114	163	179	248	201	230	261	381							1895	
27	53	88	129	177	189	256	286	227	408	605							1896	
26	53	81	115	148	163	198	240	192	291	362	3	6	0	0	13	9	1894	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh
27	50	86	122	148	165	211	189	237	272	490	1	0	0	0	12	5	1895	
27	50	82	118	161	177	231	222	240	342	455	..						1896	
16	41	80	123	163	174	221	250	251	343	307	18	12	0	1	12	0	1894	} Panjab
25	47	75	115	148	171	258	250	267	378	375	26	10	0	1	14	0	1895	
25	48	79	111	159	167	240	221	289	392	241	13	8	0	2	5	0	1896	
25	45	79	108	157	160	232	229	225	304	630	20	0	0	2	8	1	1894	} Central Provinces.
24	44	84	128	148	154	247	201	205	286	253	23	0	0	0	4	0	1895	
26	46	72	114	143	196	252	204	157	306	367	23	8	0	0	6	9	1896	
4	58	86	133	165	226	187	176	159	350	390				.			1894	} Burma.
15	51	61	130	165	153	185	246	163	286	428	..						1895	
24	52	82	113	161	185	189	219	355	211	489							1896	
22	46	74	157	176	192	279	260	..	304	446				..			1894	} Assam
24	47	78	114	130	160	181	226	.	365	.	.						1895	
24	43	95	132	130	117	217	81		288	385	.						1896	
19	64	100	.	244	307	..		.			3	2	9	0	14	5	1894	} Coorg.
31	57	110	172	.	.	.	400				3	11	6	0	11	9	1895	
37	52	109	145	.	252	.	295	..	.	.	1	15	3	0	6	1	1896
10	41	91	115	174	162	233	255	218	367	526			1894	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts
20	43	70	112	138	187	232	330	311		349	.			...			1895
24	46	77	109	167	176	254	319	276	484	305							1896	
18	47	82	119	170	188	223	225	214	318	457	20	0	0	1	12	9	1894	} TOTAL
24	47	81	121	133	147	204	253	168	242	319	26	10	0	1	10	8	1895	
26	47	82	117	168	178	233	231	255	329	410	36	11	0	2	13	0	1896	

No. 13.

WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1892 to 1896

PROVINCE	Year	Total number of male prisoners during the year	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules	Total number of cases of corporal punishment	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners	Proportion per cent of corporal punishments to total jail punishments	PROVINCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1892	57,804	4,733	60	1	1.27	Madras.
	1893	55,275	4,678	88	16	12.98	
	1894	52,971	11,116	115	22	10.3	
	1895	49,160	11,009	150	31	14.87	
	1896	47,124	11,761	152	32	18.63	
Bombay	1892	25,347	4,296	101	4	2.35	Bombay
	1893	25,754	*4,359	123	48	2.82	
	1894	24,587	11,242	136	55	10.95	
	1895	24,823	11,619	184	71	11.37	
	1896	24,777	11,444	139	56	19.63	
Bengal	1892	73,992	34,190	335	45	.98	Bengal
	1893	72,738	44,150	326	45	7.86	
	1894	73,225	13,124	277	38	18.87	
	1895	67,550	12,367	185	*27	17.82	
	1896	70,752	13,192	223	31	16.99	
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1892	70,189	9,370	502	72	5.36	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1893	71,201	12,131	440	*62	120.65	
	1894	73,505	11,412	397	54	128.12	
	1895	84,802	11,383	307	36	122.20	
	1896	85,848	11,826	329	*38	118.02	
Panjab	1892	38,671	*24,281	357	*92	1.47	Panjab.
	1893	38,843	*28,812	328	*84	1.14	
	1894	35,592	11,182	200	56	119.92	
	1895	37,379	11,765	148	*4	18.39	
	1896	38,280	14,558	193	5	14.23	
Central Provinces	1892	11,411	5,028	175	1.53	3.48	Central Provinces.
	1893	10,425	4,430	129	1.24	130.00	
	1894	11,194	538	127	1.13	123.61	
	1895	12,491	4,694	144	1.15	120.75	
	1896	14,291	4,707	173	1.21	124.47	
Burma	1892	29,013	26,933	431	1.49	1.6	Burma.
	1893	28,356	12,288	342	1.21	114.95	
	1894	31,443	13,271	286	*91	18.74	
	1895	33,816	13,742	314	*93	18.39	
	1896	36,139	12,969	362	1	112.19	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

† Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline (column 7 of table No. 7, page 17).

‡ Proportion per cent of corporal punishments to total major punishments

No 13—continued

WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1892 to 1896—contd

PROVINCE	Year	Total number of male prisoners during the year	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules	Total number of cases of corporal punishment	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners	Proportion per cent of corporal punishments to total jail punishments	PROVINCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam .	1892	6,048	1,339	91	1.5	6.8	Assam
	1893	6,442	1,187	98	1.52	152.41	
	1894	6,475	1,234	132	2.04	156.41	
	1895	6,155	1,164	110	1.79	167.07	
	1896	6,177	1,212	131	2.12	161.76	
Coorg .	1892	330	30*				Coorg
	1893	266	†9	6	2.26	166.67	
	1894	370	†13	7	1.89	153.85	
	1895	336	†14	13	3.87	192.86	
	1896	274	†23	16	5.84	169.56	
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	1892	3,066	675	30	.98	4.44	Hyderabad Districts. Assigned
	1893	3,345	†206	12	.36	15.83	
	1894	3,431	†150	19	.55	112.67	
	1895	3,693	168	25	.68	114.88	
	1896	3,960	†137	35	.88	125.55	
TOTAL	1892	315,871	110,875	2,082	.66	1.88	TOTAL
	1893	312,645	†12,580	1,892	.61	115.04	
	1894	312,793	†12,282	1,696	.54	113.81	
	1895	320,205	†12,925	1,580	.49	112.22	
	1896	327,622	†16,829	1,753	.53	110.42	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings"

† Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline (column 7 of table No. 7, page 17)

‡ Proportion per cent of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

P

Extract from the Report on the Administration of Jails in Bengal during the year 1896

CHAPTER VIII—VITAL STATISTICS

91 The central and district jails of the province are capable of accommodating 17,865 convicts, 1,107 under-trial prisoners, and 347 civil prisoners. The capacity of the following jails has been raised in consequence of construction of new convict barracks

Bhagalpur		Jessore		Hazaribagh.
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The accommodation for male and female prisoners on the 31st December 1896 was exclusive of hospitals, temporary sheds, observation cells, and wards and workshops used during the day

Male convicts	.	..	...	..	17,079
Female „	.	..	.	..	786
Male under-trial	...	.	.	...	1,099
Female „	.	.	.	..	8
Male civil	.	.	...	..	344
Female „	.	.	.	..	3

The daily average strength of the jail population for the year was 15,553 convicts, of whom 15,157 were males and 396 females, 932 under-trial prisoners, of whom 893 were males and 39 females, and 58 civil prisoners. The number of male convict prisoners in jails on the 31st December 1896 was 16,434. Of these, 1,367 were in hospital and not in the ordinary wards. The number of female convict prisoners on the above date was 427. On the 31st December 1895 the number of male convicts in jails was 14,946, of whom 1,234 were in hospital and not in the ordinary wards. The number of female convict prisoners on that date was 344. After deducting from the daily average number of convicts the daily average number of sick prisoners given in column 7, Statement XIV, for whom separate accommodation exists in hospitals, which are excluded from the figures given in column 3, it is found that the daily average number of prisoners has exceeded the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation in the following jails—Bankura 472, Baraset 1117, Rampur Boalia 3983, Barisal 2634, Buxai 1210, Ranchi 2089, Purulia 321. In order to prevent overcrowding of sleeping wards, the excess prisoners in these jails slept in worksheds, temporary sheds, or verandahs, especially prepared for them. In cases of under-trial prisoners received into jail over and above the sanctioned capacity, the procedure reported in 1895 was adopted. The capacity of under-trial wards was exceeded in the following jails:—Burdwan 043, Hooghly 162, Alipore 1077, Khulna 155, Pabna 292, Dacca 074, Mymensingh 413, Faridpur 542, Barisal 2532, Comilla 077, Gaya 1752, Arrah 438, Chapra 2297, Motihari 2560; and Chaibassa 911.

92 This subject was fully dealt with in last year's report. The storage of grain in bulk has enabled Superintendents to lay in a store of wholesome grain of better quality than formerly used, and if a sufficient store is laid in, there is no occasion for the issue of any but old and well-matured rice. The ill effects of eating new rice or rice from paddy which has been newly boiled and husked are well known. Many Superintendents and Medical Officers have paid great attention to the subject of the cooking of food, which, if ill done, has the worst effect on the health of the prisoners. The new ranges now being introduced cook food in a superior way and with much more certain results. Badly cooked or husked *dál* is recognized as one of the commonest causes of bowel-complaint. It is a belief of the natives of this country that *dál* cannot be properly cooked in hard water containing lime. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Whitwell, who has given the subject much attention, has pointed out the advantages of using previously boiled water for cooking *dál*, the boiling having the effect of precipitating some of the lime and of rendering the water much more soft and suitable for cooking. Surgeon-Captain Buchanan has remarked that the hardness can be removed by the use of *khar* or crude carbonate of soda (1 oz to every 100 prisoners), which is obtainable in every bazar, and renders the water soft and usable. Some jails experience a difficulty

in obtaining good cooks among the prisoners. The highest caste prisoners are selected for the purpose, but it is remarked that Brahmins seldom cook food in their own households. The difficulty is to be met by training sufficient long-term high caste prisoners. The cooking and supply of invalid food to sick prisoners at sufficiently short intervals is a difficult matter to arrange in small jails, and requires constant attention. Miniature ranges with suitable cooking vessels are now supplied for hospital kitchens from the Alipore Jail.

The diet scales of the Jail Code allow of great variety of food, and the value or variety in improving weight and condition has been noticed by several medical officers. Variety is especially necessary during the unhealthy months of the year. During the year some experiments were made in the variation of diet by curries of different *dals* and vegetables. These were tried in the central jails of the Province. Reports have now been received, which show that the curries form a palatable variety, which is most appreciated by weakly prisoners of feeble appetite and digestion, such as are found in the special, infirm, and losing-weight gangs. The supply of pure milk from jail dairies to old and weakly prisoners is of great benefit to their health.

The dieting of weakly prisoners is dealt with in the reports of medical officers, which show that better, more digestible, and more expensive food is given to the convalescent, the weakly, the old and infirm, to those losing weight or suffering from anæmia or malnutrition. By the careful separation of those prisoners with whom the ordinary jail diet does not agree, or who from causes of ill-health require special food, the Medical Officer is able to check the tendency to disease at the incipient stage, and to supply the special food requisite for return to health. All those who are likely to swell the sick or death lists are thus constantly kept under the eye of the Medical Officer. A striking example of what results can be effected in this way is shown at the Hazaribagh Central Jail—the infirmary jail of the Province. Out of the 1,000 prisoners confined in Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott's jail, at least 500 are malaria stricken or enfeebled men, who have been sent there for the benefit of their health. The jail therefore contains an unusual number of weakly or old prisoners who require better and special diet, yet so well have the prisoners been selected, the dietary arrangements systematized, and health improved, that the weakly-prisoner gangs contained in January only 213 prisoners, or 19 per cent of the total population, many of whom are fed on the diet of the ordinary prisoner as ordered in the Jail Code for Bihari and Bengali prisoners. The death-rate is not above the average death-rate of the Province, and the cost of dieting and hospital charges combined, notwithstanding that the cost of food-grains in this district was almost the highest in the province, and owing to increased population large purchases had to be made at an unfavourable time, is below that of many jails more favourably situated. These prisoners are arranged in gangs from those newly left hospital receiving better and more expensive food, especially milk food, down to the gang of prisoners who receive the same food as the ordinary prisoner, but are constantly under the eye of the Medical Officer and subordinates. In this gang, too, are found prisoners with disabling physical infirmities, paralysis, etc., who cannot work, but do not require expensive diet; also persons of weak intellect, who are not fit for the discipline of the labour gangs. The idiosyncrasy of the Medical Officer will determine to what extent prisoners are allowed the special concessions of the weakly-prisoner gang, in which, as I have remarked in a previous year, the position of the prisoner is one of great comfort and ease, and in which he is an additional expense to the State. The Hazaribagh Jail may be quoted as an example of a jail containing an unusual proportion of invalids, where the wants of weakly prisoners are fully supplied and the death-rate reduced to an extraordinarily low figure, while, owing to careful selection, the number of prisoners expensively fed is few. At the Burdwan Jail the health and condition of the prisoners formerly very inferior is now good, and has been much improved by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg, who has taken much care of individual prisoners. He has kept one-third to quarter of the whole of the prisoners in the jail in the weakly-prisoner gang, and has fed them on better and more expensive food, which has improved their health and condition, and greatly increased the hospital charges.

93 The most valuable vegetables grown in jail gardens are English, country
 Vegetables of Otaheite potatoes, onions and English vegetables,
 cabbages, etc., but in place of these it is too much
 the habit to grow *sags*, goulds and other worthless green stuff, which have no
 nutritive or antiscorbutic properties. Of the peculiar properties possessed by
 potatoes in removing the condition of the gums and teeth and the tendency to
 anæmia œdema sometimes attributed to a scorbutic origin, Surgeon-Major
 R. Davis of the Rangoon Jail has written a pamphlet during the year which
 supports the opinions previously expressed by jail medical officers in this
 Province. No mention, however, is made of onions or of that excellent antiscor-
 butic combination--potatoes and onions, which has been found so useful in
 Bengal. The China cabbage (*brassica Chinensis*) possesses many good qualities,
 making it suitable for cultivation in jail gardens. It can be grown at all
 seasons of the year, especially during the hot weather and rains, when native
 vegetables only of the most worthless description are ordinarily procurable.
 Good vegetables at any time, but especially at these seasons, have a marked
 effect in improving the health of the prisoners, and I have therefore circulated
 instructions as to the best methods of cultivation at different seasons of the
 year. In flavour it is not unlike sea kale and is succulent, easily digested, and
 grows to good size under favourable conditions, and though not equal as a
 food to good English cabbage, it is certainly superior to ordinary native
 vegetables. At the Alipore and Bhagalpur Central Jails it has been largely
 grown, and seed is now available at Alipore.

94. The principal works in progress during the year for the improvement
 of water-supply were--at Buxar, where Rs 12,500
 Water were allotted, Hazaribagh Rs 5,000, Alipore
 Rs 2,281, Bhagalpur Rs 2,150, Comilla Rs. 1,907, and Gaya Rs. 600. In
 addition to these works, the sum of Rs 14,486 was expended in Pasteur-
 Chamberland filter installations in the jails at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipore,
 Jalpaiguri, Bogia, Dinajpur, and Rangpur. The arrangements for the intro-
 duction of Ganges water by pump and pipe into the Monghyr Jail were com-
 pleted on the 16th May. The Buxar scheme includes the raising of water from
 the main stream of the Ganges by a powerful pump travelling on rails to meet
 the varying height of the water level, introduction to settling and disinfection
 tanks by pipe, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipe to hydrants.
 The work is well advanced, and a sum will be allotted this year for its
 completion. At Hazaribagh a sufficient and pure supply has always been a
 difficulty in dry years, a deep well is now being blasted through rock.
 The other proposed arrangements are similar to those at Buxar. The
 boiler is being fixed and several large tanks for settlement, disinfection
 and cooling are in progress. A sum sufficient to complete the work will be
 allotted during the present financial year. At Alipore a tank has been built
 capable of holding a reserve supply in case of accident to the municipal main,
 and the pipe supply system has been added to, pipes are now being introduced
 into the upper storied wards. At Bhagalpur the pipe system has been extended
 and improved. The water-works for the introduction of Ganges water were
 originally constructed by the Bhagalpur Jail for its own use. The extension
 of the pipe system to the town of Bhagalpur has not been beneficial to the
 purity of the water, and proposals have been made by this Department for its
 improvement. Allotments for the above works have been made from the grant for
 major works, and amount to Rs. 39,284. A number of improvements have been
 effected by allotments from other grants, the most important of which are the
 extension of the pipe supply system of the Rampur Boalia Jail by 4,800 feet,
 the river having changed its course and receded to the far side of a large
 sand-bank. At Bankura a large and deep well is being blasted through rock.
 These are all works of permanent utility and intended to give a constant and
 abundant supply of pure water.

The installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters at Motihari was completed
 in September, and has worked without a hitch. Briefly, the arrangements are
 two wells side by side, from one of which the water is raised and the other is a
 dry well to contain the suction and force-pump. The second well is necessary

to prevent contamination of the water by the prisoners working the pump, or from its oiling, examination and mending. To obtain pressure the water is pumped up to tanks on the top of the double-storied ward about 43 feet above ground level. From these tanks it descends in pipes to a filter of two cylinders, each containing over 100 candles and capable of filtering about 2,000 gallons in the 24 hours. The filtered water is collected in storage-tanks and distributed by pipe to the different yards, cook-shed, hospital, cells and warder's quarters. At Dumka Jail—

The Pasteur-Chamberland filter was completed and has been working since April last. An additional tank with necessary pumps to raise boiled water to a high level before filtration was completed on the 5th November, and the old filter was replaced by two improved ones at the same time.

The sum of Rs 10,000 has been reserved from the allotment for major works for the further supply of Pasteur-Chamberland filters to the jails of this province during the present year. The arrangements for the supply of pure water include settlement, disinfection by permanganate of potassium, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipes, and are being gradually completed as funds are available, but every jail has, in boiling, at least one means of effective sterilization. In the case of jails supplied with Pasteur-Chamberland filter, arrangements for boiling are also made, so that in case of breakdown of the filtering arrangements the water can be sterilized by boiling. Those Medical Officers who mention the subject report favourably on the use of permanganate of potassium as suggested by Circular orders in 1895. The disinfection of water reservoirs to prevent infectious disease has since been directed by rule. The chemical and bacteriological examination of water were continued, and the thanks of the Department are due to Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, Chemical Examiner to Government, for the many examinations and reports made by him, and to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham and Dr. W. J. Simpson, Health Officer of Calcutta, for their bacteriological examinations of jail water for pathological bacteria. The simple test described in last year's report for counting the microbes in water has been in use during the year, and is of value in estimating the efficiency of the arrangements for water sterilization. Phenyle added to the bathing water has been found useful in preventing prisoners drinking this water. Lime has been used for the same purpose and in tanks.

95. There is little to add to the remarks in previous reports. An extra blanket was issued in some jails other than those in Bihar and Chota Nagpur during a burst of cold weather. At Buxara cotton sheet was given to each prisoner to wear at night during the hot weather and rains, when a blanket could not be borne and chills were caught from lying without covering. The Medical Officer remarks that it resulted in a reduction of admissions into hospital from fever and pneumonia. Further experiments will be made. The permission to take one blanket out of the wards to be worn during the chill of the early morning and evening parades is much appreciated and has saved many chills. Difficulty has always been felt in providing any clothing to replace that wetted by sudden showers, etc. I therefore reproduce the remarks of the Superintendent, Hazaribagh Jail, who appears to have overcome the difficulty—

clothing
An attempt was made in 1895 to supply a complete change of cotton clothing, but it proved impracticable, as it caused a great loss of time in taking this into store in the evening and re-issuing in the next morning. Giving it to be kept entirely with the prisoners also led to an excessive amount of offences with regard to clothing. The most satisfactory way was found to be to give the prisoner a pair of extra partly worn *janghrias* and to make him wrap up the remainder of his clothing in one of his blankets and to work in *janghrias* and protected by the blanket *kurtah*. By this means he invariably had dry clothing to put on to sleep in.

Speaking of clothing and bedding, the Superintendent of the Rangpur Jail remarks—

Of this as of food the prisoner has more than enough. With an extra blanket-coat and *janghrias* and blanket he never need be cold. To the convalescent and special gang even another blanket is allowed.

96 In accordance with the desire expressed in paragraph 2 of Government of India letter No. $\frac{4 \text{ July}}{219}$, dated the 27th June 1895, the following table has been compiled from figures furnished by Medical Officers of the seven central jails other than the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The average weight for the seven jails in relation to height differs from the table prepared by Surgeon-Captain Buchanan—

Height	Scale of weight prepared by Dr. Buchanan of Bhagalpur Central Jail	Alipore	Presidency	Buxar	Midnapore	Rampur Boahla	Dacca	Hazratnagar	Total average for seven jails	Average	Total number of prisoners weighed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ft In	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		lbs	
5 0	98	100 5	101 2	103	101 2	100	95 5	97 3	701 7	100 2	155
5 1	100	104 7	106 0	105	103 5	102	101 6	101 0	710 8	101 8	624
5 2	103	106 5	109 4	108	105 2	104	103 9	104 3	741 7	105 9	1,102
5 3	106	111 1	113 5	111	110	107	105 8	107 6	766 3	107 1	1,263
5 4	108	112 8	116 1	113	112 2	111	108 7	111 2	785 0	112 1	1,353
5 5	112	116 2	119 5	116	113 5	114	111 4	113 0	803 6	114 8	1,106
5 6	115	120 9	120 2	119	118	116	115 5	117 8	829 1	115 4	833
5 7	118	122 4	127 4	124	121 5	120	117 5	119 8	855 6	121 8	521
5 8	122	126 7	129 9	126	126	121	125 5	125 0	877 1	125 3	265
5 9	128	131 8	134 4	129	128	129	128 9	126 2	897 5	125 1	166
5 10	132	130	130 2	130	130	133	109	129 3	891 5	127 3	53
5 11 and over	134 to 138	125	160 5	131 to 141			118 5				28

97. The sanitary improvements noticed in previous years have been continued, and are only limited by exhaustion of funds. The number of wards constructed in accordance with modern ideas on sanitary requirements has been increased. Cubicles have been placed in some of them, verandahs are being added. Segregation of new-comers is being more generally done, but is impossible in many jails with the present full population owing to want of room and separate enclosures. The Medical Officer of the Bhagalpur Central Jail remarks—

On 12 different occasions infectious diseases attempted to gain admittance into this jail during the year, but failed owing to our strict system of examining at once all newly admitted prisoners, of quarantining for 7 to 12 days all newly admitted prisoners, and to our practice of isolating all infected cases for a period longer than the known period of personal infection in each disease.

The ventilation of wards has been increased, as at Bhagalpur, by ridge ventilation. At the Presidency Jail improvements are being carried out to the ventilation of the main building and hospital at a cost of Rs 10,762. At Puri the ventilation of one of the main sleeping wards has been much improved. At Rangpur the lowering of the outer wall and the extension of the inner area by throwing back portion of the outer wall were in progress during the year. At Bankura unnecessary high walls were lowered to allow of better pervasion of air. At Comilla the jail enclosure wall is being thrown back to give more air and room. The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent, Bhagalpur Central Jail, show briefly what sanitary improvements are being carried out there.

Ridge ventilation to roof of No. 14 sleeping ward has been a very great improvement, and sanction has been given for carrying out ridge ventilation on several other sleeping wards and workshops. Six-inch water-pipes have been laid down by jail labour from the main outside the walls to the central tower. A locked wire-gauze milk house has been built near the dispensary for keeping milk and *dahi*, so that the milk, etc., may be entirely under the control of the medical subordinate.

The object of these milk houses, which are being introduced at many jails, is to provide a cool, airy place, removed from the contaminations of living rooms, cow-houses, etc., and of flies, where the milk and milk food shall be in view of the responsible officers of the jail and under the control of the Civil Hospital Assistant, who will account for its collection, condition, and distribution. It is intended that speculation and mismanagement of the milk from jail dairies shall be stopped.

The 25 male cells and 4 female cells have had their high surrounding walls lowered, thus materially improving the ventilation of the cells. A new Alipore pattern cooking range has been erected in the hospital cook-house, and is a great improvement. An Alipore pattern iron truck on short rails has been built into hospital wall. It enables us to quickly remove excreta, and soiled clothing at once outside the jail. The new iron 'cage' latrines have been erected in each hospital building, and sheds for them are being added. A new workshed has been built in A class female enclosure. A portable railway 440 yards has been laid down in garden from trenching ground to night-soil depôt.

The cage latrines referred to are designed to allow of the night-soil and urine receptacles remaining in the open air, and not inside the wards, thereby avoiding the breathing of air laden with the products of putrefaction. The provision of these latrines with outside receptacles is a work of great necessity. The details and specification of the jail pattern day latrine (Pabna pattern) have been recently worked out with great care, and this form of latrine would probably meet with much favour in other institutions and for municipal and general purposes.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the report of the Superintendent of the Dumka Jail.

1. The new store-house outside the jail enclosure was completed early in the year.
2. The old hajat ward has been converted into a hospital for male prisoners.
3. A new Pasteur filter with pipe to cook-shed, etc., has been erected, and is now in working order.
4. The old *post-mortem* shed in outer garden has been converted into a cholera shed. Mat ceiling to corrugated iron roof of workshed was put up before the hot weather.

Land was acquired at the following jails to extend the clear space round the jail and to allow of the cultivation of vegetables.—At Hooghly and Ranchi the jail gardens were extended at a cost of Rs. 5,444-1-7 and Rs. 1,848-10-0. Rs. 200-10-1 were given for a plot of land in the outer grounds of the Dacca Central Jail for constructing a shed for the segregation of suspicious cases. At Gaya the extension of a tank cost Rs. 317. Rs. 750 were expended for a site for a cholera camp for the Alipore and the Presidency Jails, and Rs. 42-7-10 sanctioned for a similar purpose at Bogia. The extension of the jail garden at Cuttack cost Rs. 1,479-4-10.

In conservancy, other principal improvements are the substitution, in accordance with the rules of the Jail Code, of lime-washing for the insanitary custom of washing with cowdung, which is a device for covering in and retaining indefinitely dirt and disease germs, both from the latrine or ward and its contents and from the cowdung itself. The invention of a turnstile for the ready removal of hospital stools after disinfection through the outer wall for incineration outside. There is further evidence in favour of the use of Donaldson's night-soil ejector. At Bhagalpur the excreta of 1,600 prisoners was inoffensively removed by this means daily before 8-30 A.M.

The funds available yearly for sanitary improvements are only sufficient to remove a very small portion of the defects of construction, which are very evident.

98 The amount expended this year was Rs. 4,986-4-8 against Rs. 4,802-1-0

Gratuities to Hospital Assistants.

last year, and was distributed among 54 Civil Hospital Assistants attached to jails of this province. This reward, as reported in previous years, is much appreciated and is an inducement to Civil Hospital Assistants to pay careful attention to every condition of jail life calculated to improve the health of the prisoners.

99 The following table gives the mortality among prisoners of all classes from 1844 to 1896 for each year, and also for each decade

Sickness and mortality

YEAR	Daily average number of prisoners	Daily average sick	Ratio per mille of daily sick	NUMBER OF DEATHS—			DEATH-RATE PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—			REMARKS.
				From cholera	From all other causes	Total number of deaths	From cholera	From all other causes	From all causes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844	22,785	No figures available		338	1,038	1,376	14.8	45.5	60.3	
1845	22,488			511	1,120	1,631	22.7	49.8	72.5	
1846	21,656			219	1,311	1,530	10.1	60.5	70.6	
1847	21,251			217	1,219	1,436	10.2	57.3	67.5	
1848	20,121			157	1,026	1,213	9.3	50.9	60.2	
1849	20,515			272	918	1,190	11.3	44.7	56.0	
1850	18,673			161	787	948	8.5	42.1	50.6	
1851	18,540			223	763	986	12.0	41.1	53.1	
1852	18,255			482	1,074	1,556	26.3	58.7	85.0	
1853	18,101			426	1,334	1,760	23.5	73.7	97.2	
Total	202,418			3,036	10,590	13,626	15.0	52.3	67.3	
1854	17,670	No figures available		170	943	1,122	10.1	53.3	63.4	
1855	17,835			344	1,207	1,611	19.3	71.0	90.3	
1856	16,817			320	1,331	1,601	19.0	79.1	98.1	
1857	16,617			364	1,074	2,038	21.9	100.7	122.6	
1858	18,728			322	1,070	2,391	17.1	105.7	122.8	
1859	17,773			309	1,551	1,860	17.4	87.2	104.6	
1860	10,406			633	1,523	2,156	38.4	92.5	130.9	
1861	15,523			231	1,163	1,394	14.9	74.9	89.8	
1862	16,176			106	1,047	1,153	6.4	63.5	69.9	
1863	16,453			335	1,223	1,501	20.5	74.3	94.8	
Total	170,358	4,669	56.4	3,146	13,701	16,847	18.4	80.4	98.8	
1864	16,720	811	48.6	231	804	1,035	13.8	48.0	61.8	
1865	17,439	750	43.3	162	790	952	9.2	45.3	54.5	
1866	20,683	746	35.6	654	1,539	2,223	33.0	74.0	107.0	
1867	18,713	608	32.5	162	916	1,078	9.0	49.0	58.0	
1868	18,061	646	35.7	122	802	924	7.0	44.0	51.0	
1869	18,804	676	35.9	176	767	943	9.3	40.7	50.0	
1870	18,533	634	34.2	174	657	831	9.4	35.4	44.8	
1871	17,803	617	34.7	38	668	706	2.1	37.5	39.6	
1872	19,252	675	35.0	128	880	1,008	6.6	45.7	52.3	
1873	20,298	690	33.9	140	824	964	6.9	40.5	47.4	
Total	186,335	6,942	37.2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10.8	46.4	57.2	
1874	21,701	784	36.1	145	1,030	1,175	6.7	47.4	54.1	
1875	21,381	816	38.1	96	951	1,047	4.5	44.4	48.9	
1876	21,818	852	39.0	271	973	1,244	12.4	44.0	57.0	
1877	18,853	731	38.7	151	764	915	8.0	40.5	48.5	
1878	18,811	805	42.7	216	1,076	1,292	11.4	57.2	68.6	
1879	18,691	947	50.6	343	1,417	1,760	18.3	75.8	94.1	
1880	18,001	941	52.2	31	1,103	1,134	1.7	61.2	62.9	
1881	16,747	874	52.3	85	1,015	1,100	5.0	60.6	65.6	
1882	16,155	850	52.6	152	933	1,085	9.4	57.7	67.1	
1883	15,026	730	48.5	62	701	763	4.1	46.6	50.7	
Total	187,184	8,350	44.6	1,552	9,963	11,515	8.3	53.2	61.5	
1884	15,101	726	48.0	62	682	744	4.1	45.1	49.2	
1885	15,177	774	50.0	157	730	887	10.3	48.1	58.4	
1886	14,806	649	43.8	41	597	548	2.8	34.2	37.0	
1887	12,250	540	44.0	21	350	401	1.7	31.0	32.7	
1888	13,731	631	45.9	132	482	614	9.6	35.1	44.7	
1889	15,026	695	46.2	132	556	688	8.7	37.0	45.7	
1890	14,717	550	39.2	33	444	477	2.2	30.0	32.2	
1891	15,915	610	38.3	54	439	493	3.4	27.5	30.9	
1892	17,178	687	39.9	68	684	752	3.9	39.8	43.7	
1893	17,721	642	36.2	21	552	573	1.2	31.1	32.3	
Total	151,682	6,534	43.0	721	5,456	6,177	4.7	36.0	40.7	
1894	17,288	743	43.0	80	735	815	4.6	42.5	47.1	
1895	16,875	716	42.4	31	432	463	1.8	25.5	27.3	
1896	17,437	658	37.7	65	436	501	3.7	25.0	28.7	
Total for last five years	86,499	3,446	39.8	265	2,839	3,104	3.0	32.8	35.8	
GRAND TOTAL	949,577	28,612	30.1	10,648	49,960	60,608	11.2	52.6	63.8	
Average	17,916	539	30.1	200	942	1,142	11.2	52.6	63.8	

The table gives the information that, calculated by groups of years, the mortality of Bengal jails for the last 20 years shows a progressive reduction. The mortality for the ten years ending 1883 was 61·5 per mille, that for the ten years ending 1893 was 40·7 per mille, that for the last five years was 35·8, while that of the last year, 1896, was 28·7. The average death-rate per mille of population from cholera in the decade ending 1863 was 18·4, in that ending 1873 it was 10·8, in that ending with 1883 it was 8·3, in that ending 1893 it was 4·7. The average for the last five years is 3·0 per mille and for the last year 3·7. Exclusive of cholera, the mortality ratio 25·0 per mille from all other causes is the lowest recorded.

100. The reports of the district medical officers show that the year 1896, especially in the first six months, and owing to increased prevalence of fever, bowel-disease, influenza, and measles, was not nearly so healthy as 1895. In some places there was an extraordinary absence of malarial diseases in the autumnal months owing to the scanty rainfall and increased dryness. In the Presidency Division, Calcutta shows a lower death-rate, but cholera was very prevalent. In the Midnapore district there has been an increase of cholera and fever. At Bankura the public health is said to have been worse than it has been for seven years except the phenomenally bad year 1894. The chief diseases were dysentery and ague, the autumn months, on account of their unusual dryness, were comparatively healthy. Except for influenza, which was very prevalent in the beginning of the year, the districts of Murshidabad and Nadia were fairly healthy. The failure of crops in the Kaliganj and Sadar thanas of the Jessore district in the tract between the Copodak and Shipsa has resulted in the people there suffering from scarcity and insufficiency of food, which will have a marked effect on their health. In the Rajshahi Division the district of Rajshahi is reported to have been extraordinarily unhealthy during the first quarter of the year and very unsatisfactory for the whole year. The Medical Officer of the Central Jail is of opinion that the health of prisoners on admission has greatly deteriorated during the last three or four years. The health of the Dinajpur district is described as very bad, and that of Rangpur as one of the most unhealthy on record. The Darjeeling district was less healthy, and bowel-complaints were more common than in 1895. In the Dacca Division the year is reported as unhealthy in Dacca, where influenza caused a widespread condition of debility and depressed health. The town of Dacca suffered, the death-rate being $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the jail. In Faridpur malarial fevers were more frequent and deadly. The health of the Mymensingh district was comparatively good as compared with 1895. In the Chittagong Division in the district of Chittagong the deficiency of rainfall brought increased sickness and prevalence of fever among the outside population, though the health of the prisoners remained comparatively good. In the Noakhali and Tippera districts the public health is reported to have been worse—in the Tippera district as being much worse than in 1894. In the Patna Division the death-rate from fever in the Patna district was extraordinarily high, but in the jail there were fewer admissions than in previous years. The Gaya and Saran districts were very unhealthy, but the health of the Shahabad district was good. In the Muzaffarpur district the year was a sickly one, on the other hand, the condition and general health of the prisoners was excellent and the death-rate never so small. The health of the Darbhanga district is said to have been worse than in any of the four preceding years. In the Bhagalpur Division, Bhagalpur and Monghyr were fairly healthy, but Purnea is reported to have been less salubrious. In the Chota Nagpur Division the Hazaribagh district as a whole and the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Hazaribagh were extremely unhealthy in the early part of the year, but the rainy months were unusually healthy, fever was almost unknown both among the outside population and in the jail, the health of the Lohardaga and Palamau districts was worse, in the latter influenza and measles were prevalent, and there were many admissions into jail from diarrhoea, enlarged spleen, and other diseases. The higher death-rate in the Chaibassa district is thought by the Magistrate to be due to unremitting attention to the work of registration.

101 The daily average sick among prisoners of all classes deceased from 716 in 1895 to 678 in 1896

Daily average sick

102. The proportional number of admissions to hospital decreased from 1254.0 in 1895 to 1152.2 in 1896. The jails which showed the largest proportion in the number of admissions to hospital were—Dinajpur 3276.8, Bogra 2515.7, Chapra 2402.0, Barasat 2236.6, Rangpur 2232.6, Malda 2148.2, Jessore 1981.4, Bankura 1927.1, and Berhampore 1916.8.

The ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population decreased from 43.5 in 1895 to 39.6 in 1896. The jails which have returned the highest ratio of daily average sick were—

Dinajpur	..	90.2	Dacca	..	70.8
Chapra	.	88.6	Comilla	.	63.4
Putna	.	86.5	Jessore	...	64.7
Bogra					61.6

103 The annual statement No XV (Vital) appended to the report having been amended under Home Department Resolution No. 120-130, dated the 9th March 1896, no detailed comparison of certain diseases between the figures of 1896 and of previous years can be made. The only heads which have been retained are cholera and anæmia and debility.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year 1896

	Admission	Deaths
Malarial fever	4,643	58
Dysentery	3,692	114
Other diseases of group A, sub group I, including small-pox, mumps, simple continued fever, etc.	3,059	17
Diarrhoea	1,598	19
Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds	1,010	5
Other respiratory diseases, other than pneumonia, tubercle of lungs, etc.	576	8
Pneumonia	257	46
Anæmia and general debility	234	20
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis and pneumonia, phthisis	165	53
Cholera	112	60

104. The prophylactic treatment of malarial diseases described in paragraph 104 of last year's report was continued. As the indefinite results reported in 1895 might have been due to the smallness of the dose—3 grains of sulphate of cinchonidine—given daily, circular instructions were issued to increase the dose to 6 grains, combined with the sulphate, or the tincture of the perchloride, of iron. Attention was also drawn to the remarks made by experimenters in other countries that the best results had been obtained by large doses two or three times in the week. Having regard to the negative results obtained in 1895 in many jails, it was recommended that the prophylactic should not be given in the dimness of the early morning, as had been done hitherto, but at one of the mid-day parades, when the responsible officers of the jail were present. It is very necessary that the Superintendent and Medical Officer keep themselves acquainted with the working of this parade, or it is apt to become a sham, and no results will be observed. Many medical officers have submitted full reports, and have evidently given the subject careful attention. The majority are of opinion that much benefit has been derived, and the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. In some cases in which the number has not decreased the attacks have been of a milder type. The good effect extends to all diseases

associated with malaria, and malarial cachexia and malarial dysentery have been less pronounced and severe. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows says—

One of the principal causes of jail dysentery is undoubtedly malaria and resulting cachexia. I consider this prophylactic treatment to be extremely valuable, and I am of opinion that the comparative immunity of the prisoners in this jail (Cuttack) from dysentery, at least that of a pronounced and severe type, is in a great measure due to this precaution.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Whitwell, at Bankipore, has arrived at the same conclusions, and attributes the lessened severity and mortality from dysentery to this cause. In some jails malarial fever and dysentery were almost absent during the latter months of the year, which is partly attributable to the unusual dryness of the season. Several medical officers are unable to trace any good results from the administration of the prophylactic, or consider them so doubtful that opinion should be reserved until a more extended trial has been given. The Medical Officers of the Presidency, Mymensingh, and Muzaffarpur Jails cannot ascribe any definite influence or general or marked effect to its administration. The Medical Officer of the Dacca Jail thinks, on the whole, the measure was beneficial. Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green of the Bankura Jail has furnished a detailed report. After careful experiment with sulphate of cinchonidine and iron in full doses, continued throughout the fever season, he is of opinion that no markedly beneficial effects are to be observed on the incidence of bowel-disease, but the liability to malarial fever has much decreased.

105 The rule that the date of vaccination and result shall be noted on the history ticket is beginning to have a good result in ensuring more prompt and careful vaccination. In the *Indian Medical Gazette* for March 1896, Surgeon-Captain W. J. Buchanan drew attention to the large number of successful vaccinations among apparently protected prisoners in the Bhagalpur Central Jail. Further observations on susceptibility to vaccination, published in the *Indian Medical Gazette* for July 1896, have been recorded by Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir while Medical Officer of the Presidency Jail in 1894 and 1895. In this period 2,151 prisoners were vaccinated with the following results:

	Number of prisoners vaccinated		Ratio per cent of successful cases	
	1894	1895	1894	1895
1	2	3	4	5
Previous inoculation . . .	286	132	53.14	74.24
Previous inoculation and small-pox ..	50	31	42.0	45.32
Previous vaccination	435	338	40.0	40.82
Previous vaccination and inoculation ...	128	77	44.53	41.58
Previous vaccination and small-pox ...	68	70	45.37	42.85
Previous small-pox	238	181	45.37	48.61
Previous small-pox inoculation and vaccination	10	11	10.0	36.36
Unprotected ...	36	60	77.7	75.0

In 1895 the ratio per cent of successful re-vaccinations amongst those previously inoculated, 74.24, was almost as high as that of the unprotected, 75.0, *i.e.*, inoculated prisoners were almost as susceptible to vaccination as the unprotected. They were also more susceptible than those who only

boile marks of previous vaccination. This would seem to indicate that previous inoculation or small-pox does not necessarily destroy the susceptibility to subsequent vaccination, and that primary successful vaccination renders people more refractory to re-vaccination than is the case with either inoculation or small-pox, or both combined. Di Mon remarks Immunity from, or susceptibility to, vaccination is a different thing from liability to small-pox, and the question is still unsettled whether prisoners with marks of small-pox or inoculation are as prone to suffer from small-pox as those who have been successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

106 Owing to the alteration in the classification of diseases directed by the Government of India, no exact comparison can be made with the figures of previous years. ^{Dysentery} Dysentery and diarrhoea, which were previously shown under the same heading, are now recorded separately. In the jails and subsidiary jails of the province in 1896 there were 3,693 admissions and 115 deaths from dysentery, and 1,598 admissions and 19 deaths from diarrhoea, or 5,291 admissions and 134 deaths from both causes, as compared with 5,666 admissions and 155 deaths in 1895. Dysentery was less frequent and fatal, while diarrhoea was more prevalent. Owing to the extremely dry autumn months, malaria and malarial dysentery were not so noticeable, and in many places were almost absent. Dr. Meadows at Cuttack, writing in January 1897, remarks that not a single case of dysentery or diarrhoea had occurred since October. This was also noticeable at Dacca, Bhagalpur, and Ariah. At the Hazaribagh Central Jail there were only 19 cases of dysentery in the year, and for weeks together there were no cases showing distinct symptoms of dysentery in the hospital, although all cases of dysentery, however slight, were treated there. This is very remarkable, considering the large number of weakly and old prisoners confined there. Bowel-disease was much lessened at Burdwan during the latter months of the year. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Flood Murray remarks of the Ariah Jail—

The sickness has been less than in previous year. This is specially marked as regards fever and dysentery. There were 107 admissions from the former and 31 from the latter disease against 181 and 96 respectively in the previous year. This is to be attributed to the dryness of the year, to which is due the better health of the surrounding population.

Under Dr Flood Murray the health of the Ariah Jail prisoners, which was formerly very bad, is now better than the average. Dysentery was worst in the Midnapore Central Jail, where there were 310 admissions and 10 deaths; Alipore Central Jail 399 cases and 6 deaths. There were 2 deaths at Dacca out of 237 admissions. The number of admissions at the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Jails was very small, as also the mortality. The largest ratio of admissions per mille in District Jails occurred at Bogra, Jessore, Comilla, Dinajpur, Barasat, Purnea, Rangpur, and the highest mortality ratio at Chapra, Dinajpur, Comilla, and Purnea. There was no mortality from dysentery in the following jails

Presidency—European	Bogra	Muzaffarpur.
Berhampore.	Noakhali	Darbhanga.
Khulna.	Gaya	Monghyr.
Darjeeling	Ariah	Malda.

Naya Dumka

No death from dysentery in the Orissa Division Jails—

Cuttack,		Balasore,		Puri,
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or in the Chaibassa Jail. The medical officers of jails have much to say as to the large number of prisoners in whom the disease has recurred and who had suffered from dysentery prior to admission to jail. Very slight causes are sufficient to cause the disease to reappear. The Medical Officer of the Hazaribagh Central Jail remarks—

A very large proportion of all classes of prisoners have at some time or other suffered from malarial dysentery; consequently the slightest fault in cooking or dietary shows itself with wonderful rapidity.

In the Faridpur Jail 14 prisoners were admitted suffering from dysentery. At Mymensingh 30 per cent. had suffered from this disease before admission to jail. At the Darbhanga Jail of the total number, there was no history of a previous attack in 40, or 29·20 per cent. There was a history of dysentery a month or less prior to conviction in 16, or 11·68 per cent., a history of dysentery from one to three months prior to conviction 19, or 13·87 per cent. A history of dysentery from three to six months before conviction in 23, or 16·78 per cent, and a history of dysentery more than six months previously in 39, or 28·47 per cent, that is, of the total number treated for the disease, 29·20 had not had dysentery before admission to jail, while 70·80 had suffered previously. At Chittagong the Medical Officer remarks—

The patient who died was subject to chronic dysentery prior to admission. None of these cases were dependent on causes connected with jail life, but occurred in prisoners who had suffered from the disease prior to their admission into jail.

107. The admissions and deaths under this head show a decrease, the numbers being 234 with 20 deaths, against 546 and 30 deaths in 1895. The prisoners in the following jails suffered from this cause during the year

Dacca	...	..	...	..	53 with 2 deaths.
Mymensingh		.	.	..	27 „ 3 „
Alipore	.	.	...		17
Motihari	...		...	...	15
Chapra	...	...	...	...	11
Comilla	...	...	...	...	5 with 3 deaths.

Of the 234 admissions, 53 and 27 occurred in the adjoining districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, 15 admissions from this cause are reported from Motihari, a jail in a district in which famine relief works have been necessary.

108. The number of admissions from cholera increased from 47 to 112, and of deaths from 26 to 60. This was principally due to two outbreaks of cholera which occurred at the Darbhanga Jail, 28 admissions and 22 deaths, and at the Bankipore Jail, 36 admissions and 12 deaths. At Darbhanga the disease was first caused by drinking the water of a tank in the outer grounds, which on examination was found to be teeming with comma bacilli. The standing orders for out gangs to take sterilized water had been disregarded. The outbreak lasted from 31st March to 15th April. On hearing of the outbreak, Professor Haffkine, who happened to be in Calcutta, started the same night for Darbhanga, and the next day inoculated 86 prisoners out of 160 who were in camp. No compulsion was used nor was any reward offered to induce the prisoners to come forward, the prisoners were eager for the operation, and those passed over for want of sufficient virus considered themselves badly used. Professor Haffkine also inoculated 25 out of 53 prisoners remaining in the jail. Eleven cases of cholera occurred in camp after Professor Haffkine's visit, of which 8 occurred in prisoners, who had not been inoculated. As the number of the inoculated and uninoculated was about the same, this is strong presumptive evidence in favour of inoculation, especially as all the uninoculated prisoners died, whereas only one died of the 3 inoculated prisoners. All the 8 cases in camp, after Professor Haffkine's visit, occurred within a few hours of the time of the inoculation of the other prisoners, whereas the earliest of the 3 cases among the inoculated occurred on the third day after inoculation, and the last on the fourth day. The immunity of those inoculated is not more remarkable than the immediate increase in the number of attacks among those not inoculated. No such definite results were observed among those inoculated in the jail. Of 53 prisoners, 25 were inoculated. There were 5 attacks among these 53 prisoners after the time of inoculation, 2 being inoculated and 3 uninoculated. All these 5 prisoners died.

At Bankipore there was an outbreak of cholera on the 24th May, which lasted till the 5th June. Altogether there were 20 cases of cholera and 38 of choleraic diarrhoea—15 prisoners died, or about 26 per cent. of those attacked.

Of 274 souls in jail, 193 males, 14 females and 5 children were removed into camp. Among the prisoners in camp, 15 were attacked and 4 died. Professor Haflkine arrived on the 31st May and inoculated 113 prisoners of both sexes and of all ages the same evening. The usual precautions were taken to ensure that no compulsion should be used to induce the prisoners to come forward for the operation. No increased immunity can be ascribed to the inoculation.

			Seizures	Deaths
Inoculated	...	...	6	1
Uninoculated	.	...	5	2

109 The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails (including 4 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 504 (a) of the Jail Code, of whom 2 were alive at the end of 1896) was 461, against 418 in 1895 and 774 in 1894. Of the 450 convicts who died in jail (including 2 who died out of hospital), 125, or 27·8 per mille, were received into jail in good health, 165, or 36·7 per mille, were found to be in indifferent health, and 160, or 35·5 per mille, in bad health. Out of 10 convicts who died at the Burdwan Jail, 2 were admitted in good health, 4 in indifferent, and 4 in bad health. Out of 9 deaths at Suri only 2 were admitted in good health. At Bankura, out of 13 deaths (including 1 under-trial) 2 were received in good health, 7 in indifferent, and 4 in bad health. At Hooghly, out of 10 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. At Alipore, out of 36 deaths (including 2 under-trials) 12 were admitted in good health, 15 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. Seven prisoners died within seven days of their admission into the jail and jail hospital. Of these 7 deaths, 1 died from cholera (within nine hours), 2 died from tetanus (within twenty-four hours), 1 died from acute dysentery (within five days), 1 died from pneumonia (within twenty-four hours) and 1 died from cholera (within four days). Of 6 deaths (including 2 under-trials) at Berhampore, 2 were admitted in indifferent and 4 in bad health. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Price remarks—

There were 6 deaths during the year against 1 in 1895. Of these 6 cases, 1 was a cholera case (the only one of which a separate report has been sent in the prescribed form) and 4 of the others were admitted in bad health and sent straight to hospital, three of the four being hopeless cases which died soon after.

At Jessore, out of 8 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. Out of 16 deaths at Dinajpur only 2 were admitted in good health. At Rangpur, out of 10 deaths (including 1 under-trial) only 1 was admitted in good health. Of the 2 deaths at Bogra, 1 was admitted in indifferent and 1 in bad health (under-trial). At Faridpur, out of 5 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. At Barisal, out of 23 deaths (including 2 under-trials) 8 were admitted in good health, 6 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. The 1 death at Chittagong was in a prisoner admitted in indifferent health. At Chapra, out of 13 deaths (including 3 under-trials) only 1 was admitted in good health and 12 in bad health. Out of 17 deaths (including 3 under-trials) at Motihari, 4 were admitted in good health, 4 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. Of 5 deaths at Muzuffarpur, only 1 was admitted in good health. Out of 10 deaths (including 1 under-trial) at Bhagalpur, 3 were admitted in good health. At Hazaribagh, out of 26 deaths, 10 were admitted in indifferent health and 16 in bad health. Out of 9 deaths (including 2 under-trials) at Ranchi, 1 was admitted in good health, 2 in indifferent, and 6 in bad health. Of the 8 deaths at the Daltonganj Jail, 3 were admitted in indifferent and 5 in bad health. The Barisal Jail has been particularly unfortunate in receiving prisoners either moribund or in such a bad state of health that death occurred in a few days or weeks after admission to jail. Seven deaths occurred in this way. There were also 2 deaths from cholera.

110. A Committee of Medical Officers visited Chapra and Bogra to enquire into the heavy mortality there, and made the following recommendations:—The Chapra Jail is an old building situated in the middle of a large and dirty town. There are grave defects of site, surroundings, and construction which cannot be satisfactorily

Medical Committees.

removed. The Committee therefore recommended that a sanitary jail be built on a clean site without the limits of the town, for which a suitable place was selected by them. They also asked that the municipality should be called upon to remove the insanitary condition of the lanes and tanks in the neighbourhood, that greater attention be paid to the conservancy and cleanliness of the jail, six out of eight wells to be filled up, and looking to the prevalence of dysentery and diarrhoea, that better food be given to the prisoners. At Bogra the Committee recommended that the outer wall be lowered from 15 to 12 feet, the hospital enclosure wall to 4 feet, removal of walls in the cook-shed, construction of a masonry drain for sullage water and a pipe drain for latrine water, ventilating openings for the sleeping, under-trial, and hospital wards near the roof, a better cooking range, water-proof cover to the well, and improvements to the spill drains and bathing platforms, a night-soil ejector and two masonry platforms, and a night latrine with the receptacle in the open air, enlargement of the under-trial ward.

111 The Hazaribagh Central Jail received in 1896, 339 invalid prisoners from other jails, and the Bankura Jail 175. These Transfers for benefit of health are the principal jails selected for receiving malaria-stricken prisoners whose health is failing in other jails, and Suu is also used to a small extent for the same purpose. Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott, Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Hazaribagh Central Jail, among the many interesting and carefully prepared notes furnished on different subjects and alluded to in other portions of this report, has forwarded a valuable report on the transfer of prisoners for the benefit of health. The principal conclusions arrived at are—the system has been in practice for four years, of the 1,050 prisoners in the jail at the date of report, over 600 have been transferred because their health was failing in other jails, the 339 prisoners transferred to Hazaribagh in 1896 for the benefit of their health were received from 15 districts of Bengal and Bihar. Their weight and condition were tested—the first on the 14th March, and the last in the first week of June. Of the 339, 111 had much improved, 121 had improved, 87 were stationary, 13 were worse, and 7 had died, 71 per cent had gained weight, 18 per cent had lost weight, 7 per cent had neither gained nor lost, and 7 had died. The good effects of transfer are not immediately noticeable, but are more evident after six months' residence, especially if the two healthy months of February and March are spent at Hazaribagh. Prisoners previously in bad health, who are at Hazaribagh during February and March, survive the less healthy portions of the year generally without deterioration of health. The advantage to prisoners from malaria-stricken districts of Eastern Bengal and Midnapore is very great. The improvement among the younger Bengali prisoners received in bad health from climatic causes is very striking, and is probably due to the recuperative power of youth. In the old such results are not obtained, and it is considered satisfactory if they are kept alive. Dr. Nott quotes the case of a young prisoner from Midnapore, who, after many months in hospital at Hazaribagh, was eventually restored to health and released, weighing 102 lbs. He returned to his home and very shortly committed another offence and was again sent to the Midnapore Jail, but he had already lost 6 lbs in weight and was suffering from dysentery. He was again sent to Hazaribagh weighing 85 lbs, and after a month in hospital discharged from hospital weighing 107 lbs. Many such cases of markedly improved health occur in the younger prisoners sent from malarious districts, especially Rangpur and Dinajpur. The advantage to prisoners from non-malarious districts in Bihar is not so marked, but prisoners sent from the Saran district, which is yearly becoming more malarious, improve very much.

The remoteness of Hazaribagh and the great distance from railway communication make it necessary to consider the effect on health of the long journey. One prisoner died of pneumonia contracted on the journey, but this was the only case of injury caused by travelling, and special arrangements are made for them on the road. Experience shows that transfers may take place under certain precautions without injury to health at any time of the year, except in the months of April and May, when the heat is excessive. Again, during a few weeks about Christmas, on account of the extreme cold. Dr. Nott points out

that Hazaribagh is a healthy place, but the salubrity of the immediate neighbourhood of the jail and town has been over-estimated. For a great part of the year it is generally very healthy, but every two or three years the district is subject to very severe epidemics of influenza, which are perhaps more frequent and fatal than in other districts. This was notably the case in 1896. The district is also as subject to epidemic cholera as the endemic or partially endemic areas of the province. The healthiness of the district is not alone sufficient to warrant the transfer of prisoners from non-malarious districts, and Dr Nott very justly remarks there must be some limit to the patients sent to him, lest their number exceeds that to which the Medical Officer and his subordinates can give sufficient individual attention. There are certainly very few medical officers who could satisfactorily manage so large a number of patients in addition to their ordinary duties, but Dr. Nott successfully does so. It gives him and his Civil Hospital Assistant immense additional work, which can only be done well by the aid of the system and organisation with which all the arrangements are conducted. The actually sick receive the individual attention they require, but much of Dr Nott's success in improving health and reducing sickness and mortality is due, as mentioned in last year's report, to the systematic arrangements for dieting introduced and supervised, and his constant attention to the selection and cooking of wholesome food for the prisoners. The large body of invalids not actually sick are arranged in several gangs from the newly discharged from hospital receiving better, more nutritious and digestible food to those who get only the ordinary diet provided by the Jail Code diet scales, but who are, until their health is established, kept for a few days constantly under the eye of the Medical Officer. By the careful selection of prisoners for these gangs each invalid gets the special food necessary for him, while the total number on special and more expensive food is kept within such limits that the total expenditure on food is less than many jails more favourably situated. For the year 1896 the cost of diet at this jail would be much less were it not that an unexpected and large influx of prisoners in the second-half of the year raised the population much beyond the numbers for whom food had been stored, necessitating the purchase of food-grains at a very expensive season.

I desire to draw attention to the fact that in addition to the many other duties as Civil Surgeon of a large district, and as Superintendent of a central jail which carries with it many harassing duties, and as Superintendent of the largest Reformatory School in the province, Dr Nott is Medical Officer to what may be called an infirmary containing over 600 inmates, many of whom have constantly, and all of them at one time or another have required individual medical care. No such collection of invalids I believe exists in any other institution in the province. The death-rate in this jail, principally composed of weakly and old men, is for the two years 1895-96 26.42 per mille, or considerably below the death-rate of the outside population. Many prisoners sent to Hazaribagh would undoubtedly have died had they remained in the jails of the districts in which they were convicted, but I consider the good results at Hazaribagh are as much due to the excellent arrangements and personal exertions of Dr Nott as to the exceptional salubrity of the district. The reduction in the sickness and mortality in so sickly a population is a tribute to Dr. Nott's medical skill, and the admirable system and organisation introduced and maintained by him is the result of his keen common sense, powers of observation and conscientious performance of multitudinous and routine, but necessary, duties. The thanks of the Department are due to Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott and his hard-working Civil Hospital Assistant, Sarat Chandra Sen, who have by saving many lives materially reduced the Provincial jail death-rate.

Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green has submitted a report on the 175 prisoners transferred to Bankura Jail for the benefit of their health. They were received from 10 jails in Bengal and 30 from Chapra in Bihar. One hundred and fifty-five gained weight, 9 lost weight, and 8 neither gained nor lost; 3 died. One of the three deaths was due to cholera. These results enable Surgeon-Captain Green to say that the prisoners transferred there were as a rule greatly benefited by the climate of Bankura and by their treatment in the jail.

112 The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality
Jails with highest mortality occurred

	Death-rates from all causes per mille		Death rates Exclusive of Cholera per mille	
	1896	1895	1896	1895
1	2	3	4	5
Daltonganj	168 0	51 5	168 0	51 5
Darbhanga	106 4	25 8	25 7	22 1
Dinajpur	99 4	147 8	99 4	54 5
Barasat	96 8	77 6	96 8	77 6
Bankipur	87 2	22 6	39 6	18 9
Rangpur	78 1	63 8	78 1	47 9
Comilla	75 0	16 5	70 6	16 5
Jalpaiguri	69 4	40 3	69 4	40 3
Purnea	67 3	13 0	67 3	13 0
Malda	63 1	59 9	63 1	59 9
Chapra	53 7	105 7	53 7	105 7
Motihari	53 2	55 2	53 2	55 2
Burdwan	51 4	54 7	30 9	54 7
Barisal	50 7	40 8	45 9	40 8
Pabna	44 3	36 5	44 3	36 5
Bankura	42 5	50 4	39 0	50 4
Ranchi	40 8	23 1	40 8	23 1
Suri	40 6	51 8	40 6	17 3
Chaubassa	38 7	126 6	38 7	126 6
Midnapore	34 5	21 5	34 5	21 5
Jessore	30 7	23 4	26 9	23 4
Mymensingh	30 3	25 2	30 3	22 1

The high mortality at Daltonganj is due principally to famine in the district in which relief works have been started. The prisoners had been exposed to privation and disease before their admission to jail. The price of common rice had risen from Rs 2-12 in February 1896 to over Rs. 5 in September. Maize (Indian-corn) was selling at Rs 5 a maund in February and wheat at over Rs. 6 a maund. Half the prisoners admitted were in bad or indifferent health. Number of admissions to jail increased largely. Of 640 admissions, 81 had enlarged spleen, 44 malarial cachexia, 16 were old and infirm, 9 were suffering from fever, and 2 from chronic dysentery at the time of admission to jail. The health of the prisoners was further debilitated by outbreaks of influenza and measles. The jail is a miniature jail, with a daily average population of 58. One death, therefore, gives a considerable mortality ratio. There were 8 deaths, 4 of which occurred within 20 days of their admission to jail. The reports of the Medical Officer, *post-mortem* and other, show to how large an extent these prisoners were suffering from malarial cachexia and advanced organic disease; under the same management there had been only two deaths in 1895.

The high death-rates at Darbhanga and Bankipore were due to outbreaks of cholera described under that head. Dinajpur is one of the most unhealthy and malarious districts in the province, and was worse than usual in 1896. A great number of admissions to jail were in a very bad state of health, suffering from chronic organic disease and emaciated in body. The reports of the Medical Officer show in what a wretched condition of health many prisoners were admitted. This is one of the jails in which, on account of the bad health of the

outside population, better food is given to the prisoners. Animal food is issued five times a week to all prisoners. Dr. Sunder, at Rangpur, remarks—

One of the patients who died during the year was admitted straight into hospital from the jail gate. He was admitted to jail on the night of 14th May and died the next day. Two more prisoners were admitted to hospital and died there within a week after their admission to the jail.

Jails with lowest mortality

113 In the following table are given the jails showing the lowest mortality

	Death-rates from all causes per mille		Death rates exclusive of cholera per mille	
	1896	1895	1896	1895
1	2	3	4	5
Presidency— <i>European</i>				
Khulna				
Darjeeling ..		57.7		57.7
Noakhali				
Chittagong	5.4	6.6	5.4	6.6
Bhagalpur	7.5	9.2	7.5	9.2
Balasore	10.5	10.2		10.2
Bogra	11.7	93.9		93.9
Gaya	12.4	8.4	5.0	8.4
Muzaffarpur	13.0	32.6	13.0	32.6
Dacca	13.5	23.1	12.6	23.1
Presidency— <i>Native</i>				
Monghyr	14.0	21.0	13.2	21.0
Fardpur	14.2	30.6	14.2	30.6
Cuttack ..	15.6	19.4	15.6	19.4
Puri	15.9	48.5	15.9	48.5
Naya Dumka	17.3	15.2	17.3	
Krishnagar	17.6	30.9	17.6	30.9
Berhampore	17.9	12.8	12.0	12.8
Buxar	18.5	4.6	13.9	4.6
Alipur	19.1	15.2	19.1	15.2
Rampur Boahia	20.5	13.7	19.3	13.7
Purulia	23.8	20.0	20.9	15.4
Arrah	25.2	42.0	16.8	42.0
Hazaribagh	25.6	22.1	22.2	22.1
Hooghly	28.4	21.8	28.4	21.8
	28.6	21.0	28.6	21.0

There was no mortality in four of the jails of the province. At Bogra there was, exclusive of cholera, no death. The death-rate, 7.5 per mille, is a record for the Bhagalpur Central Jail, holding over 1,200 prisoners. In July 1896 Dr. Buchanan submitted a report showing to what an unusual extent cachectic diseases had been absent for the twelve months, from 30th June 1895 to 1st July 1896. There were only 3 deaths, giving a mortality ratio of 2.7 per mille, which I believe will be found to be a record for any jail in Bengal of this size. The reasons for this happy state of things, as given by Dr. Buchanan, are—

- (1) The unusual healthiness of the year, malaria being practically absent.
- (2) Good effects of prophylactic cinchonidine carefully administered.
- (3) Great care and attention bestowed on the sick by the medical subordinates.

- (4) Careful supervision in the preparation and cooking of food

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND
TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Nos. 839—892

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Simla, the 11th November, 1897

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below

- Mr Malcolm Cotter Cariston Seton,* North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces
- Mr Atul Chandra Chatterjee, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
- Mr John Campbell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces
- Mr James Johnston, Lower Provinces.
- Mr. Henry Charles Woodman, Lower Provinces.
- Mr Walter deMeindol Malan, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces
- Mr. John Maxwell, Lower Provinces.
- Mr Samuel Pery O'Donnell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces
- Mr Harold Clayton, Burma
- Mr. John Perionet Thompson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
- Mr. Louis Eveleigh Bawtree Cobden-Ramsay, Lower Provinces.
- Mr Ernest Batchelor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
- Mr. Lewis French, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces
- Mr. Quentin Quixano Henriques, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
- Mr George Bancroft Lambert, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces
- Mr. Charles Stewart Pennell, Burma.
- Mr Frederic Cuthbert Crump, Lower Provinces
- Mr. Paul Eugene Cammiade, Lower Provinces.
- Mr Francis Dewar, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
- Mr. Leonard Christian Adams, Lower Provinces.
- Mr Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
- Mr. John Thomas Percy Hardiman, Burma.
- Mr. Henry Fraser Howard, Lower Provinces.
- Mr Walter Seytoun Cassels, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
- Mr Thomas Peter Ellis, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* Candidate selected in 1895 ranking in seniority next after the candidates who passed the final examination held in 1896 Has to be again medically examined after five months.

Mr Alfred William Richardson Cole, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces

Mr Satyendra Chandra Mallik, Lower Provinces.

Mr Henry Lyde Salkeld, Lower Provinces.

Mr Philip James Griffiths Phipon, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces

Mr Arthur Willsted Cook, Lower Provinces

Mr Edward Herbert Kealy, Lower Provinces

Mr Henry Moncrieff Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr Bertrand Nigel Bosworth-Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr Sidney Robert Hignell, Lower Provinces.

Mr Henry Norton Hutchinson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces

Mr Aubrey Hastings Parker, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces

Mr Edmund Stuteley Tanner, Lower Provinces

Mr William Robert Gourlay, Lower Provinces

Mr. Henry Harcourt, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Theodore Sykes Thomas, Lower Provinces

Mr Frederick William Strong, Lower Provinces.

Mr Arthur Perceval Gwynn, Burma.

Mr. John Whitfield Elford Poynting, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces

Mr Harold Nunn, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr Julian Cornes, Lower Provinces.

Mr James Thomas Chamberlain, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces

Mr Francis Wyndham Ward, Lower Provinces.

2 The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows :

Mr J Johnston
 Mr. H C Woodman.
 Mr J. Maxwell.
 Mr L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay.
 Mr. F. C. Crump.
 Mr. P. E. Cammiade.
 Mr. L. C. Adam.
 Mr. H. F. Howard.
 Mr. S. C. Mallik.
 Mr. H. L. Salkeld.
 Mr. A. W. Cook.
 Mr. E. H. Kealy.
 Mr. S. R. Hignell.
 Mr. E. S. Tanner.
 Mr. W. R. Gourlay.
 Mr. T. S. Thomas.
 Mr. F. W. Strong.
 Mr. J. Cornes.
 Mr. F. W. Ward.

} Lower Provinces.

Mr M C C Seton	}	North-Western Provinces and Oudh
Mr A C Chatterjee.		
Mr J Campbell		
Mr S P O'Donnell.		
Mr G B Lambert		
Mr W S Cassels		
Mr A W R Cole		
Mr H M. Smith.	}	Punjab
Mr H. N Hutchinson.		
Mr W deM. Malan.		
Mr J P Thompson.		
Mr L French.		
Mr Q Q Henriques.		
Mr R I R Glancy		
Mr F P. Ellis	}	Central Provinces
Mr P. J G Pipon		
Mr B N Bosworth-Smith.		
Mr A H Parkes		
Mr H Haicourt		
Mr E Datchelor		
Mr F Dewar.	}	Burma
Mr J W E Pownting.		
Mr H Nunn		
Mr J F Chamberlain.		
Mr H Clayton		
Mr C S Pennell		
Mr J F P Hardman		
Mr A P Gwyn		

3 The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that Province.

4 The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so, but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 3 a.m. on Saturday, November 6th, 1897.

During the whole of the week under review the weather throughout almost the whole of the Indian area has been quiet and fine. The barometer has been generally higher than usual, except on the 2nd and 3rd in North-West India and on the 6th in Southern India. Pressure has on most days been high in North-West and North-East India and low over the south of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay, but the pressure differences have been small. The winds have been generally light or moderate, and have on the whole blown from the normal directions, except in Madras, where the winds have been more northerly and westerly than is usual at this season of the year. This variation from the normal in the wind direction in this part of the country has been marked by a serious deficiency in the rainfall. Ordinarily at this season of the year the retreating south-west monsoon in its course over the Bay strikes the Madras coast as a north-east wind and occasions heavy rain in that area. In the present year the recurring of the monsoon current has apparently taken place over the centre or south of the Bay, and dry northerly and north westerly winds with a land origin have prevailed over Madras with fine to cloudy weather and hardly any rain. These dry land winds have been accompanied, at least over the central parts of the Peninsula, with clear days and nights, so that hot days and very cool nights have been experienced. In Northern India both the day and night temperatures have been excessive. A hot wave apparently commenced in the north-west on October 31st, and thence spread slowly eastward as far as Bengal. Throughout the whole week the greatest excess of temperature has been reported from Upper Sind.

Daily Summary — *Sunday, October 31st* — The barometer was higher than usual throughout the whole country. A large area of high pressure covered the whole of North-Western and Central India, while pressure was relatively low over the Bay area, but the pressure differences were smaller than usual, pressure being in large excess over the east and centre of the Peninsula. The winds were generally light or moderate, and, except over Madras, where they were more westerly than usual, were fairly normal in direction. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of the country and high over the north-west, north-east and south. A few local showers had been received in parts of Burma and of Madras.

Monday, November 1st. — Pressure had fallen somewhat in the extreme north-west, and a small shallow low pressure area had appeared over the Punjab, but in other respects the conditions were practically unchanged. A considerable excess of pressure was reported from Madras associated with dry north-westerly and northerly winds and no rain of importance. The mean temperature remained low for the season across the central parts of the Indian region and higher than usual over North-Western, Southern and part of Eastern India. The weather remained very fine, except in parts of Burma and the south of the Peninsula, where local showers continued to be received.

Tuesday, November 2nd — Pressure had given way throughout the whole country. The change had been rapid in the north, so that the distribution had altered somewhat. A high pressure area overlay the Central Provinces and

the Deccan, while pressure was relatively low both over the Bay and over North-West India. Accompanying this change westerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over Northern India, but in other parts of the country the winds were unaltered. The area of excessive temperature in the north-west was both intensifying and extending eastward. Scattered showers were reported from North-East India and from the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, November 3rd—A brisk recovery of pressure was reported from Northern India and a slight rise from other parts of the country. Pressure was more uniform than on the preceding day, it was highest and in considerable excess in the Deccan area and lowest across the centre of the Bay. The winds were generally little changed, but calms and variable breezes were reported from the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature was low across the head of the Peninsula and in part of Bengal and was higher than usual elsewhere. The excess was very large at Jacobabad and large over Eastern Rajputana and part of the Gangetic Plain. Rain had been somewhat more general and heavier in the south of the Peninsula, and local thunderstorms had visited parts of Burma, but in all other places the weather was fine.

Thursday, November 4th—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the centre and north-west of India, and the low pressures in the latter area had wholly disappeared. Pressure was high all over North-West and Central India and was low over the south of the Bay. The winds were practically unaltered. Temperature was falling over the Peninsula and was below the normal in some places, on the other hand it had been generally steady and remained excessive over Northern India. One or two scattered showers were reported from Burma, while general light showers had been received over the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Friday, November 5th—The pressure changes had been unimportant and the general conditions of pressure were unaltered, while the winds were practically the same as on the previous day. A further fall of temperature had occurred over the Peninsula, where the heat was slightly to considerably less than the normal. Over the greater part of Northern India, on the other hand the heat remained excessive. A few trifling showers were reported from Burma and Ceylon, but all over India the weather was fine.

Saturday, November 6th.—There was still no change to record as to the general conditions of pressure and wind. In the winds the most marked feature was the abnormal north-westerly wind which held steadily on the Madras Coast. Temperature had fallen over the North-West Provinces, and the excessive heat over the Gangetic Plain was less than on the previous day. Over a large part of the Peninsula there had been no change, and the area of deficient temperature over the central districts of the Peninsula was strongly shown. Scattered showers in Burma and in the extreme south were the only falls of rain reported.

Temperature—At the commencement of the week a broad band of relatively low temperatures stretched across the northern half of the Peninsula and across the central parts of the country from Gujarat to Lower Bengal, while in North-Western, North-Eastern and Southern India the heat was greater than usual. These conditions with some slight modifications continued until Thursday the 4th when the high temperatures in the south disappeared and the mean temperature over nearly the whole of the Peninsula fell to below the normal. These conditions of temperature continued until the close of the week, higher readings than usual being reported from Northern and Central India and lower temperatures than usual from the Peninsula. This relative coolness in the Peninsula was wholly due to the night temperatures which at several stations were very largely below the normal.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week

PROVINCE.	OCTO BER	NOVEMBER						Mean variation of week
	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0.5	+1.1	+1.4	+1.8	+1.5	+1.3	+1.4	+1.3
Bengal and Assam	—0.3	—0.6	—0.9	—0.3	+0.3	+1.0	+0.4	—0.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0.2	+1.7	+3.4	+4.0	+4.0	+3.8	+2.0	+2.7
Punjab	+2.9	+3.7	+5.4	+3.1	+3.2	+1.8	+2.2	+3.2
Bombay	—0.6	—1.1	—0.7	—0.1	—1.0	—0.7	—0.6	—0.8
Central Provinces and Berar	—3.3	—2.6	—1.5	—0.5	+0.6	+0.2	+0.5	—0.9
Central India and Gujarat	—1.3	—0.2	+1.3	+2.3	+2.2	+1.1	+1.3	+1.0
Sind and Rajputana	+1.0	+2.9	+6.4	+4.7	+2.7	+2.7	+2.8	+3.3
Madras	—0.1	+0.7	+1.4	+0.6	—1.1	—2.1	—0.7	—0.2
Mean for whole of India	—0.1	+0.6	+1.8	+1.7	+1.4	+1.0	+1.0	+1.1

On the first two days of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was about normal, but from the 2nd and until the close of the week the heat was slightly excessive. The provincial variations show a considerable excess of temperature over the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, a slight excess in Burma, Central India and Gujarat and about normal temperatures elsewhere.

Rain—The rainfall of the week under review has been even more scanty and more local than during the previous week. The fall has been confined practically to Burma and the south of the Peninsula, though a few showers have been received in Assam, North Bengal and Ganjam. In the case of South Madras the average actual rainfall of the division has exceeded 2 inches and in the case of Malabar has exceeded 1 inch, but in all the remaining divisions reporting rainfall the average fall has been less than 1 inch, and in the case of the Assam Valley, the hills of the North-West Provinces, Mysore and the East Coast (North and Central) has been less than 0.1 inch. In Burma the rainfall of the week occurred as showers scattered throughout the week, but in the south of the Peninsula the rainfall occurred mainly during the first five days of the week, the remaining two days being fine. The second column of the table shows that over a very considerable part of India the anticipated rainfall during the week under review is small and unimportant, but in Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula between 1 and 2 inches of rain is expected. The third column of the table shows that with the single exception of South Madras, where a heavy local fall of rain at Madura on the 2nd November raised the actual average to above the normal average for the division, the rainfall has been everywhere deficient. As over a large part of the country the anticipated fall is small, the variations are also generally small and unimportant, but in the case of the East Coast (South) there is a deficiency of 2.06 inches and in the cases of Tenasserim, Arakan, Orissa, Mysore, the East Coast (North) and the East Coast (Central) there is a deficiency of over 1 inch.

Along the East Coast at this season there prevail usually the damp north-east winds of the retreating monsoon which ordinarily deposit a considerable amount of moisture along that coast and over the inland districts of the south of the Peninsula, but during the present season these winds have not set in, but have been replaced by dry north-westerly and westerly winds, so that all the rain which has fallen has been attributable to local storms which have occasioned generally light and scattered rainfall.

The three concluding columns of table show that for the three weeks, October 17th to November 6th, the total rainfall has been in excess of the normal in parts of Burma, West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces and of the Central Provinces and also in Hyderabad (South), but that in nearly all other parts of the country the weather has been much drier than usual, and that over a considerable part of North-West India there has been actually or practically no rain throughout.

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6TH, 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO NOVEMBER 6TH 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or deficit in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to November 6th	Excess or de- ficit of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	0.22	1.36	- 1.14	5.47	4.64	+ 18
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	0.76	1.40	- 0.64	3.62	4.24	- 15
	3 Central do	0.45	0.62	- 0.17	4.90	2.56	+ 91
	4 Upper do	0.42	1.08	- 0.66	2.18	2.95	- 26
	5 Arakan	0.13	1.72	- 1.59	6.92	4.52	+ 53
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	0	0.86	- 0.86	2.04	3.73	- 9
	7 Assam Surma	0	0.45	- 0.45	2.02	2.72	- 26
	8 Do Hills	0.14	0.43	- 0.29	2.96	3.07	- 4
	9 Do Brahmaputra	0.07	0.25	- 0.18	2.11	1.83	+ 17
	10 Deltaic Bengal	0	0.39	- 0.39	1.81	2.39	- 24
	11 Central do	0	0.23	- 0.23	2.13	1.96	+ 6
	12 North do	0.13	0.22	- 0.09	0.51	2.12	- 76
	13 Bengal Hills	0	0.45	- 0.45	0.75	2.50	- 71
	14 Orissa	0	1.00	- 1.00	2.90	3.80	- 24
	15 Chota Nagpur	0	0.26	- 0.26	1.04	1.31	+ 22
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODUH	16 South Bihar	0	0.17	- 0.17	2.41	1.21	+ 90
	17 North do	0	0.23	- 0.23	1.49	1.07	+ 39
	18 N-W P East	0	0.07	- 0.07	3.36	0.70	+ 325
	19 South Oudh	0	0.01	- 0.01	0.1	0.39	- 56
	20 North do	0	0.01	- 0.01	0.02	0.26	- 92
	21 N-W P Central	0	0.01	- 0.01	0.11	0.18	- 39
	22 Do West	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.04	- 100
PUNJAB	23 Do East Submontane	0	0.00	- 0.06	0.80	0.79	+ 13
	24 Do West do	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.00	- 100
	25 Do Hills	0.01	0.01	0	0.08	0.10	- 20
	26 South-East Punjab	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.07	- 100
	27 South do	0	0.03	- 0.03	0	0.12	- 100
	28 Central do	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.11	- 100
	29 Punjab Submontane	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.09	- 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	30 Do Hills	0	0.07	- 0.07	0	0.28	- 100
	31 North Punjab	0	0.02	- 0.02	0	0.20	- 100
	32 West do	0	0	0	0	0.03	- 100
	33 Malabar	1.24	1.74	- 0.50	2.60	6.28	- 57
	34 Madras South-Central	0.95	1.77	- 0.78	1.33	4.08	- 73
	35 Coorg	0.53	1.35	- 0.82	1.03	5.11	- 68
	36 Mysore	0.68	1.00	- 1.01	0.41	3.46	- 88
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	37 Konkan	0	0.46	- 0.46	0.22	2.60	- 92
	38 Bombay Deccan	0	0.47	- 0.47	0.80	2.60	- 67
	39 Hyderabad North	0	0.07	- 0.07	0.20	1.50	- 87
	40 Khondesh	0	0.07	- 0.07	0.20	1.50	- 87
	41 Berar	0	0.07	- 0.07	0.43	1.32	- 67
	42 Central Provinces West	0	0.06	- 0.06	0.80	0.98	- 9
	43 Do do Central	0	0.10	- 0.10	0.82	0.83	- 1
BOMBAY (NORTH)	44 Do do East	0	0.21	- 0.21	2.02	0.92	+ 120
	45 Gujarat	0	0.02	- 0.02	0	0.41	- 100
	46 Kathiawar	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.21	- 100
	47 Sind	0	0	0	0	0.03	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0.01	- 100
	49 Central India East	0	0.01	- 0.01	0.11	0.24	- 54
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.25	- 100
	51 West Rajputana	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.00	- 100
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	0.02	1.74	- 1.72	2.43	5.36	- 55
	52-A Do do (a)	0	0.04	- 0.04	1.35	3.18	- 58
	53 Hyderabad South	0	0.22	- 0.22	1.36	0.87	+ 56
	54 Madras Central	0	0.93	- 0.93	0.35	3.36	- 89
	55 East Coast Central	0.09	1.92	- 1.83	1.13	6.08	- 81
	56 Do South	0.64	2.70	- 2.06	0.86	6.65	- 87
	57 Madras South	2.22	1.67	+ 0.55	3.84	4.88	- 21

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 11th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 6th November*—Rainfall *nil* in the Circars and Deccan, light and below average elsewhere, except in Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevely. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general. Standing crops are generally good, though blighted in small areas. More rain is urgently required. Outturn of crops is generally middling to average. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are fluctuating slightly, they have risen in the central and southern districts, also in Kistna, South Arcot, and Malabar. All relief works and kitchens have been closed. The numbers on relief were—Weavers—1,220 men, 1,022 women, total 2,242 relieved at their own trade in Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Gratuitously relieved in villages—109 men, 541 women, 85 children, total 735 in Bellary and Bhadiachalam. Total on Government relief 2,977. Loans disbursed during the week Rs 4,266.

Bombay—*For week ending 8th November*—Standing crops are thriving generally, except in one Petha of Poona, where they are withering for want of rain and two of Ahmednagar, where they are slightly affected by blight. Locusts caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad, four of Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar, three of Upper Sind frontier, one of Belgaum, slight in three of Panch Mahals and Rajkot. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad; and sowings in the Deccan, Kainatak, Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Wadhwan, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in Khandesh. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Sholapur and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in Karachi. Prices continue high in Shikarpur, are falling in Nasik, and are stationary in Karachi and Ahmedabad. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $13\frac{1}{3}$, Bijapur $13\frac{1}{6}$, Sholapur $9\frac{3}{8}$, Ahmednagar $10\frac{5}{8}$, Poona $10\frac{3}{8}$, Nasik $16\frac{9}{10}$, Satara $10\frac{9}{10}$, and Dhawar $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief-works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 1,757, Sholapur 25,751, Poona 9,361, Satara 4,608, Belgaum 1,334, Dhawar 220, total 43,031, of whom 34,723 are relief-workers and 8,308 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 198, including 10 in poor-houses; Sholapur 5,965, including 104 in poor-houses, Poona 7,956; Satara 550, Dhawar 989, total 15,658. Total number on relief 58,699.

Bengal—*For week ending 8th November*—There was slight rain in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, but none in other districts during the week. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops continue favourable, except in Chittagong, where the crops were greatly injured by the recent cyclone. The sowing of the spring crops is everywhere making good progress, and the crops already sown are germinating well. The sowing of poppy has begun in parts of the Patna division. The price of rice fell in several districts during the week. Relief from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is still being given to a small extent in the following districts—Champaran 129 (boys 64 and girls 65), Bhagalpur 143 (men 37, women 83 and children 23); Sonthal Parganas 189 (men 23, women 76, and children 90).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh —*For week ending 10th November*
—No rain The autumn crops are being harvested and spring sowings are in active progress Locusts have re-appeared in a few districts causing slight injury only Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th November*—Rainfall nil Harvesting of autumn crops is almost over in Umballa and Amritsar and is going on in other districts. Great-millet and bulrush-millet have been harvested in Shahpur and almost so in Dera Ismail Khan Cotton-picking is also in progress in most districts Sowings of spring crops are completed in Hissar, are almost over in Delhi, and are going on elsewhere Condition and prospects of standing crops are reported good in Rohtak, Jullundur, Mooltan, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan, they are average to good on irrigated, and average to poor on unirrigated areas in Lahore, average in Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan; and good in Amritsar Damage has been done to crops by insects in parts of Ferozepore and by small insects and blight in parts of Lahore, locusts have appeared at Umballa and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage is reported. Condition of cattle has improved in Hissar, is fair in Delhi, generally good in Dera Ismail Khan, and good elsewhere Fodder is reported abundant in Hissar and Rohtak and is sufficient in other districts Prices are generally high, rising in Jullundur, falling slightly in Gurgaon, and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling at 10 to 13, gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, bulrush-millet 14 to 18, great-millet 13 to 20, barley 13 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and maize 14 to 20 seers per rupee

Central Provinces —*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather clear and fairly cool at the beginning of the week, but cloudy and close at the end. Slight showers have fallen in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Sowing of spring crops continues; germination is good Reaping of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), early sown *til*, and the poorer qualities of rice has commenced, and threshing of coarse rice, early millets, and pulses is in progress Cotton is being picked in Chhindwara, Wardha, and Chanda. Sugarcane is in good condition. Locusts have again visited parts of Chhindwara, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Hoshangabad, but the flights have not been extensive, except in the latter district where the damage in certain villages of the Hoshangabad tahsil is reported to be 6 annas. The locusts have now spread over the whole of the Sohagpur tahsil, but the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained Prices fluctuate, but the price of rice is falling rapidly in most districts from week to week; they have stiffened, however, in Nagpur owing to large purchases for export to the frontier There has been a further fall of 39,000 in the numbers on relief-works which are being gradually closed and a decrease of 49,000 in the number receiving gratuitous relief. Most of the relief-works in the Jubbulpore division and the Nerbudda Valley have been closed. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 2,392, Jubbulpore 1,204, Mandla 722, Seoni 26, Narsinghpur 1,308, Betul 4,374, Chhindwara 3,518, Nagpur 4,669, Bhandara 4,645, Balaghat 8,689, Raipur 18,689, and Bilaspur 19,382, total 69,618 Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 22,481, Damoh 13,266, Jubbulpore 28,376, Mandla 25,025, Seoni 11,545, Narsinghpur 11,158, Hoshangabad 8,702, Nimar 2,310, Betul 13,519, Chhindwara 13,516, Wardha 594, Nagpur 6,477, Chanda 10,722, Bhandara 20,970, Balaghat 14,135, Raipur 30,569, and Bilaspur 56,105; total 289,470. Total number on relief 359,088. There were also 6,851 persons employed on railway and other private works Details of relief workers—men 22,969, women 32,580, and children 14,069. Dependants—men 638, women 880, and children 7,222, with 581 unclassified Poor-houses—men 2,284, women

2,591, and children 5,489. Otherwise relieved—men 41,162, women 88,806, and children 97,624, with 42,133 unclassified. Wage prices—Saugor $8\frac{3}{8}$, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Mandla and Seoni 10, Betul $8\frac{1}{2}$, Chhindwara 12, Nagpur $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bhandara and Bilaspur $12\frac{1}{2}$, Balaghat $8\frac{3}{4}$, and Raipur $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Burma—*For week ending 6th November.*—In Lower Burma prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is wanted in parts of the Shwebo district and in the Taungtha township of Myingyan. Prospects in the Myingyan township are very bad and most of the crops are reported to have failed. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pakokku, fallen considerably in Akyab, and slightly in Tharrawaddy, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief-works were—Myingyan 9,342. On gratuitous relief—Myingyan 2,563. Total number on relief 11,905. Price of rice—Myingyan 10 seers 15 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of late rice generally good. Tea manufacture continues, outturn of tea good for the time of year. Mustard sowings continue, but are restricted owing to prolonged floods. Pulses promise well. Prospects of sugarcane have improved in Assam Valley, but are bad in Sylhet owing to excessive rains. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Naga Hills $9\frac{1}{4}$, Sylhet $10\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati $9\frac{1}{2}$, Tezpur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Sibsagar 11, and Lakhimpur 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th November.*—**MYSORE.**—Slight rain in parts. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but rain is wanted in parts. Prices have risen in Kolar and Mysore, fallen in Hassan, Kadur, and Chitaldroog. Paddy sown in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* harvested in parts of Chitaldroog and Kadur districts.

COORG.—Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th November.*—**BERAR.**—Weather cool. Grain crops thriving satisfactorily. Cotton-picking commenced in parts of the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop nearing completion. Sowing operations continue and weeding is in progress. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices fluctuating. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 49. Prices—*jowar*—Akola $10\frac{1}{2}$, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana $10\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur 10, and Wun 13 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—No rain during the week. Prospects everywhere continue very favourable, except in few places where standing crop wants more rain. Autumn harvest and spring sowings continue in parts. There has been a material fall in prices. Relief-works have closed. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief-works for week ended 28th October were—in Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, and Elgandal, 5,279. Prices in affected districts— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in Mahbubnagar, $8\frac{3}{4}$ Naldrug, and 9 seers per rupee in Lingsagar and Elgandal. 312 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir and 234 in Mahbubnagar. Total number on relief 5,825. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$, and *jowari* $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th November.*—No rain fell during week in Central India. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts

of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar agencies Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good Prices continue high in Baghelkhand, are stationary in Malwa and Gwalior, and falling elsewhere Opium-sowing commenced in Malwa and Bhopawar The number of persons employed on famine relief-works were—3,886 in Bundelkhand On gratuitous relief—33 unclaimed children in Gwalior and 9,934 persons in Bundelkhand Total number on relief 13,853. Prices $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th November*—Harvesting of autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops continue Standing crops and prospects are good Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Jhallawar, Bikanir, considerable in parts of Jaisalmeire Agricultural stock good Pasturage or fodder sufficient Prices steady in Serohi, Maiwar, Kherwara, Bhutpoie, Ulwar, rising in Pertabgarh, Meywar, Dholpur, falling elsewhere Gratuitous relief stopped in Maiwar, 38 persons on such relief in Dholpur only

Kashmir—*For week ending 9th November*—Weather fine Spring sowings in progress. Prices continue normal

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 9th November*—No rain Prices stationary. Harvesting of the autumn and sowings for spring crops in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th November*—Rainfall 0.32 Reaping of lowland rice in progress Sowing of upland winter crops completed. Price—7 seers per rupee

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	13,743	9,618	23,361		2,977	2,977	—20,384
Bombay . .	63,559	44,509	108,068	43,041	15,658	58,699	—49,369
Central Provinces	108,610	339,111	447,721	69,518	289,470	359,088	—88,633
Burma . .	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	+ 1
Berar . .	320	246	566	...	49	49	— 517
Hyderabad .	9,301		9,301	5,279	546	5,825	— 3,476
Central India .	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	— 2,557
Rajputana .	..	110	110		38	38	— 72
TOTAL .	208,499	408,942	617,441	131,166	321,268	452,434	— 165,007

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes

Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1897		
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
<i>Madras</i>												
Cuddapah	4,515	10,512	15,027*	1,514	8,980	10,524	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600
Kurnool	31,159	9,906	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821
Bellary	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549		5,221	5,221		2,422	2,422
Anantapur	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,221	5,002*	2,024	1,462	3,486*
Ganjam	2,156	4,688	6,844	132	2,309	2,441		851	851		32	32
Godavari		349	349		724	724						
TOTAL MADRAS	61,651	(1)46,547	108,398	27,134	(2)36,615	73,749	13,023	(3)23,509	36,532	13,743	(4)9,618	23,361
<i>Bombay</i>												
Dijapur	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794
Sholapur	65,891	11,001	79,592	53,303	12,081	65,390	35,135	9,470	44,905	29,026	7,946	36,972
Ahmednagar	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,815	54,019	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,936	13,380	23,316
Poona	14,410	30,318	44,728	13,797	26,355	40,152	12,821	17,365	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431
Nasik	1,984	704	2,688	700	510	1,240	371	229	600		131	131
Salata	7,409	4,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,106	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194
Khandesh	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586	346		346			
Belgaum	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583
Dharwar	515	738	1,253	475	499	974	427	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928
Ritnaguri	3		3	83		83						
Kolaba	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376	1,444		392	392
TOTAL BOMBAY	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,033	214,579	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741
<i>Bengal</i>												
Patna		88	88									
Khulna		3,082	3,082		529	529		529	529			
Manbham	7,347	4,516	11,863	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,036	12,490			
Hazaribagh		148	148		155	155		151	151		150	150
TOTAL BENGAL	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170		150	150
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>												
Etawah		765	765									
Banda		19,376	19,376		382	382						
Cawnpur		867	867		428	428		37				
Hamirpur		5,385	5,385		2,071	2,071		1,987	1,987			
Allahabad		20,842	20,842		312	312						
Jhansi		5,621	5,621		3,265	3,265		3,082	3,082			
Jalaun		5,565	5,565		3,018	3,018		2,906	2,906			
Jaunpur		50	50									
Lucknow		946	946		47	47		47	47			
Unao		4,710	4,710		2,485	2,485						
Rai Bareilly		108	108									
Haidor		7,240	7,240									

(1) Includes 18,994 weavers relieved at their own trade

(2) " 17,481

(3) " 14,498

(4) Including 5,850

* Incomplete

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tious relief	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
13	Muzapur		287	287									..
14	Muttra		161	161									..
15	Shahjahanpur												..
16	Kheri		120	120									..
17	Fatehpur												..
18	Azamgarh												..
19	Benares		10,108	10,108									..
TOTAL FOR N. W. P. & O.			82,151	82,151		12,008	12,008		8,059	8,059			..
Punjab													
1	Delhi		619	619									..
TOTAL PUNJAB			619	619									..
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,519	20,851	31,400	1,367	28,081	31,461
2	Damoh	9,459	19,281	28,740	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537
3	Jabalpur	17,848	31,217	52,065	9,137	35,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661
4	Mandla	8,384	24,629	33,013	6,819	24,972	31,791	4,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132
5	Seoni	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047
6	Narsinghpur	6,240	15,482	21,722	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763
7	Hoshangabad	19,974	9,044	29,018	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,341	7,801	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,341
8	Nimar	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647		2,115	2,115		2,219	2,219
9	Betul	8,453	20,426	28,879	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,111	6,605	12,932	19,637
10	Chindwara	5,255	13,976	19,231	8,807	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	11,617	16,810
11	Nagpur	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,454	10,573	14,027	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993
12	Chanda	97	6,831	6,928	142	9,218	9,360		9,339	9,339		10,741	10,741
13	Bhindara	18,540	18,945	37,485	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,917	21,331	29,288
14	Balaghat	25,475	15,968	41,443	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,536	11,571	25,127
15	Raipur	44,538	12,807	57,345	41,778	10,976	52,754	41,131	37,336	78,467	11,916	33,337	68,153
16	Bilaspur	46,293	98,088	144,381	45,552	89,361	134,913	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,851
17	Sambalpur	321	98	419	893		893		893	893			893
18	Wardha	919	4,136	5,055	963	3,100	4,063	960	3,352	4,312		2,560	2,560
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		231,286	385,713	616,999	191,314	373,411	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221	113,067	326,089	441,117
Burma.													
1	Mektila	316	54	370	667	104	771	593	86	679	458	72	110
2	Myingyan	10,039	439	10,478	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,740	12,140	8,368	2,976	11,344
3	Yamethan		147	147					111	111			
TOTAL BURMA		10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,826	3,048	11,978
Berar													
1	Akola		2,190	2,190									
2	Ellichpur	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566		458	458			
3	Amraoti		248	248		412	412		108	108		36	36
4	Buldana	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569	438	118	556	320	210	766
TOTAL BERAR		1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	320	246	1,668

* There were also 7,199 persons employed on railway and other private works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH OCTOBER 1897

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used in far as possible

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings, 1897													
RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 30TH OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 31st October 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 30th October 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile per week		Total	Per mile per week						
State Lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	584	1,735	11,95,090	689	1,735	11,00,000	635	1,01,00,100	1,80,00,000	10,31,807			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	20,340	163	125	24,000	192	3,50,000	4,01,000	11,573			
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	9,171	115	862	1,00,000	116	14,05,500	14,17,000			78,579	
Indian Midland (b)	131	752	1,17,016	156	752	9,00,000	120	10,81,247	18,00,000	1,14,753			
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	575	170	21	2,000	110	12,808	5,00,000	14,192			
Mad-Bannur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	563	96	9	1,000	111	20,990	20,000			6,795	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana Malwa (c)	191	1,515	3,25,095	211	1,515	2,01,000	100	55,06,100	5,00,000	1,523			
Palampur-Deesa	45	17	10,000	588	17	1,000	588	0,000	0,000			1,053	
South Indian	101	1,012	1,81,111	175	1,012	1,30,000	128	0,10,000	0,00,000	07,051			
Mayavaram Mutpet	89	51	1,700	37	51	1,000	80	0,00,000	0,00,000	1,200			
Southern Mahatla (d)	100	1,165	1,20,000	103	1,165	99,000	85	0,00,000	0,00,000	3,00,000			
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahatla)	102	900	1,00,000	130	900	7,00,000	94	0,00,000	0,00,000	1,00,000			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	125	70	1,09,700	115	70	1,00,000	143	15,00,000	10,00,000	0,00,000			
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	17,300	87	200	1,00,000	50	2,00,000	0,00,000			8,967	
Assam-Bengal	57	132	11,200	71	132	20,000	7	1,00,000	0,00,000				
Burma	145	880	1,51,111	171	880	1,00,000	110	10,00,000	1,00,000	0,00,000			
TOTAL	218	9,504	24,14,777	250	10,085	21,23,000	211	51,00,000	51,00,000	0,00,000			
State Lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	3,056	5,25,570	168	3,056	6,90,000	226	85,00,000	11,00,000	7,50,000			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	151	797	1,01,617	203	797	1,10,000	161	3,00,000	1,00,000	0,00,000			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	514	4,40,205	515	517	4,10,000	515	5,50,000	5,00,000			5,50,000	
East Coast	89	500	51,250	102	500	10,000	111	7,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000			
Special gauges—													
Jerhar	57	25	1,050	60	25	1,000	40	1,00,000	0,00,000			12,544	
Cherra Company (g)	60												
TOTAL	221	4,792	12,13,304	253	5,135	15,10,000	201	1,70,00,000	20,00,000	1,00,000			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	5,23,771	352	1,491	5,81,000	230	80,10,000	70,00,000			0,00,000	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	1,051	3,00,112	651	1,051	1,50,000	410	3,00,000	3,00,000			99,085	
Madras	248	540	2,41,404	287	540	2,00,000	243	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000			
TOTAL	350	2,991	10,65,777	389	2,992	7,40,000	277	85,00,000	75,00,000	4,00,000			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES	240	17,177	47,73,165	273	17,017	15,58,800	260	6,00,00,000	75,00,000	1,00,000			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa Kalka	157	160	20,079	15	160	24,100	15	4,17,000	7,00,000	1,20,000			
Tukesser	242	22	6,141	279	22	5,000	240	92,732	0,00,000			6,332	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec.)	120	60	1,00,000	259	60	1,00,000	191	1,14,322	1,50,000	1,00,000			
Bengal Doars	176	36	7,900	221	36	8,700	247	1,13,000	1,00,000			4,029	
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	14,174	182	78	1,000	101	2,04,997	2,00,000	0,00,000			
Ahmedabad Parantij													
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling Himalayan	288	51	17,600	345	51	15,000	383	2,50,000	2,00,000			971	
TOTAL	174	413	92,000	223	468	95,100	203	12,20,000	14,00,000	2,20,000			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	27	71	1,773	24	71	2,000	27	12,700	22,000			0,893	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,062	62	114	8,500	48	1,00,000	10,00,000	71,240			
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	2,314	68	35	1,000	31	1,25,000	0,00,000	5,154			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	313	65,207	196	331	59,000	177	0,94,000	11,00,000	4,00,000			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,115	87	14	500	36	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,144			
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	11,585	107	108	8,000	82	2,51,753	1,50,000	1,01,783			
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,015	301	10	5,000	390	0,00,000	0,00,000	0,00,000			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fran. including Mysore-Nanjangud	50	66	5,546	84	66	4,100	62	90,125	1,14,000	2,3,475			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,048	54	93	5,900	40	8,00,000	8,00,000	1,00,000			
Kolhapur	74	29	2,341	81	29	1,000	31	25,000	0,00,000	4,673			
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,306	49	79	1,800	23	53,135	60,000	0,00,000			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)													
Cooch Behar	50	22	1,113	51	22	000	11	1,00,000	1,00,000	0,00,000			
TOTAL	115	964	1,09,440	113	906	93,000	103	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	0,00,000			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr.	84	334	30,707	92	334	22,100	66	4,10,080	4,10,000	7,880			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	2,976	65	46	2,700	50	53,809	50,700	5,811			
Jamnagar													
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	23,150	64	364	11,700	32	3,31,007	3,20,000	3,000			
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,358	39	60	1,800	30	4,4,248	37,300			2,007	
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	7,231	77	94	6,200	66	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,754			
TOTAL	70	808	66,422	74	949	45,800	49	0,00,000	0,00,000	33,210			
GRAND TOTAL	228	19,756	50,41,350	250	20,425	44,92,700	220	7,22,50,406	7,71,00,000	48,00,000			

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Ruham-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha (coal), the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsan, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 31st October 1896.

SIMLA, the 10th November, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXIX of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 30TH OCTOBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 31st October 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 30th October 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,735	11,95,090	689	1,735	11,07,000	638	2,92,71,756	3,29,03,000	36,31,244			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	20,330	103	125	2,900	100	5,11,714	6,26,000	58,286			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	90,371	115	862	71,000	82	0,63,555	30,83,000	19,415			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,17,016	156	752	02,700	123	30,44,015	24,64,000	4,19,985			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	1	3,758	179	21	2,500	110	79,851	89,000	9,149			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	863	96	9	1,000	111	43,789	36,600		7,189		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,82,698	211	1,815	2,01,000	160	1,13,00,362	1,05,80,000		7,20,362		
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	662	39	17	400	24	30,344	22,300		8,044		
South Indian	165	1,012	1,81,911	175	1,042	1,33,000	133	53,52,159	54,26,000	83,841			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,706	87	54	1,300	80	1,06,413	1,00,000	3,557			
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,73,339	135	1,165	93,400	86	41,46,000	45,63,000	4,16,997			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	290	41,010	139	296	27,700	94	9,25,557	11,60,000	2,43,143			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,09,724	145	815	99,000	121	31,97,144	34,89,000	2,91,556			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	17,722	80	200	12,800	64	4,34,010	15,500	18,984			
Assam-Bengal	01	159	11,236	1	286	20,500	72	3,10,120	4,84,000	1,64,880			
Burma	175	886	1,51,641	171	888	1,50,000	169	37,70,119	44,12,000	6,41,881			
TOTAL	232	10,814	24,94,727	252	10,002	21,43,600	213	1,57,02,547	7,09,69,900	52,67,353			
State lines worked by the State													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,93,000	240	1,61,98,995	1,85,45,000	23,46,005			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	747	1,61,617	203	875	1,11,000	161	46,79,597	48,27,000	1,47,403			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,42,265	545	817	4,44,000	543	168,61,140	82,24,000	5,82,140			
East Coast	91	500	81,203	162	538	61,500	114	14,44,610	10,99,000	2,54,310			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	1,603	66	25	1,700	68	61,401	55,500	5,991			
Cherra-Companyganj	61					(g)		(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200	855			
TOTAL	219	4,792	12,13,364	253	5,118	13,11,200	211	3,12,50,891	3,31,09,700	21,58,809			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	5,23,771	352	1,491	1,81,000	250	1,78,11,401	1,48,48,000				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	030	461	3,00,120	651	461	1,80,000	410	8,64,815	82,29,000	29,63,401			
Madras	23	640	2,11,000	27	640	2,04,000	243	04,75,114	65,81,000	6,35,815			
TOTAL	317	2,791	10,45,777	332	2,792	7,71,000	277	3,11,51,630	2,99,58,000	31,93,680			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE ASSISTED COMPANIES)	255	17,477	47,72,606	273	18,012	42,55,800	236	13,01,00,115	13,43,37,600	42,32,482			
Assisted companies													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	153	100	20,000	182	100	34,400	115	7,47,974	8,03,000	1,45,026			
Tarkessur	271	22	0,141	279	22	5,200	230	1,81,677	1,77,000				
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	131	66	17,066	159	66	12,600	191	2,88,837	2,66,000				
Bengal-Doonars	146	30	7,000	221	30	8,700	242	1,69,583	1,67,000				
Dibru-Sadiya	103	70	14,171	182	70	15,100	194	3,66,444	4,70,000	1,01,556			
Ahmedabad-Parant						1,100	20		(k) 49,300	49,300			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	1	17,000	345	51	18,000	353	4,85,932	4,61,000				
TOTAL	170	413	62,000	223	46	95,100	203	22,42,447	24,83,300	2,40,853			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goon	28	74	1,772	24	74	2,000	27	56,548	55,800				
Bhopal-Ujjain	50	114	7,062	62	114	5,500	48	2,80,614	1,02,000				
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,314	68	35	1,100	31	(l) 25,684	57,000				
The Nizam's guaranteed state	101	33	65,207	106	33	59,200	177	18,21,280	19,76,000	31,316			
The Gakwar's Petlad	159	13	1,125	87	13	500	38	78,493	37,800	1,54,711			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	105	11,588	107	108	8,900	82	6,17,235	4,01,000	41,093			
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,015	301	10	3,900	390	94,753	1,17,000	22,247			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore from including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,546	84	66	4,100	62	1,51,643	1,90,000	38,357			
The Gakwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,048	54	93	3,900	42	2,65,007	1,95,000				
Kolhapur	76	29	2,344	81	29	1,000	34	68,682	62,000				
Special gauges—													
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,306	46	79	1,800	23	1,35,612	1,29,000				
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)						200	11		(m) 3,900	3,900			
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,113	51	22	900	41	37,347	29,500				
TOTAL	125	968	1,09,440	113	996	93,000	93	36,33,507	34,46,000				
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbdr	108	334	30,707	92	334	22,100	66	10,25,155	9,68,000				
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	2,976	65	46	2,700	59	1,00,444	1,13,000	7,506			
Jamnagar						1,300	25		(n) 67,600	67,600			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	23,150	64	364	11,700	32	6,60,783	6,68,000	7,217			
Odeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,358	39	60	1,800	30	76,510	68,700				
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	7,231	77	94	6,200	66	2,28,679	2,24,000				
TOTAL	82	898	66,422	74	940	45,800	48	20,96,621	21,09,300	12,679			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	59,41,359	250	20,405	44,92,700	220	13,80,77,603	14,23,76,200	42,98,507			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 30th October 1897
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 31st October 1896
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 30th October 1897
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 30th October 1897.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Muzi	Gram	Achra dal	Ghi
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5										
Tavoy	22 1	42 5										
Moulmein and Amherst	23 8	68	.									
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	25 5	61 2	92 65			..	.			60 75	..	
Thongwa		72 25	.									
Bassein	23 8	68	...									
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	20 23	50 49										
Toungoo	19 55	54 4										
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	25 16	61 09	73 44	.						60 55		
Bamo			..		.					..
Pakokku	25 5	68	..		.	27 2		.		..		
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	21 25	42 5	.		.	..	..			..	..
Akyab	20 91	41 82								...		
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	26 25	50	...		..		...	...		..	...
Gauhati	..	48 96	...		.		...	...		..	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong		50						...		50	..	400
Dacca		57 5	50	.	35		..	..		51 25	62 5	350
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur		45	.						..		...	330
Calcutta	..	51 5	47 5		40	50	60	..	36 25	50	45	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan		46 25								52 5	57 5	300
Pabna		46 25	50 62	.						45 62	57 5	300
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	..	60	56 25	.	.	..			37 5	50	60	310
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack	..	35 78	49 37	.	.	.		...		37 75	35 78	360
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna	...	41 25	38 75		30 62	.		23 12	24 37	41 37	36 56	260
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur	.	45	45	.	35 16				28 59	42 19	40	270
Muzaffarpur	...	53 28	44 37	..	33 33	..	.	22 19	28 59	44 37	57 03	278 28
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	28 23	58 12	44 11	53 49	35 42	43 59	50 78	.	27 5	44 53	58 7	309 27
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	24 22	51 61	42 08	47 76	31 35	..	.		25	45 05	40 22	278 28
Jhansi	..	51 3	45 1	52 5	33 54	35 73	..	..	..	44 48	40 09	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	...	..	40	..	...	..	...		..	..	...	320
Agra	..	53 12	42 5	..	30	45	..	..	31 25	40 06	55	269 37
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	...	..	40	...	31 98	..	.			40 98	...	270
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	26 35	53 33	43 49	48 44	35 21	..	..	.	26 25	47 4	51 61	285
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	...	48 44	43 28	..	...	...	..	...	..	42 5	...	278 12

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Fur- meric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhusa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
											Burma—
											<i>Tenasserim—</i>
											Mergui
											Tavoy
											Moulmein and Amherst
											<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
											Rangoon
											Thongwa.
											Bassein.
											<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
											Henzada
											Toungoo
											<i>Upper Burma—</i>
											Mandalay
											Bamo
											Pakòkku
											<i>Arakan—</i>
											Kyaukpju.
											Akyab
											Assam—
											<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
											Goalpara
											Gauhati
											Bengal—
											<i>Eastern—</i>
											Chittagong
											Dacca
											<i>Deltaic—</i>
											Midnapur.
											Calcutta
											<i>Central—</i>
											Bardwan.
											Fabna
											<i>Northern—</i>
											Rangpur
											<i>Orissa—</i>
											Cuttack.
											<i>Bihar, south—</i>
											Patna
											<i>Bihar, north—</i>
											Bhagalpur
											Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W Provinces—
											<i>Eastern—</i>
											Benares.
											<i>Central—</i>
											Cawnpore
											Jhānsi
											<i>Western—</i>
											Meerut
											Agra
											<i>Submontane, west—</i>
											Shahjahanpur.
											Oudh—
											<i>Southern—</i>
											Lucknow.
											<i>Northern—</i>
											Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi.	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33		47 81		36 41	46 72	46 57		44 43	53 33		320
Punjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	32 5	75	40	42 5	71 25	37 5	45		35	45	56 87	340
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	37 74	79 01	37 03	42 71	28 28	33 33	57 19		34 74	45 1	58 18	336 87
<i>South eastern—</i>												
Delhi	38 07	50	39 01	11 43	30 78	38 07	36 35		36 35	44 43	50	320
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	28 59	56 15	37 19	40	20 06					43 23		341 3
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	69 55	29 40	41 43	29 06	34 69	47 03		38 12	45 02	64 01	320
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	20 61	48 59	42 03	45 44	36 35	32 03	59 22		42 03	48 44		336 87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		52 5	43 70		35	30	38 12			57 5	70	335
Shikarpur			42 5			40			75	48 12		380
Quetta			41 57	05	31 87							
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar			62 06									
Sholapur												
Poona							49 27	33 75		56 51		
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar												
Dhulia												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad			45				47 5				57 5	
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur		45	40 70	56		37				44	52	318
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore		48 5	42 12	47 06						42 12	53 31	245
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur		48	50	58						50	64	280
Berar—												
Basim						50				51 85		
Ellichpur		80	61 5	66 66		53 33	60 66			57 14	61 5	320
Amraoti		60 25	61 50	66 25		50	90				61 50	320
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore						32 5	21 87			60		456 87
Salem								22 71				376 3
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary						41 67				53 33		380 42
Cuddapah	27 92	47 03				28 7	24 01					366 67
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore								25 94		30 57		
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	28 75	45 63								54 43		345 62
Tanjore	25 20	47 13										
Trichinopoly								21 72				
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura						29 22	22 86			34 22		
Mysore—												
Mysore	30 25	48 45	86 21	98 74		30 16		24 49		31 1	76 43	368 75
Bangalore	24 5	60 76	74 48	61 2		39 2		25 47		41 16	56	411 74

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Gur	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric	Grass	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS.
61.56	...	...	..	5	5	5	.	140	..	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
...	..	50	100	1.56	6.25			50		75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
..		57.13	95.36	10	8.02			100		105	Central— Lahore
...	..	80	13.33	3.33	14.3	3.33	.	60	..	125	South-eastern— Delhi
		40	.	3.33	5.73	..		56.83	.		Submontane— Amritsar.
.		40	94.22	2.5	6.87	7.97	.	55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
...	.	100	100	3.07	6.67	2.34	...	50		70	Western— Multan
48.75	..	150	112.5		..	.	.	40 to 140			Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
...	..	.	..		.		7.5				Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur. Poona
...	..	.		.	..	.	...		...		Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
...	.	..	...	.	...	.	.	...	..	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	..	.	..	...	.	...	...				Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	39	80	115	..	..	...	...	40	..	30	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	45	180	95	...	..		...		..	..	Eastern— Raipur
...	.	..	..				..		.	..	Berar— Basim Ellichpur. Amraoti
...		320 200	76.25 110	3 3		11 ..	...	60 52.5		50 90	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem.
75	...	102.76	105 53.26	..	2.5 6.56	.	..	90 80	90 80	.	Central— Bellary Cuddapah. Karnul.
47.55		..	..	...	...	...	...	80	80	110	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	.	...	46.67 58.7	..	.		.		.	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore. Trichinopoly
...		100		.						...	Southern— Madura.
57.6	.	131.67	57.6	..	...	..	.	55	55	.	Mysore— Mysore.
...	..	118.28	...	...	..	.	..	...			Bangalore.
...	...	89.74	..	..	5.36	..	...	.	...	41	
76.78	...	374	109.08	10.71	7.14	3.29	..	100	...	70	
68.56	...	308.47	85.69	4.11	13.71	..	.	200	..	100	

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum gulfare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>).	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort.		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Burma—												
<i>Zenasseri—</i>												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	..	..	..	..
Lavoy					10 5	10 5	11 5	11 8	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			10 5	6 11	12 12	5 3	..	..	..	..
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu	6 4	6 4			10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	..	..	..	..
Rangoon					7 5	7 5	10 5	10 —	..	..	..	..
Thongwa					10 2	10 —	11 5	11 2	..	..	..	..
Bassein					8 8	8 8	9 11	9 11	..	..	..	..
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi					11 6	8 11	12 5	9 4	..	..	..	..
Henzada					9 5	8 5	9 5	8 5	..	..	..	..
Prome	10 6	10 6			7 13	7 9	9 7	8 13	..	..	..	..
Toungoo					9 1	9 1	10 10	9 14	..	..	..	..
Thajetmyo	8 6	8 6			8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	8 2	..	..	..
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	8 12	13 3			9 8	9 4	10 9	9 13	..	..	..	..
Bamo					8 6	8 6	11 2	10 5	..	..	..	..
Pakokku					7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 12	21 12	..	..
Meiktila					5 13	8 12			..	17 8	..	..
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					14 6	11 11	15 12	15 7	..	..	..	..
Kyaokpyu					8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	..	..	..	..
Akyab					12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	..	..	..	..
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	..	..			6 10	6 —	7 10	8 —	..	..	..	..
Cachar	7 3½	6 15			5 5	5 5	6 10	7 9½	..	..	..	..
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 8			4 —	4 8	4 2	5 —	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills					3 8	3 —	7 —	9 —	..	..	..	..
Manipur					12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	..	..	..	..
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —			5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	6 8	6 8			5 4	6 —	7 8	7 4	..	..	..	..
Darrang	6 —	6 8			5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Nowgong					5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar					6 8	5 11	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	..	..	..	..
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Nagá Hills					4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj					6 12	6 12	{ 7 — and 9 4 }	7 2	..	..	..	..
Noakhali					6 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..
Chittagong					6 4	6 12	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Tippah					5 11	5 11	6 10	7 8	..	..	..	..
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	5 8	6 14	7 —	..	..	..	..
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —			5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna					7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
24 Parganas					5 8	6 4	7 —	7 4	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	7 8	8 —			{ 7 8 to 7 12 }	{ 7 8 to 8 — }	{ 8 8 to 8 12 }	{ 8 8 to 8 12 }	..	..	..	..
Howrah					6 5	7 —	7 10	8 —	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	7 4	8 —	8 —	9 —	5 4	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	7 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —			7 —	7 —	7 8	7 12	..	..	..	..
Nadia (Krisinagar h)	8 10	9 —			5 11	5 11	8 —	7 6	..	..	..	..
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 8	10 —	10 10	..	..	..	..
Faridpur					5 4	5 4	8 8	8 —	..	..	..	..

* Not procurable.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OP RAGI (<i>Bleu sine coro cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	15 —	15 —	Burma— <i>Tenasserim</i> — Mergui Tavoy. Moulmein and Amherst.
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	17 12	17 12	
...	14 —	14 —	
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	<i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> — Pegu Rangoon. Thongwa Bassein
...	8 12	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 10	19 —	19 4	
...	13 5	13 5	
...	8 5	8 5	17 11	15 12	<i>Pegu (inland)</i> — Tharawadi. Henzada Prome Toungoo. Thayetmyo
...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	
...	5 12	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 6	13 —	
...	7 —	7 3	...	...	6 4	5 10	14 3	14 3	
...	8 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 10	
...	7 2	8 —	28 3	37 9	6 4	8 10	12 14	12 14	
...	7 —	7 2	15 1	15 9	7 9	7 6	14 6	15 2	
...	7 12	6 7	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	<i>Upper Burma</i> — Mandalay. Bamo Pakokku Meiktila.
...	9 3	39 —	21 14	17 6	6 —	6 —	11 15	12 10	
...	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	
...	18 10	18 10	<i>Arakan</i> — Sandoway Kyaukpyu. Akyab
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	
...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	
...	<i>Assam</i> — <i>Surma</i> — Sylhet. Cachar.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	7 9	7 3½	9 6	9 1	<i>Hill tracts</i> — Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Garo Hills. Manipur.
...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	7 —	
...	5 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	
...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	
...	
...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	<i>Brahmaputra</i> — Goalpara Kamrup Darrang. Nowgong. Sibsagar Lakhimpur.
...	6 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 —	10 —	
...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	
...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	
...	<i>Bengal</i> — <i>Eastern hill tracts</i> — Naga Hills.
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	
...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	<i>Eastern</i> — Backerganj. Noakhali.
...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	
...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	Chittagong. Tippera. Dacca. Maimensingh.
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 8	8 —	8 —	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	
...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	<i>Deltaic</i> — Khulna. 24 Parganas. Midnapur.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	
...	8 —	8 —	7 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah. Calcutta. Hooghly. Nadia (Krishnagarh). Jessore. Faridpur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	
...	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	
...	8 —	8 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 —	10 10	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	
...	6 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY.		RICE				JAWAR OF GHOLUM (Sorenum vulpate)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pericillaria spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort.		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	8 14	..	..	8 2	7 4	11 —	10 —	..	..	..	..
Bardwan	7 8	8 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 4	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	7 8	8 —	..	..	6 12	6 6	8 4	8 —	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	8 —	8 4	..	10 —	7 —	7 —	{ 8 — and 10 — }	{ 8 — and 9 8 }	..	..	..	..
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12	9 8	10 —	7 —	6 8	9 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Fabna	7 14	7 14	12 12	12 12	6 —	6 —	8 10	9 —	..	..	..	..
Bogra	6 2 1	7 2	..	..	4 8	5 4	{ 6 6 to 7 14 }	{ 6 6 and 7 8 }	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	8 4	7 14	..	..	5 4	6 —	{ 6 — and 9 12 }	{ 6 — and 9 12 }	..	..	..	..
Malda	8 8	8 4	..	..	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 8	..	..	..	..
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	..	..	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	7 12	8 —	8 —	..	5 6 1	5 6 1	{ 6 4 and 8 — }	{ 6 4 and 8 — }	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	..	..	..	..
Orissa—												
Puri	7 —	5 14	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	7 4	7 9	..	..	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	{ 9 — to 10 — }	11 8	{ 10 — to 10 — }	..	..	..	..
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	..	..	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	7 8	9 8	8 4	..	..	..	..
Lohardaga	5 8	5 —	..	..	6 4	{ 5 12 to 6 — }	7 8	7 —	..	..	..	..
Palamau	7 4	6 8	..	..	6 4	{ 6 — to 7 — }	7 8	7 —	..	..	..	..
Hazaribagh	7 14	7 —	11 4	10 2	9 2	6 3	10 6	7 14	..	..	..	..
Bihar, south—												
Monghyi	8 12 1	8 10 1	9 7 1	10 8	5 4	5 4	7 5 1	7 11 1	..	..	..	..
Gaya	8 4	8 6	10 8	11 4	6 4	5 8	6 12	7 4	..	8 4	..	..
Fatna	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	..	..	..	..
Shahabad	{ 8 12 and 9 4 }	9 —	9 —	9 —	{ 7 — and 7 8 }	7 —	and 8 4	and 8 —	..	..	..	..
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	13 —	9 —	6 —	7 8	9 —	10 2	10 —	10 —	..	..
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	7 —	6 11	8 14	7 10	..	..	..	..
Darbhanga	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 —	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	9 —	8 12	13 —	12 —	5 8	6 —	7 8	{ 7 8 and 8 — }	8 4	..	..	..
Saran	9 8	9 4	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	8 9	..	..	..	..
Champaran	8 12	8 12	11 12	12 —	6 4	7 10	9 8	9 —	..	..	..	..
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 4	7 13	10 2	9 6	5 6	4 14	7 14	7 7	9 —	..	7 12	..
Benares	9 1	9 13	11 6	10 13 1	5 11 1	5 10	6 14	7 12	..	9 14	7 11	7 14
Ghazipur	8 4	9 —	10 8	10 2	5 4	4 12	7 4	7 8	7 —	6 8	8 12	7 8
Jaunpur	8 12	8 15	11 8	11 12	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	9 —	8 12	11 —	10 12	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 —	..	..	9 —	..
Central—												
Banda	9 —	8 12	12 —	10 4	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 12	9 8	9 12	..	10 8
Fatehpur	8 14	9 —	11 —	10 8	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 4	..	..	..	..
Hamirpur	8 5	8 3	10 5	10 4	6 —	6 —	6 14	6 13	9 8	9 3	8 —	8 6
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 8	9 6	12 12	12 8	5 4	5 —	7 10	7 12	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	8 8	9 —	11 12	11 8	5 8	5 8	7 6	7 —	10 12	10 —	..	..
Etawah	9 5	9 6	10 12	11 7	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 —	9 4	9 —
Farukhabad	9 9	9 7	12 9	12 4	4 12	4 12	{ 5 7 to 6 13 }	{ 5 7 to 6 2 }	..	..	13 4	12 4
Mainpuri	9 12	9 15	12 4	12 3	4 8	4 8	{ 6 — and 7 8 }	7 —	..	..	12 4	12 3
Etah	9 14	9 10	13 2	12 10	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	..	..	..	..
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	..	8 —
Agra	9 8	9 4	13 —	12 8	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —
Muttra	9 12	9 4	14 12	13 8	4 —	4 8	7 12	7 12	11 —	10 —	12 —	8 —
Aligarh	10 —	9 8	{ 13 8 and 13 12 }	12 12	{ 4 — and 4 8 }	4 —	{ 4 — and 5 8 }	5 8	..	8 12	..	9 —
Bulandshahr	10 5	10 2	13 12	12 10	4 8	4 12	7 7	7 6	12 5	11 —	9 13	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Balha	8 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 6	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	8 8	8 14	11 —	11 12	5 10	4 7	7 7	6 11	..	..	..	..
Gorakhpur	8 2	8 9	11 11	11 15	5 —	4 15	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	..	..
Basti	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 5	6 4	7 10	7 4	10 —	9 —	..	..

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Kleinsine coronata</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITAIAN MILLER (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvense)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PRA (Cajanus indicus)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
				9 —	9 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bengal—continued
				7 5	8 —			6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	Central—
				7 5	8 —			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura
				8 8	9 —			12 —	12 —	10 12	11 —	Bardwan
				8 —	8 —	21 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Birbhum
				8 12	8 12			6 —	6 —	9 13	9 12	Murshidabad
				7 8	7 8			10 8	10 8			Santhal Parganas.
				8 4	8 10			9 12	10 8	9 12	9 —	Fabna
				8 8	8 —					9 8	9 —	Bogra
				8 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	6 —	6 8	9 8	9 —	Rajshahi.
				7 11	8 —			9 9 ¹	9 9	10 —	10 —	Malda
				8 —	8 —			7 12	7 8	9 8	9 —	Northern—
				7 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Rangpur
				8 15	9 3			10 8	9 14	10 12	10 12	Dinajpur
				8 —	8 —			6 6	6 6	11 8	11 8	Jalpaiguri.
				8 —	8 —	15 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Hills—
				7 —	6 12			6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
				7 4	7 —			11 4	10 2	7 14	7 14	Orissa—
				9 —	7 14	15 12	10 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	8 —	Puri
				8 —	8 —							Cuttack
				8 —	8 —							Balasore
				8 —	8 —	15 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Chota-Nagpur—
				8 4	8 8	17 —		10 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	Singbhum
				7 —	6 12			6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	Manbhum
				7 4	7 —			11 4	10 2	7 14	7 14	Lohardaga.
				9 —	7 14	15 12	10 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	8 —	Palamau.
				8 —	8 —							Hazaribagh.
				9 7 ¹	9 7 ¹	12 9 ²	13 10 ³	8 10 ³	9 7 ¹	10 8	10 8	Bihar, south—
				8 12	8 12	10 4	13 4	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
				8 12	9 12	16 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	10 8	10 8	Gaya
				9 —	9 —	11 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Patna.
				9 4	9 4	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	Shahabad.
				9 —	8 —	14 —	10 12	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar, north—
				9 8	9 8	14 —	14 4	9 —	9 8	9 12	9 8	Purnea
				8 4	8 8	14 —	14 4	9 —	9 8	9 12	9 8	Bhagalpur.
				9 —	9 8	14 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga.
				9 —	9 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Muzaffarpur.
				10 4	10 8	13 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 15	Saran.
												Champaran.
												N-W. Provinces—
				8 —	8 2	11 15	11 11	6 11	7 1	9 7	9 5	Eastern—
				8 15	8 15	13 9	11 11	6 12	9 12	11 6	10 14	Mirzapur.
				8 4	8 4	16 —		7 8	9 4	9 8	9 8	Benares
				8 4	8 4	14 —		7 —	7 4	10 8	10 8	Ghazipur.
				8 —	8 4	10 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
				8 12	8 8			8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Allahabad.
				8 —	8 —			7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Central—
				8 10	8 8	10 —	9 1	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	Banda.
				8 12	8 12	16 —	15 —	10 4	10 —	11 12	11 12	Fatehpur.
				8 12	8 4	10 —	9 8	8 6	8 —	11 4	11 4	Hampur.
				8 6	8 6	13 —	16 —	0 5	9 10	11 —	11 —	Jalaun.
				8 2	7 13	13 3	12 15	10 9	10 8	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
				7 9	8 9	15 1	13 14	6 8	7 12	11 —	11 —	Jhansi.
				8 2	8 6	16 2	13 4	6 12	7 2	11 8	11 8	Etawah.
				8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	9 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	Farukhabad.
				8 4	8 6	12 —		7 —	7 —	12 2	12 —	Mainpuri.
				9 4	9 —			10 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	Etah
				8 12	8 12	13 12	12 4	8 —	8 12	11 8	11 12	Western—
				9 —	8 11	13 8	11 —	7 14	8 4	11 4	11 4	Meerut.
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Agia
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Muttra.
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Algarh.
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bulandshahr.
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Submontane, east—
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur
				8 4	9 —			9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Basti

*Kalan.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOILUM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
N.-W. Provinces—contd												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	9 12	12 8	12 —	4 12	4 8	8 —	7 4				
Budaun	10 —	9 14 & 10 —	12 8	{ 10 11 } & { 12 11 }	5 7	5 7	7 6	7 2	11 14	11 4	9 8	9 8
Pilibit	9 12	9 6	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	9 7	9 2				
Bareilly	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 11	4 11	4 11	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 8	9 6	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	6 8				
Bijnor	9 9	9 9	11 8	11 8	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14				
Muzaffarnagar	{ 10 6 } & { 10 8 }	10 5	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2				
Saharanpur	10 9	9 13	12 1	12 7	4 15	4 13	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	10 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 4	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 —	16 —		6 —	5 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	7 12				
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —				
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Faizabad	9 —	8 12	11 4	10 12	6 —	5 4	7 8	7 8				
Sultanpur	9 4	9 8	11 4	11 8	5 4	5 4	9 8	8 4				
Rae-Bareilly	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 4	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	11 1			
Lucknow	9 4	9 6	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 12	10 6	10 4	9 —	8 4
Hardoi	9 12	9 8	12 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —				
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 12	9 8	12 4	11 4	6 12	6 4	7 10	7 8				
Barabanki	10 —	9 4	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 6	11 8	11 14	7 2	6 6	8 —	7 9	10 —		7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8				
Sitapur	10 —	9 12	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	7 8				
Kheri	9 12	9 14	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —				
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 10	10 5	13 5	13 1	5 8	5 8	7 9	7 9	13 6	12 0		
Banswara	12 8	12 8	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8				
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	8 15	10 15	11 5	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 13	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 8	14 —	16 8			10 —	12 —				
Sirohi	9 —	10 —	12 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 8	11 —	12 8
Erinpura	9 11	9 12	12 3	12 3	5 8	5 8	6 7	6 7	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Ajmere	8 9	8 9	11 8	11 12	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	9 —	8 8	9 4	9 —
Abu	{ 8 14 } & { 10 6 }	9 — & 10 5	11 6	11 2	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —				
Kishengarh	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 4
Bundi	7 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	4 4	5 8	4 12	4 12	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Kotah	8 10	8 12	10 —	10 4	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 4	9 12	7 —	7 —
Jhalawar	8 3	8 3	8 14	8 13	4 13	4 15	5 13	6 2	9 4	9 8		
Tonk	7 2	6 11	8 12	9 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 8				
Jaipur	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 8	10 —	9 8
Keroli	7 8	8 2	9 11	10 —	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 13	5 2	8 2
Dholpur	9 1	8 15	13 1	12 3	5 10	5 10	6 14	6 14	11 4	11 4	13 8	9 5
Bharatpur	10 3	10 2	13 14	13 5	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	8 12	10 4	8 14
Alwar	10 1	10 4	13 8	13 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 —	11 9	10 9
Deoli Cantonment	8 10	10 —	10 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 1	12 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 8	8 12			5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4			5 8	8 8
Balmer	8 2	9 2			5 8	5 9	7 8	7 9			13 —	13 —
Anadra	{ 9 3 } & { 10 15 }	{ 9 4 } & { 10 14 }			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —				
Shahpura	9 0	9 8	10 8	11 12	5 12	6 —	6 10	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	{ 7 3 } & { 7 13 }	{ 8 1 } & { 8 1 }	9 1	9 6	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 2	8 12	{ 7 13 } & { 8 12 }	{ 7 12 } & { 8 12 }
Jaisalmer	7 13	8 1			5 3	5 9	6 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 —
Bikaner	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 12	5 —	5 —			8 —	7 12
Central India—												
Indore	7 5	7 4	10 12	10 10	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 4
Nimach Cantonment	8 8	8 12			5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8				
Gwalior	8 3	7 15	10 7	9 9	4 8	4 8	5 7	5 5	9 2	9 8	9 8	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 12	9 12	11 12	12 —			6 5	6 5	10 8	10 4	10 —	9 4
Ferozpur	9 8	10 4	11 8	11 14			5 8	6 14	11 8	11 12	7 12	7 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 9	10 —	13 10	12 8			6 10	6 10	11 12	11 8	6 12	7 4
Gujranwala	10 8	9 14	14 —	12 12			7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —			6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jhelam	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 8

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OF THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
23 —	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	9 —	12 13	12 12	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 4	N - W. Provinces—cont'd
13 12	12 —	16 13	13 4	9 —	9 6 & 12	12 13	12 12	7 10	7 9	10 8	10 8	Submontane, west—
...	...	14 1	7 8	8 7	8 12 1/2	13 —	13 3	7 13	8 7	10 6	11 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	9 15	8 5	8 2	8 3	13 3	9 11	7 —	7 —	10 9	10 9	Budaun
...	8 7	8 5	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
...	8 5	8 10	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	Bareilly
11 13	10 12	12 14	15 1	8 11	9 4	11 13	11 13	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Moradabad
8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Bijnor
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	7 5	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 8	Saharanpur
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Dehra-Dun
...	Hills—
13 8	13 —	13 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	...	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 8	Naini Tal.
13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	9 4	9 8	11 —	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Almora
...	...	15 —	15 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	10 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Gathwal
13 8	11 4	16 —	16 4	8 12	11 12	16 —	16 4	10 2	10 8	11 —	11 —	Oudh—
22 —	...	20 —	...	9 12	9 —	17 —	...	5 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Southern—
...	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 2	8 4	11 —	11 —	Partabgarh.
14	...	17 —	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
...	...	8 —	...	9 6	9 6	18 —	10 8	11 12	10 13 1/2	10 8	10 8	Rae-Bareilly
...	...	8 —	7 8	9 12	9 12	12 —	10 12	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —	Unao
...	...	15 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
...	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	11 4	11 —	Hardoi.
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad
...	Barabanki
...	Gonda
...	Bahraich
...	Sitapur
...	Kheri
...	Rajputana—
...	Eastern—
...	Partabgarh
...	Banswara
...	...	9 6	8 9	8 3	8 3	10 2	10 8	6 1	5 13	10 8	10 8	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	12 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar
...	9 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 —	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere
...	8 10	8 14 1/2	9 14	10 6	...	6 4	11 —	11 —	Abu
...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	12 12	12 8	Kishengarh.
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Bundi
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 10	5 —	10 —	10 4	Kotah
...	...	12 15	10 14 1/2	8 3 1/2	8 5	11 10	11 13 1/2	...	...	9 14	9 15	Jhallowar.
...	6 11	7 —	...	8 4	...	...	9 12	10 4	Tonk
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	7 12	10 4	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
...	...	13 12	10 —	6 14	6 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 11	10 —	Kerauli.
...	...	14 13 1/2	13 8	7 11 1/2	7 10 1/2	...	...	10 8 1/2	10 9 1/2	11 10 1/2	11 9	Dholpur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	8 6	8 1	12 4	11 4	10 8	10 4	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 7	12 6	10 10	11 2	11 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar
...	8 13	8 11	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment
...	6 8	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Balmer
...	8 13	9 2	11 8	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anadra
...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	11 14	11 8	Shahpura.
...	Western—
...	7 2	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	7 12	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
...	Central India—
...	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Indore
...	8 8	8 12	11 11	9 13 1/2	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 2 1/2	...	...	8 5 1/2	8 3 1/2	10 1 1/2	10 1 1/2	Gwalior.
...	Panjab—
...	Southern—
...	Hissar
...	...	15 8	7 12	8 12	9 —	12 8	9 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 10	Ferozpur.
...	Central—
...	...	13 6	13 4	8 10	8 7	11 4	8 12	6 10	6 12	12 13	12 13	Lahore.
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 14	8 4	9 6	8 8	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
...	8 5	9 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Gujrat
...	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelum.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY.		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Central Provinces—contd												
Central—	8 —	8 —					7 11	7 11				
Narsinghpur	8 4	8 4			5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1				
Saugor	7 4	7 4			6 —	6 2	6 11	7 —				
Damoh	9 —	9 —					8 —	8 —				
Jubbulpore	8 8	8 5			6 8	6 8	7 12	7 —				
Mandla	9 4	8 13			5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8				
Seoni	7 —	7 —			6 4	6 4	8 —	7 —				
Balaghat	8 12	7 8					8 12	7 8				
Bhandara	7 5	7 5					6 14	6 14	8 2	8 2		
Chanda												
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	7 2			8 —	7 2	9 2	7 2				
Raipur	7 8	7 8			6 —	6 —	8 8	7 8				
Sambalpur	7 —	7 4			8 —	7 8	9 8	8 4				
Berar—												
Buldana	6 8	6 8			5 5	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	5 1	6 —
Basim	6 —	6 4			5 —	5 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —		
Akola	6 14	7 —			4 10	4 —	5 5	6 —	9 —	8 —		
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8			5 —	5 8	5 5	6 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 —	6 —			4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	4 8	4 8
Wun	5 4	5 8			4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —		
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 1	5 —			* 1 13	1 13	5 34	5 1	7 2	7 2	9 —	9 —
Bolaram	5 4	5 4			* 1 12	4 13	5 13	6 1	8 2	8 2		
Chauarghat	5 —	5 —			* 5 6	5 8	7 4	6 12	8 5	8 5		
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar							7 11	7 11				
S. Canara							8 —	8 —				
South, Central—												
Coimbatore							8 3	6 3	12 10	12 —	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris							7 3	7 10				
Salem							9 14	9 14	14 3	13 11	16 13	17 3
Central—												
Bellary							7 10	7 10	9 5	8 5		
Anantapur							7 10	7 10	10 5	10 5		
Cuddapah							8 5	8 5	13 9	10 11	10 —	8 11
Karnul							8 5	7 3	12 5	8 14		
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam							7 8	7 —				
Vizagapatam							6 14	6 14			14 14	15 5
Godavari							8 8	8 —	11 8	10 10		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna							8 5	8 13		10 5		
Nellore							11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13		
East Coast, south—												
Madras							9 10	8 14				
Chingleput							9 6	8 11				
N. Arcot							9 13	9 13	11 13	10 14		
S. Arcot							10 14	10 14			15 8	16 14
Tanjore							10 6	10 6			18 2	17 6
Trichinopoly							9 10	9 3	14 6	14 —	15 13	13 5
Southern—												
Tinnevely							8 10	8 10				
Madurai							9 11	9 11	13 —	14 10	14 11	11 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 8	4 8			6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —		
Bangalore	5 —	5 —	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 1	9 8	9 8		
Kolar			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 4	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8				
Hassan	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8				
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —		
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	7 6	7 6	9 7	10 12	12 10	12 10		
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	4 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 8				
Aden												
Aden	5 10	6 4			4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	9 5	5 10	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arretinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
Central Provinces— <i>contd</i>												
Central—												
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —			7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
..	..	..	..	7 8	8 4			6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —			5 13	5 13	9 2	8 —	Damoh
..	..	..	..	9 —	9 —			7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	8 8	8 8			6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Mandla
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 5			6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni
..	..	..	..	7 —	7 —			6 4	5 —	8 —	8 —	Balaghat
..	..	..	..	8 12	8 —			6 4	5 —	9 —	9 8	Bhandara.
..	..	..	..	7 —	7 —	..		6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chanda
Eastern—												
..	..	..	..	7 2	7 2			6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8			6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	Raipur
..	..	..	..	7 4	7 4		..	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur
Berar—												
..	..	..	..	6 10	6 10			6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	Buldana
..	..	..	..	7 —	6 10			6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Basim
..	..	..	..	7 6	6 6			6 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	Akola
..	..	..	..	7 —	7 —			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
..	..	..	..	7 —	7 —	..		6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti
..	..	..	..	6 —	6 4		..	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	Wun
Nizam's Territories—												
9 4	9 4	*	*	6 1	6 3½	*	*	6 1	5 12	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad
..	..	*	*	6 7	6 11	*	*		*	8 12	8 12	Bolaram
..	..	*	*	7 4	7 4	*	*		*	8 12	9 8	Chadarghat
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
..	..	..	..							11 3	11 3	Malabar
..	..	..	..							11 4	11 3	S Canara
South, central—												
14 13	14 13	..	..							10 5	10 5	Coimbatore
17 2	16 11	..	..							10 10	9 11	Nilgiris.
..	..	..	..							10 6	10	Salem
Central—												
13 10	12 10	..	..							10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary
14 10	13 10	..	..							11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 6	14 5	..	..							11 13	12 3	Cuddapah
12 14	11 8	..	..							10 2	10 2	Karnul
East Coast, north—												
10 —	10 —	..	..					..	..	11 —	11 —	Ganjam
12 —	11 10	..	..					..	..	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
10 14	11 13	..	..					..	..	12 2	12 2	Godavari
East Coast, central—												
11 14	11 14	..	..					..	..	13 3	13 3	Kistna
15 6	15 6	..	..					..	..	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
East Coast, south —												
14 —	13 14	..	..					..	..	12 8	12 8	Madras
13 —	13 —	..	..					..	..	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
15 6	13 11	..	..					..	..	11 8	11 8	N Arcot
17 8	17 8	..	..					..	..	12 13	12 13	S Arcot
18 14	18 2	..	..					..	..	12 14	12 14	Tanjore
17 —	16 6	..	..					..	..	11 10	11 10	Tirichinopoly.
Southern—												
17 2	15 8	..	..					..	..	13 13	13 13	Innevelly.
..	..	..	..					..	..	12 11	13 2	Madura
Mysore—												
16 —	14 8	..	..	6 8	6 8	..	..	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 12	Mysore
14 1	14 3	..	..	6 —	6 —	..	..	8 3	8 8	10 —	10 —	Bangalore
18 —	17 4	..	9 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
19 —	17 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	10 8	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
21 —	21 —	..	..	6 —	6 8	..	..	13 —	13 —	9 —	7 8	Hassan
16 —	16 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
17 14	17 14	..	..	7 14	7 14	..	..	8 —	8 —	8 6	8 15	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	..	..			9 —	10 —	Chitaldrug.
Coorg—												
18 —	17 —	..	..	11 8	11 8					8 8	9 —	Coorg.
*	*			5 10	5 10		..	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

		IN THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER, OI									
		1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)											
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores		1,29	1,14	1,46	1,81	1,77	1 77	1,68	1,92	1,97	2,02
Liquors											
Spirit		27 29	27,45	30,77	29,20	30 61	28,95	30,22	32,75	33,22	32,86
Other liquors		3,51	3,49	3,51	3,82	3,50	3,60	3,10	3,70	3,50	3,23
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,61	1,15	4,38	3,08
Chemical products and preparations		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,51	1,33	1,46
Cotton manufactures											
Twist and yarn		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,02	—	—
Piece goods, grey		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,00	31,50	24,06
" white		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,10	12 45	9,46
" coloured		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,72	13,12	7,34
Other goods		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 1	1, 18	9,2
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,90	1,82	2,01	2,11
Dyeing and tanning materials		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64	2, 2	2,21	2,28
Glass and glassware		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,78	2,03	2,3 1	1,53
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,20	4,00	4,10	3,97
Metals											
Copper		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,14	4, 16	3,11	3,47
Iron and steel		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	2,20	2,20	2,20
Silver		—	—	—	—	—	—	21,30	18,18	19 19	25,70
Tin		—	—	—	—	—	—	79	74	75	64
Other metals		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,56	1, 10	1,19	1,36
Oils: Petroleum		7,05	9,19	8,79	10,30	9,43	11 03	9,85	27,24	23,89	27,38
Paints and colours		—	—	—	—	—	—	90	1,00	1,01	89
Paper		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,46	1,47	1,02
Provisions		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,85	4,79	4,58	4,87
Silk, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	—	7,20	8,51	7,82	5 63
Spices		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,30	1,08	1,94	2,14
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	93	66
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,12	9,22	7,70	9,78
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,91	1,07	1,55	66
Umbrellas		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04	97	90	89
Wood and timber		—	—	—	—	—	—	58	88	68	66
Woollen goods		—	—	—	—	—	—	5,22	4,50	5,43	3,22
Imports by post		1	1	1	1	1	1	75	82	81	81
All other articles		2	1	2	1	2	13	12,16	13,39	13,62	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Rainfall during the week good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral and Travancore. No rain in the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem, elsewhere rainfall light and deficient. The water-supply is sufficient under large irrigation systems but more rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general. The standing crops are generally thriving though blighted in small areas. The outturn of the crops is generally middling to average. Pasture is sufficient. The supply of fodder is still short in places, but the condition of cattle is normal. Prices are generally rising especially in the Deccan. All gratuitous relief is closed except in Bhadrachalam where 6 men, 11 women, and 2 children, total 19, were relieved in villages. Weavers still relieved at their own trade in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, 605 men, 538 women, total 1,143. The condition of the country at the present moment is generally satisfactory, but prolonged delay in establishment of north-east monsoon gives cause for anxiety for the future.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain during the week. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally except in two talukas and one petha of Poona, where they are withering for want of rain, and in four talukas of Ahmednagar and two of Ratnagiri, where they are affected by blight and insects. Locusts have caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad, four of Thar and Parkar, two of the Upper Sind frontier, and in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda. Reaping of the early crops and sowings of the late crops are in progress generally. Cotton-picking has commenced in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum, cattle are healthy elsewhere. Prices are falling in Ratnagiri, and are stationary in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Nasik and Surat. Prices in the affected districts are Belgaum 15, Bijapur $13\frac{7}{10}$, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Ahmednagar $11\frac{7}{10}$, Poona $10\frac{7}{10}$, Nasik $16\frac{7}{10}$, Satara $11\frac{3}{8}$. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was Bijapur 1,512, Sholapur 17,336, Poona 9,020, Satara 4,608, Belgaum 976, total 33,458, of whom 27,244 are relief workers and 6,214 dependants. On gratuitous relief Sholapur 4,704, including 96 in poor-houses, Poona 5,505; total 10,209. Details of men, women and children are not reported.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th November.*—There was general, and in some parts heavy, rain in Orissa during the week. Showers are also reported from places in Central and Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The sowing of the spring and other cold weather crops is proceeding well. In Bihar the sowing of poppy is also making good progress. Reports of the winter rice crop continue favourable from all districts except Chittagong, where, as previously reported, this crop was severely injured by the late cyclone. The harvesting of the earlier kinds of winter rice has begun in some districts. Sugarcane generally promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in many districts during the week. Cattle are in good condition, the fodder-supply being everywhere sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th November.*—The weather is clear and seasonable. Harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion. Sowings for the spring crops are still going on

and the seed is germinating well. Slight damage by locusts is reported from a few districts. Prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of the autumn crops is finished in Karnal, Umballa, Amritsar, Sialkote and Rawalpindi. Bulrush millet and great millet are harvested in Dehra Ismail Khan. Cotton-picking is in progress in Rohtak and Dehra Ismail Khan, the crop is being winnowed in Rohtak and Gurgaon. Sowings of the spring crops have been finished in Delhi and continue elsewhere. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Sialkote. The stock of food-grain is average in Rohtak and is sufficient elsewhere. The prospects of the standing crops are reported good in Jullundur, Multan, Peshawar and Dehra Ismail Khan. In Gujranwala and Lahore prospects are good on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. The outturn is average in Hissar, Rohtak and Amritsar. Damage has been done to the crops in parts of Ferozepore and Gujranwala by insects and in Lahore by insects and blight. Locusts appeared in Umballa but did no damage and deposited no eggs. The crops have also been injured in Peshawar by grass-hoppers. The condition of cattle has improved in Hissar, and is fair in Delhi and Gujranwala, and good elsewhere. In Sialkote cattle are said to be losing condition owing to overwork. Fodder is abundant in Hissar and Rohtak and is sufficient elsewhere, except in Gujranwala where dry fodder is scarce. Prices are generally high and are rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, Multan and Sialkote, but are falling slightly in Rohtak and Jullundur; elsewhere prices are unchanged. Wheat is selling at 10 to 12½, gram 10 to 11½, Bulrush millet 14 to 20, great millet 13 to 22, barley 13 to 17 and maize 14 to 20, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces —*For week ending 15th November.*—Weather generally clear and cold. Sowing of the winter crops is approaching completion, germination is good and the earlier sowings are coming on well. Harvesting of the autumn crops continues with good outturns. Cotton-picking has commenced in Nimar. Sugarcane is in good condition. Some damage by locusts is reported in parts of Saugor and Damoh; they are still hovering about Seoni having caused slight damage in 83 villages of that district, they also visited two villages in Nimar but did little injury. Prices of rice and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are easing appreciably from week to week but have hardened somewhat in Nagpur, Raipur and Sambalpur, owing to purchases for exports to the frontier. The prices of wheat and gram remain high owing to the demand for seed grain. There has been a further fall of 33,000 and 57,000 in the number of relief workers and recipients of gratuitous relief respectively. Numbers on relief works.—Saugor 2,111, Seoni 35, Narsinghpur 1,241, Betul 2,236, Chindwara 492, Nagpur 4,669, Bhandara 876, Balaghat 6,888, Raipur 13,392, and Bilaspur 4,860, total 36,800. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 18,971, Damoh 10,791, Jubbulpore 20,125, Mandla 23,283, Seoni 10,035, Narsinghpur 9,735, Hoshangabad 8,192, Nimar 2,044, Betul 10,493, Chindwara 9,635, Wardha 738, Nagpur 6,875, Chanda 9,869, Bhandara 18,595, Balaghat 12,805, Raipur 20,808, and Bilaspur 3,967, total 232,613. There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 12,027, women 16,441, and children 8,332. Dependants—men 444, women 589, and children 4,570, with 634 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 1,972, women 2,174, and children 4,928. Otherwise relieved, men 32,369, women 69,313, children 74,927, with 40,693 unclassified. Wage prices—Saugor 10½, Narsinghpur 14, Betul 9, Chindwara 12, Nagpur 10½, Bhandara and Bilaspur 12½, Balaghat 10, Raipur 9½.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th November.*—In Lower Burma reaping of the early paddy is in progress in several districts. The prospects of the main wet-weather paddy crop are everywhere excellent. In Upper Burma reaping of early wet-weather paddy is in progress in some districts. The prospects of the standing crops are generally good or fair. The recent rain has been very beneficial in Shwebo; more rain is required in the Yesagyo and Myaing townships of the Pokokku District. The reports given last week regarding the

Myingyan and Taungtha townships in the Myingyan District were exaggerated and referred only to the paddy crop. The standing crops of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), maize and cotton are in good condition. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Upper Chindwin, considerably in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy and Pokokku, and slightly in Myaungmaya and Mandalay, elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works —Myingyan 5,732. On gratuitous relief 19,218. The price of rice in Myingyan is 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam —*For week ending 16th November* —Weather seasonable. Harvesting of late rice has commenced. Prospects are generally good. Tea manufacture is in progress and the outturn is good. Mustard sowings continue. Pulses promise well. The prospects of sugarcane have improved in the Assam Valley but are bad in parts of the Surma Valley owing to excessive rain. Prices of common rice :—Silchar 10, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 9, Tezpur 8½, Sibsagar 11, and Dibrugarh 9, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th November.*—**MYSORE** The standing crops are generally in good condition but more rain is wanted. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of five districts. Prices have risen in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, and have fallen in Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur.

COORG The rice crop is thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th November.*—**BERAR** Weather cool. The crops are in thriving condition. Cotton-picking continues in parts of the province. Preparation of land for the winter crop is well advanced, sowing operations and weeding are in progress. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are stationary. Occupants of poor-house,—Buldana 60. Prices of *jowar* —Akola 11, Basim 13, Buldana 12 and Wun 13, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Prospects continue favourable. The autumn crop has been harvested in a few districts. Spring sowings continue. The number of persons employed on relief works for week ended 4th November.—3,007 in Lingsagar and Naldrug. Prices in affected districts. 11½ seers per rupee in Lingsagar and 8½ in Naldrug. Two hundred persons on gratuitous relief in Mahbubnagar. Prices —wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowar* 11, seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops are in good condition but have been damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand but are stationary in Malwa and Gwalior and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was 3,563 in Bundelkhand. On gratuitous relief 19 unclaimed children in Gwalior and 2,790 persons in Bundelkhand. Prices of food-grains 10½ to 16 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana —*For week ending 17th November.*—Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowing of the spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts are damaging the crops considerably in parts of Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling generally but are rising in Pertabgaurh and Jaisalmere, and are steady in Dholepore and Ulwur. Twenty-eight persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 16th November.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 16th November* —No rain Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Slight fall in prices

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Report not received.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows —

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
Madras .	..	2,977	2,977	..	1,162	1,162	— 1,815
Bombay . .	43,041	15,658	58,699	43,037	15,657	58,694	— 5
Central Provinces	69,618	289,470	359,088	36,800	232,611	269,413	—89,675
Burma . .	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	— 4,225
Berar . .	...	49	49	...	60	60	+ 11
Hyderabad .	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207	— 2,618
Central India .	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,372	— 7,481
Rajputana .		38	38		28	28	— 10
TOTAL .	131,166	321,268	452,434	92,159	254,457	346,616	—105,818

F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non labouring children and other dependents of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897			
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total.	
Madras														
1	Cuddapah	1,544	8,980	10,524	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600	} 2,977	2,977
2	Kurnool	22,940	7,672	30,612	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821	...	...
3	Bellary	777	12,772	13,549		5,221	5,221		2,422	2,422	..	..
4	Anantapur	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,224	5,002 ¹⁾	2,024	1,462	3,486*	..	..
5	Ganjam	132	2,309	2,441		851	851		32	32	...	...
6	Godavari		724	724	...						..	..
TOTAL MADRAS		27,134	¹⁾ 36,615	73,749	13,023	²⁾ 23,509	36,532	13,743	³⁾ 9,618	23,361	.	⁴⁾ 2,977	2,977	
Bombay														
1	Bijapur	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,757	198	1,955	
2	Sholapur	53,309	12,061	65,390	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,026	7,946	36,972	25,751	5,965	31,716	
3	Ahmednagar	39,204	14,845	54,049	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,936	13,380	23,316				
4	Poona	13,797	26,355	40,152	12,821	17,365	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,361	7,956	17,317	
5	Nasik	700	540	1,240	371	229	600		131	131	..	..
6	Salara	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,106	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158	
7	Khandesh	458	128	586	346		346	..	..		..	..
8	Belgaum	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583	1,334	..	1,334	
9	Dharwar	475	499	974	427	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928	220	989	1,209	
10	Ratnagiri	33		33	..			..	..	..	...	..
11	Kolaba	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376	1,444	...	392	392	...	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY		138,526	76,053	214,579	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741	43,031	15,658	58,689	
Bengal														
1	Patna . . . . .		..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..
2	Kuulna		529	529	..	529	529	...	...	...	..	..
3	Malbhium	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,030	12,490	..	..	..	...	..
4	Hazaribagh . . . . .	..	155	155		151	151		150	150	...	..
TOTAL BENGAL		7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	.	150	150	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Cudh														
1	Etawah . . . . .		...	...		...	..		..	...	..	...	...
2	Banda . . . . .	...	382	382			..	..	...	..	...	..	..
3	Cawnpur		428	428					..	..	...	...	..
4	Hamirpur . . . . .	...	2,071	2,071	..	1,987	1,987		..	...	...	...	..
5	Allahabad		312	312	..	..		...	...	...	..	...	..
6	Jhansi		3,265	3,265	..	3,082	3,082	...	...	...	..	...	..
7	Jalaun . . . . .	..	3,018	3,018	...	2,906	2,906	..	..	...	...	...	..
8	Jaunpur . . . . .	...			...	...		...	..	...	...	...	..
9	Lucknow . . . . .	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	..	...	...	...	..
10	Unao . . . . .	...	2,485	2,485	..	..		...	..	...	...	...	..
11	Rai Bareli . . . . .				...	..		...	..	...	...	...
12	Hardoi . . . . .	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes 17,491 weavers relieved at their own trade

(2) .. 14,468

(3) .. 5,050 in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah

(4) .. 2,242

* Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Return of the number of persons relieved													
No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratu- tous relief.	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd													
13	Mirzapur . . . .	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
14	Muttra . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
15	Shahjahanpur . . .	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
16	Kheri . . . .	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
17	Fatehpur . . . .	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
18	Azamgarh . . . .	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
19	Benares . . . .	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
TOTAL FOR N-W P & O		...	12,008	12,008	...	8,059	8,059	...	..	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,549	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,392	22,481	24,873
2	Damoh	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537	...	13,266	13,266
3	Jabalpur	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661	1,204	28,376	29,580
4	Mandla	6,819	124,972	31,791	4,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132	722	25,025	25,747
5	Seoni	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047	26	11,545	11,571
6	Narsinghpur	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,410	13,278	15,688	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,308	11,158	12,466
7	Hoshangabad . . .	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,341	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702
8	Nimar	918	2,729	3,647	..	2,415	2,415	...	2,219	2,219	...	2,310	2,310
9	Betul	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,374	13,519	17,893
10	Chundwara	8,807	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810	3,518	13,516	17,034
11	Nagpur	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993	4,069	6,477	10,722
12	Chanda	142	9,218	9,360	..	9,339	9,339	..	10,741	10,741	...	10,722	10,722
13	Bhandara	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,947	21,334	29,281	4,645	20,970	25,615
14	Balaghat	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127	8,089	14,135	22,822
15	Raipur	44,778	40,976	85,754	41,434	137,336	78,770	24,916	33,237	68,153	18,689	30,569	49,258
16	Bilaspur	45,552	89,364	134,916	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802	19,382	56,105	75,487
17	Sambalpur	893	...	893	801	92	893	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Wardha	903	3,490	4,453	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560	...	594	594
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		191,314	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221	118,067	326,089	444,156	69,618	289,470	359,088
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	667	104	771	593	86	679	488	72	560	...	...	...
2	Myingyan	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749	14,110	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905
3	Yamethin . . . .	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BURMA		8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905
Berar.													
1	Akola . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ellichpur	774	792	1,566	..	458	458	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Amraoti . . . .	...	412	412	...	168	168	...	36	36	...	...	...
4	Buldana	500	969	1,569	438	118	556	320	210	530	...	49	49
TOT. L BERAR		1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	...	49	49

‡ There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23D OCTOBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897		
		Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gra- tuitous relief	Total
<i>Hyderabad</i>													
1	Raichur . . .												
2	Naldrug . . .	15,002*	99	15,101	8,799*	5	8,804	†9,301		†9,301	5,279†	...	5,279
3	Gulburga . . .								..
4	Lingsagar . . .	..	434	434	..	201	201	..			..	312	312
5	Bir . . .		19	19		401	401				..	234	234
6	Mahbubnagar . . .	..	344	344	..	263	263	.			..		
7	Elgandal . . .	...	578	578		388	388			..	...		..
8	Aurangabad . . .	..		..	...		...			...		...
9	Nalgonda . . .	.			.		.					...	.
TOTAL HYDERABAD .		15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301		9,301	5,279	546	5,825
<i>Central India</i>													
1	Bundelkhand . . .	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820
2	Baghelkhand . . .	217	2,581	2,798	(not reported)	106	124	(not reported)	57	57	...	33	33
3	Gwalior . . .	(not reported)	40	40	18	370	461	..	212	212	...	..	...
4	Bhopal . . .	(not reported)			91						...		
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA .		6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853
<i>Rajputana</i>													
1	Marwar . . .	..	94	94		54	54		23	23	.	...	...
2	Dholpur . . .	.	116	116		99	99	...	87	87	...	38	38
3	Bhurtpur . . .	...	15	15		1	1		..	...	...	..	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		...	225	225	...	154	154	..	110	110	...	38	38
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		405,419	525,456	930,875	296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699	131,166	321,268	452,434

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 20th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH
NOVEMBER 1890, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 6TH NOVEMBER 1897

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897* limited to the amount actually received up to the date of the statement.

N B.—As regards the figures in column <i>Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1896</i> the figures are for the week ending 7th November 1896.													
RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 7TH NOVEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 7th November 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 6th November 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			TOTAL	per mile		TOTAL	per mile						
State lines worked by companies													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	553	1,735	11,72,247	670	1,735	12,20,000	707	1,757,235	1,93,13,000	1,75,050	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	135	125	20,045	100	125	20,300	230	3,70,000	4,10,000	40,000	...	...
Bengal Nagpur	115	562	1,11,059	129	562	97,000	113	10,00,000	15,10,000	5,00,000	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,02,709	137	752	95,300	127	17,61,010	19,10,000	1,48,990	...	...
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	110	21	2,709	129	21	3,100	145	45,517	57,100	11,583	...	...
Madras-Ennai sec (Bezwada Mid.)	107	9	972	105	9	800	59	27,000	21,300	5,700	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,515	3,44,500	190	1,515	3,11,000	190	5,50,727	5,50,000	...	720	...	
Kanpur-Delhi	4	1	550	32	17	400	4	9,000	8,000	1,000	1,200	...	
Palanpur-Delhi	101	1,042	1,50,000	130	1,042	1,00,000	130	30,11,112	31,20,000	77,888	...	...
South Indian	29	54	4,400	53	54	5,000	29	91,400	94,000	2,600	...	...
Mayavaram Mutpet	709	1,105	1,49,550	120	1,105	1,00,000	91	22,39,174	23,00,000	60,826	...	...
Southern Mahatma (d)	100	290	37,000	120	290	20,000	99	5,14,000	5,00,000	14,000	...	...
Mysore sec (Southern Mahatma)	105	750	1,00,700	133	515	1,10,000	139	10,55,920	11,10,000	54,080	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	94	200	14,000	7	200	14,000	71	2,15,333	2,00,000	15,333	9,333	...	
Lucknow Bareilly	57	159	14,553	9	200	4,000	51	1,79,000	1,00,000	79,000	...	...
Assam-Bengal	145	550	1,34,000	134	550	1,41,000	100	10,12,000	13,10,000	2,98,000	...	...
Burma													
TOTAL	215	9,594	3,00,000	339	10,052	24,00,100	235	37,00,733	40,10,700	27,967	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	105	2,050	5,74,070	110	2,053	7,01,000	43	91,07,731	1,20,00,000	31,89,269	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	151	197	1,50,000	190	575	1,72,000	197	24,84,070	25,10,000	25,930	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	400	514	3,80,070	474	517	4,00,000	501	63,10,071	7,92,000	...	5,48,671	...	
East Coast	50	500	2,00,000	50	535	5,10,000	91	3,10,000	10,00,000	6,90,000	2,40,211	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	57	20	2,000	90	20	700	100	4,000	31,000	...	12,233	...	
Cherra Companyganj	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	701	4,792	11,44,517	739	5,135	13,00,500	400	1,00,00,000	1,30,10,700	2,30,10,700	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	340	1,400	1,00,000	310	1,491	4,72,000	317	84,80,776	7,30,00,000	...	5,00,776	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	340	401	2,00,000	310	401	2,00,000	310	40,70,000	39,00,000	...	1,10,107	...	
Madras	340	240	2,00,000	340	340	2,00,000	340	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	2,30,300	...	
TOTAL	1,020	2,041	9,10,000	960	2,232	8,72,000	967	1,05,50,776	1,00,00,000	...	5,50,776	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	2,721	17,477	44,21,591	2,739	15,001	40,52,500	2,367	7,20,33,233	7,79,48,400	5,59,167	...	...
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Ludhiana-Kalka	157	100	33,200	100	100	30,100	100	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,43,100	...	...
Lakshmi	22	22	3,000	14	22	6,000	200	20,000	20,000	...	4,500	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co's sec.)	120	60	13,000	207	60	10,000	100	1,20,000	1,67,000	47,000	...	...
Bengal Dooars	170	30	7,000	214	30	8,000	239	1,00,000	1,17,000	17,000	3,000	...	
Dubri-Badiya	101	75	1,000	100	78	1,000	179	2,17,000	2,00,000	17,000	...	...
Ahmedabad Parantij	...	...	...	...	57	1,500	...	...	34,000	34,000	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	200	51	17,278	339	51	17,000	330	2,71,249	2,70,000	1,249	...	...
TOTAL	174	413	50,807	217	405	94,500	200	13,10,409	15,00,000	1,89,591	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guna	27	74	1,042	22	74	2,100	20	34,435	25,000	...	9,435	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,000	61	114	6,000	57	1,00,000	90,000	...	10,000	...	
Nagda Ujjain	49	34	1,500	47	35	1,200	34	21,000	21,000	...	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	101	333	54,045	100	334	70,700	112	10,19,715	12,00,000	1,80,285	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	871	67	13	800	62	40,715	10,700	...	4,015	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	105	11,213	104	105	12,200	113	2,92,343	1,00,000	...	1,92,343	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	2,070	200	10	4,500	450	63,101	74,000	11,439	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangund	80	60	6,871	104	66	3,500	53	96,996	1,10,000	19,004	...	...
The Gaekwar's Melasa	65	93	3,077	42	93	4,900	53	9,000	9,000	...	...	...
Kolhapur	74	49	2,727	94	29	1,400	48	3,400	3,400	...	6,400	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,774	39	79	2,600	33	55,909	63,200	7,291	...	...
Ankleswar Fair section (Rajpura)	...	...	...	...	19	100	...	...	4,000	4,000	...	...
Cooch Behar	50	22	1,160	53	22	1,100	50	19,902	10,100	...	9,802	...	
TOTAL	115	908	97,546	101	998	1,11,600	112	19,60,500	19,40,000	...	14,500	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Port	84	334	22,598	68	334	29,100	87	4,12,278	4,41,000	...	278	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	70	40	3,005	67	46	3,900	85	5,000	6,000	1,000	6,720	...	
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	39,000	39,000	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	61	364	29,059	80	304	13,800	38	3,60,000	3,40,000	...	1,000	...	
Cooperpet-Cator	43	60	2,149	30	60	2,900	48	45,397	40,400	...	4,997	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	70	94	5,911	63	94	7,100	76	1,15,557	1,21,000	5,443	...	...
TOTAL	70	898	62,782	70	949	58,900	62	10,20,172	10,54,000	33,828	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	445	9,750	46,72,026	236	20,425	49,22,600	241	7,60,30,451	8,25,03,700	55,73,240	...	...

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Ujjain railway.

(c) Includes the Godina-Kutlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Jinnor state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this

line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Saidpur railways.

(g) Information not received.

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khurda and the Amraoti railways.

(i) Total earnings from 15th July to the 7th November 1896.

C. F. SYKES, the 19th November, 1897.

C. F. SYKES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXX of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 7TH NOVEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 7th November 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 6th November 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	606	1,735	11,72,247	676	1,735	12,26,000	707	3,04,44,003	3,42,19,000	37,74,997			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	20,048	160	125	28,800	230	5,87,762	6,54,000	66,238			
Bengal Nagpur	137	862	1,11,059	129	862	97,000	113	31,74,614	31,84,000	9,386			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,02,709	137	752	95,300	127	31,46,784	35,65,000	4,18,216			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,709	129	21	3,100	148	82,560	91,700	9,140			
Mad - Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	163	9	972	168	9	800	89	44,761	37,700		7,061		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,44,560	190	1,815	3,44,000	190	1,16,44,922	1,10,30,000		6,14,922		
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	550	32	17	400	24	30,894	22,600		8,094		
South Indian	165	1,042	1,56,223	150	1,042	1,66,000	159	55,08,382	56,02,000	93,618			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,489	53	54	5,300	98	1,60,932	1,66,000	5,068			
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,49,550	128	1,165	1,06,000	91	42,95,553	46,59,000	3,63,447			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	37,963	128	296	29,200	99	9,63,820	11,99,000	2,35,180			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,00,708	133	815	1,13,000	139	32,98,152	35,97,000	2,98,848			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,366	72	200	14,200	71	4,48,382	4,07,000	18,618			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	14,555	92	286	24,000	84	3,33,673	5,08,000	1,74,327			
Burma.	175	886	1,34,069	151	888	1,47,000	166	39,04,188	45,58,000	6,53,812			
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,66,835	239	10,062	24,00,100	238	6,80,69,302	7,35,60,200	54,90,818			
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	7,01,000	243	1,67,81,716	1,95,64,000	27,82,284			
Oudh and Kohlikhand (including the metre gauge link.)	193	797	1,53,053	192	875	1,72,000	197	48,32,650	49,99,000	1,66,350			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,86,070	474	817	4,09,000	501	92,47,210	86,74,000		5,73,210		
East Coast	94	500	29,230	50	538	51,800	96	14,73,840	17,51,000	2,77,160			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	73	25	2,388	96	25	2,700	108	63,879	58,200		5,679		
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200		858	
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,44,817	239	5,136	13,36,500	260	3,24,04,353	3,50,50,400	26,46,047			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,69,815	315	1,491	4,72,000	317	1,82,81,216	1,53,83,000		28,98,216		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,36,212	512	461	2,40,000	521	91,01,027	85,78,000		5,23,027		
Madras	253	840	2,04,212	243	840	2,09,000	249	66,79,676	70,89,000	4,09,324			
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,10,239	320	2,792	9,21,000	330	3,40,61,919	3,10,50,000	30,11,919			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	33,206	208	160	36,100	226	7,81,180	9,41,000	1,59,820			
Tarkessur	274	22	5,362	244	22	6,600	300	1,87,039	1,84,000		3,039		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	13,666	207	66	10,700	162	3,02,503	2,76,000		26,503		
Bengal Doonars	146	36	7,635	212	36	8,600	239	1,77,218	1,75,000		2,218		
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	12,660	162	78	14,000	179	3,81,104	4,94,000	1,12,896			
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	1,500	27	...	(k) 51,000	51,000		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	17,278	339	51	17,000	333	5,03,210	4,78,000		25,210		
TOTAL	176	413	39,807	217	468	94,500	202	23,32,254	25,99,000	2,66,746			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Goonna	28	74	1,642	22	74	2,100	28	58,190	57,900		290		
Bhopal Ujjain	80	114	7,003	61	114	6,500	57	2,87,817	1,98,000		89,817		
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,587	47	35	1,200	34	(l) 27,271	61,500	34,229			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	54,945	165	334	70,700	212	18,76,231	20,48,000	1,71,766			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	871	67	13	800	62	79,764	38,900		40,864		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	106	11,213	104	108	12,200	113	6,27,795	4,07,000		2,20,795		
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	2,876	288	10	4,500	450	97,629	1,22,000	24,371			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore Nanjangud	77	66	6,871	104	66	3,500	53	1,58,514	1,91,000	32,486			
The Gaekwar's Mehana	85	93	3,877	42	93	4,900	53	2,68,884	2,01,000		67,884		
Kolhapur	76	29	2,127	94	29	1,400	48	71,409	63,000		8,409		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	2,774	39	79	2,600	33	1,38,386	1,36,000		2,386		
Ankleswar Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(m) 4,000	4,000		
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,160	53	22	1,100	50	38,507	30,400		8,107		
TOTAL	125	968	97,546	101	996	1,11,600	112	37,30,400	35,58,700		1,71,700		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	108	334	22,598	68	334	29,100	87	10,47,753	9,97,000		50,753		
Jetalsai-Rajkot	81	49	3,065	67	46	3,900	85	1,08,559	1,17,000	8,441			
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	(n) 69,700	69,700			
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	29,059	80	364	13,800	38	6,89,842	6,88,000		1,842		
Godpore-Chitor	42	60	2,149	36	60	2,900	48	78,659	72,400		6,259		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	78	94	5,911	63	94	7,100	76	2,34,590	2,31,000		3,590		
TOTAL	82	898	62,782	70	949	58,900	62	21,59,493	21,75,100	15,697			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	46,72,026	236	20,425	49,22,600	241	14,27,57,711	14,79,93,400	52,35,689			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
- (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
- (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
- (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
- (e) Includes the Irthoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
- (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipali railways.

- (g) Information not received
- (h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896
- (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
- (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
- (k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 6th November 1897
- (l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 7th November 1896
- (m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 6th November 1897.
- (n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 6th November 1897.

C. F. SYKES,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOREST AND AGRICULTURE.

METEOROLOGY.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Extract from the Report of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1896-97.

READ—

Letter from the Meteorological Department to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 18th September 1897, on the subject of the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1896-97.

PERSONS.

The number of departmental observatories was increased by three in the previous year. Observation continued to be carried on at the stations of Allahabad, and daily telegrams, between the 1st December 1896 and the 1st March 1897, from the observatories at Agra and Meerut, were received from the observatory forecasting the cold weather storms of the period. Observations at the observatories were established during the year, where previously none existed within the department. One at Salonah, in Assam, was opened from the 1st September 1896, under the direction of Mr. Wilfred Fleet, a member of the Society of Meteorological Society and Manager of the Seismological Observatory at the same place. The observations of value which the department has received from this station, upon the meteorological conditions of the central Himalayas and the Valley, for the Department is indebted to Mr. Fleet for his observations. In September the Kathiwar Durbar sanctioned the opening of two observatories at Sialkot and Dera, and weather telegrams are now regularly received from these two stations. The Jodhpore State opened an observatory at the capital on the 10th October 1896, and has since sent daily weather telegrams for incorporation in the Daily Weather Report. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of two other observatories in Rajputana at Udaipur and Keshavnagar. Owing to the good offices of Colonel Davidson two observatories were opened at Central and Doshi on 7th December 1896 and 18th January 1897 respectively. The observations from these stations are a valuable addition to the system, since they give information from a district the meteorology of which differs very considerably from that of Upper India, and it is anticipated that they will be found of special interest as establishing a link with the meteorology of Central Asia. Another observatory which promises to be of considerable value, as giving information of the approach of cyclonic storms to the Kathiwar Coast, was opened on the 10th December 1896 at Ghadechi near Bhaonagar. Three other observatories were opened at Cooch Behar, Muktesar near Naini Tal, and Sharig in Baluchistan. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the Chiefs and gentlemen who have thus enabled them to extend their system of meteorological observation. During the year the observatories at Samina (Fort Lockhart), at Chamba, at Kachh on the North-Western Railway, and at Gnatong were closed.

2. Observations were received from Teheran and Ispahan, and temperature and wind observations from eleven stations on the Persian section of the Indo-European Telegraph Line. Telegrams transmitted free from Bushire, Jask, Teheran and Ispahan were most valuable to the department in forecasting the approach of cold weather storms from Persia to Northern India, while the Eastern

Telegraph Company forwards a daily telegram from Aden without charge, and the Department is indebted to the Directors of the Telegraph Lines for these most useful concessions. By the courtesy of the Ceylon Government telegrams are now received from that island in time for incorporation in the Daily Weather Report. The scope of operations of the Department has thus been considerably extended.

3. A considerably larger number of inspections were made by the officers of the Department during the past year than in 1895-96 and the work of the observers was in most instances found to be satisfactory.

4. Very little actinometric work was done during the year in consequence of the large amount of cloud during the cold weather months.

5. Much work was done under the head of Marine Meteorology during the year, the extracts from ships' logs received being 2,157 and the number of barometric comparisons made 10,705. The arrears in the publication of the Daily Weather Charts of the Indian Monsoon area which were noticed in last year's review were worked off, and these reports are now issued with reasonable punctuality and are widely distributed.

6. Fairly complete and satisfactory information of the amount, distribution, and time of occurrence of snowfall in the Himalayan and Afghan mountain areas continued to be received, and was useful in forecasting the character of the South-West monsoon rainfall of 1897. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the gentlemen who contributed information.

7. The special meteorological observations in the forests of Ajmere were discontinued from the 1st May 1896, as they were not found to be serving any useful purpose.

8. The system of rainfall registration continued without change. Seventeen rain gauge stations were established and nineteen abolished. The accuracy of the observations has much improved of late years, and the data are now believed to be fairly reliable. The work of inspection was satisfactorily performed in Berar, Bombay, Assam, Burma, and the North-Western Provinces, but imperfectly in Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In the last province the work of six out of the ten observatories which send daily weather telegrams is classed as bad. The Government of India again desire to draw attention to the importance of regular inspection, and they hope that arrangements will in future be made in all provinces for the systematic performance of this work.

9. Seasonal forecasts were made and published as in former years; and a special winter forecast was prepared for Madras which was almost literally fulfilled. The forecasts of the South-West monsoon and of the winter rains were in fair agreement with the events.

10. At the invitation of the International Meteorological Committee, the Meteorological Reporter made arrangements to take part in a scheme for observations of the direction of motion and the heights of clouds throughout the world, and between the years 1895 and 1897 Nephescopes were supplied to six stations. Two hundred and fifty copies of the International Cloud Atlas were also distributed; and it will shortly be sent to all observers, and the new system of cloud observations and nomenclature will be generally introduced from the 1st January 1898. Two photogrameters have been obtained from Europe, and observations with these instruments will be taken at Calcutta and Allahabad.

11. The important work of storm and flood warnings continued to be carried on as in previous years, and the system was still further extended. Two interesting experiments were made in the shape of weather warnings to indigo-planters in Behar and to tea-planters in Assam, the former with signal success. This is believed to be the first occasion on which meteorological observations have been directly utilised in India in connection with local agriculture, and a beginning has thus been made of what may some day assume dimensions of importance. During the year the Meteorological Reporter made suggestions for the introduction of a uniform system of storm signals for the whole of the Indian Coast (with the exception of the River Hughli), and these have recently been approved.

12. The publications of the Department were issued punctually, and much useful supplementary work was done in connection with the famine for the information of Government. The first two volumes of the Trevandrum Observa-

tions were completed, and the Meteorological Reporter hopes to publish the discussion by the end of the present year

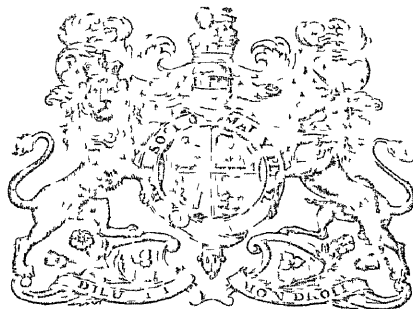
13. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are again due to the Meteorological Reporter and his Assistants, and to the Provincial Reporters, for the excellence and practical value of their work, and to the many gentlemen who assisted the Department in various ways.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to the Surveyor General of India and to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

[True extract].

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS	Rice, un- husked.	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal	Ghi.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20 4	42 5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tavoy	20 4	40 8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Moulmein and Amherst	16 15	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	18 7	53 55	93 5	.	.	.	.	.	.	64 6	.	.
Thongwa . . . . .	.	72 25	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bassein	23 8	65	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	15 47	42 67	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Toungoo	19 55	54 4	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	23 29	53 72	73 44	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 37	.	.
Bamo . . . . .	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pakokku	21 25	51	..	.	.	25 5	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	21 25	42 5	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Akyab	20 91	41 82	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	25	50	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gauhati . . . . .	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	..	45	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	50	..	400
Dacca . . . . .	..	56 25	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 25	70	350
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	..	40	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	330
Calcutta . . . . .	..	55	47 5	..	40	45	55	..	36 25	47 5	45	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	.	43 75	41 25	.	.	..	..	.	.	52 5	57 5	310
Pabna . . . . .	.	43 75	50	.	.	..	..	.	.	45 62	57 5	300
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	..	58 75	56 25	..	.	..	.	.	37 5	50	62 5	320
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	.	29 06	51 25	.	..	..	..	..	..	35 78	35 78	352 5
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	..	38 75	36 87	.	30	..	..	20	26 25	43 75	36 56	280
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	..	45	45	..	35	.	.	.	26 25	45	42 19	290
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	..	50	44 37	..	30 78	.	..	20	22 19	44 43	57 03	278 28
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	25 26	58 59	43 59	52 08	35 99	..	52 08	.	..	47 92	58 59	309 27
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	20	40	41 04	47 08	30 21	.	..	..	21 61	44 43	50	276 67
Jhansi	40	50	43 23	50 78	31 35	30 78	..	..	28 54	45 73	42 6	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	..	.	37 08	.	..	..	..	..	..	43 23	..	304 74
Agra . . . . .	..	48 44	41 56	.	26 25	45	..	..	28 59	47 19	55 16	256 25
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	..	..	40	..	30 78	..	..	..	..	45 73	..	266 25
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	22 19	47 08	43 54	50	35 16	..	..	..	28 59	48 49	..	280
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	25	..	43 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 5	..	256 25

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhusa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS.
.											Burma—
.											<i>Tenasserim—</i>
.											Mergui
.											Tavoy
..											Moulmein and Amherst
...											<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
...											Rangoon
..											Thongwa
...											Bassein.
...											<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
...											Henzada
.											Toungoo.
..											<i>Upper Burma—</i>
...											Mandalay.
..											Bamo
...											Pakokku.
..											<i>Arakan—</i>
...											Kyaukpyu.
...											Akyab
..											Assam—
..											<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
..											Goalpara.
..											Gauhati
.											Bengal—
..	37 5	100		.	.	.	..	..	.	...	<i>Eastern—</i>
..	40	75	.	35	..	..	..	.	.	.	Chittagong.
...											Dacca.
...	36 87	55 & 65	...		1 62(a)	.	.	...		...	<i>Deltaic—</i>
...	36 25	70	.	6 5(a)	5 5(a)	...	...	.	.	.	Midnapur.
...	35	70	..	..	6(a)	..	..	...	.	..	<i>Central—</i>
..	39 06	70	.	.	8 75	.	.	.	.	..	Bardwan.
..											Pabna
..	40	30	...	*17(b)	*17(b)	...	...	..	.	.	<i>Northern—</i>
..											Rangpur
..	32 5	62 5		20(a)	3 19(a)	.	.		..	...	<i>Orissa—</i>
...	36 25	30	...	2 5	..	.	.	.	..	.	Cuttack.
...											<i>Bihar, south—</i>
...	37 5	50	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	Patna
...	36 41	...	..	..	.	.	..	..	...	.	<i>Bihar, north—</i>
...											Bhagalpur
...											Muzaffarpur
65 21	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	.	N.-W Provinces—
55 21	.	80	100	..	..	..	.	60	.	..	<i>Eastern—</i>
60	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	Benares.
...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	70	<i>Central—</i>
46 87	..	...	.	..	..	.	..	45	..	..	Cawnpore
...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	40 to 90	.	25 to 50	Jhansi.
...	...	100 to 110	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	<i>Western—</i>
...											Meerut.
...											Agra.
...											<i>Submontane, west—</i>
...											Shahjahanpur.
66 56	..	75	...	2 5	...	1 87	...	35	...	..	Oudh—
...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	<i>Southern—</i>
...											Lucknow.
...											<i>Northern—</i>
...											Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, un- husked	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Bailey	Jawar.	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar dal	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33		47 66		34 53	46 87	43 75		47 29	52 03		320
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	30 62	75	35 62	40	32 5	32 5	40		32 5	44 37	56 25	340
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	32 55	60 94	34 43	39 01	25 78	33 33	53 33		34 74	39 27	58 18	336 87
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	30 78	50	36 35	43 23	27 6	31 98	28 59		28 59	42 03	48 65	320
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	25	57 86	34 06	37 71	27 6					37 19		345 91
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	69 58	39 06	43 23	30	34 69	47 03		38 12	17 03	63 96	305
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	22 81	50	40 99	47 13	32 03	28 59	53 33		34 79	15 68		336 87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		53 75	43 12		32 5	26 41	38 75			47 19	67 5	330
Shikarpur			36 12			23 44				46 75		307 5
Quetta			41 87	65	30	35			75			380
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar			60 99									
Sholapur												
Poona			57 34				46 35					
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar												
Dhulia												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad		50								47 5		
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur		40	46	56		37				44	52	318
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore		45 69	42 12	47 06						42 12	53 31	245
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur		45 5	47	54						47	61	275
Berar—												
Basim			58 03			40 74	66 66					
Ellichpur		80	50	57 12		44 37				57 12	61 5	320
Amraoti		56 87	56 87	62 5		40	80			56 87	61 56	320
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore						26 75	21 87			60		456 87
Salem								21 72				359 95
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary						41 67				53 33		380
Cuddapah	27 92	47 03				28 7	21 82					366 67
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore								26 67		33 96		
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	28 75	45 68								59 84		345 62
Tanjore	24 46	47 13										
Trichinopoly												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura						31 77				25 68		
Mysore—												
Mysore	27 23	45 71	72 49	98 74		14 62		21 55		5 03	72 69	368 75
Bangalore	24 5	60 31	74 48	61 2		39 2		25 09		36 25	56	411 74

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued

Gur	Salt	Tobacco leaf	Tur- meric	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhusa	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	DISTRICTS
61 56	...	.		5	5	5		140		80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
		50	100	2 19	6 77	2 19		50		75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
		57 13	95 52	10	8 02	6 67		100		105	Central— Lahore.
		80	130 83	3 33	8 91	3 33		60		125	South eastern— Delhi
				3 33	5 73			60			Submontane— Amritsar
		40	94 22	3 33	10	7 97		55		60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
		100	100	3 07	6 67	2 34		50		70	Western— Multan
90 45 31		150	110	45			7 5	40 to 140			Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
			...								Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
											Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
											Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
	39	80	115	.		...		40		31	Central— Jubbulpore.
	43	180	100				...				Eastern— Raipur
		225 300	76 25 110	3 06(a)		11 .		60 52 5		50 90	Berar— Basim. Ellichpur Amraoti
75		102 76	105 53 26		2 5 6 56			90 50	90 80		Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem
47 55			66 67 56 7	.	..	..		80	80	110	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
			.	...	5 1	...		.			East Coast, central Nellore
57 6	.	131 67	57 6	.	.	.	.	55	55	.	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
		89 9			5 36	..	..		...	41	Southern— Madura
68 56	.	374	109 08	10 71	72 03	3 29		100		70	Mysore— Mysore
68 56		308 47	85 69	4 11	13 71			200	.	100	Bangalore.

(a) Per head load.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOI UM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14				
Tavoy					10 15	10 5	11 13	11 5				
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			12 12	10 8	10 8	12 12				
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu					10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				
Rangoon	6 4	6 4			8 4	7 8	10 12	10 8				
Thongwa					10 5	10 2	11 6	11 5				
Bassein					9 12	8 8	11 5	9 11				
Pegu (inland)—												
Thaiawadi					11 6	11 6	15 7	12 5				
Henzada					10 11	9 5	10 11	9 5				
Frome	10 6	10 6			9 3	7 15	11 1	9 7				
Toungoo					9 11	9 1	10 10	10 10				
Mayetmyo	6 11	8 6			8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	8 2	8 2		
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 12	8 12			9 8	9 8	10 9	10 9				
Bamo					8 6	8 6	12 3	11 2				
Pakokku					8 —	7 2	9 13	8 —	27 —	21 12		
Meiktila					9 13	8 12						
Arakan—												
Sandoway					16 —	14 6	19 10	18 12				
Kyaukpyu					9 5	8 12	10 5	9 12				
Akyab					12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —				
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet					6 —	6 10	8 —	7 10				
Cachar	6 6	7 3½			5 5	5 5	6 10½	6 10				
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 6½	5 8			3 15	4 —	4 —½	4 2				
Garo Hills					3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —				
Manipur					13 8	12 8	16 —	15 —				
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —			5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8				
Kamrup	7 —	6 8			5 4	5 4	8 8	7 8				
Darrang	6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —				
Nowgong					5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6				
Sibsagar					5 —	6 8	8 —	8 —				
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 —			5 —	5 —	7 8	7 12				
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills					4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —				
Eastern—												
Backerganj					6 14	6 12	{ 7 2 and 9 12 }	{ 7 — and 9 4 }				
Noakhali					6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —				
Chittagong					6 4	6 4	9 —	8 —				
Tippera					5 11	5 11	6 10	6 10				
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 14				
Maimensingh	8 —	7 —			5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8				
Deltaic—												
Krulia					7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —				
24 Parganas					5 13	5 8	7 12	7 —				
Midnapur	8 —	7 8			7 8	{ 7 8 to 7 12 }	{ 9 4 and 11 — }	8 8				
Howrah					6 5	6 5	7 11	7 10				
Calcutta	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —			7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8				
Nadia (Krishnagar h)	8 7	8 10			6 —	5 11	8 10	8 —				
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 4	10 10	10 —				
Faridpur					5 8	5 4	8 —	8 8				

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OP RAGI (<i>Elen- sine coro cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAI OR SUNAGA (<i>Licer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUP, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus maius</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	15 — 17 12 14 —	15 — 17 12 14 —	Burma— <i>Tenasserim</i> — Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	<i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> — Pegu Rangoon. Thongwa Bassein
...	8 4	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 8	19 4 13 5 17 11	19 — 13 5 17 11	
...	7 10	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 9	10 9	...	...	4 —	4 —	14 4	14 4	<i>Pegu (inland)</i> — Iharawadi Henzada Promé Toungoo. Thayetmyo
...	6 8	5 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 — 11 5 13 10 12 14	12 6 14 3 14 3 12 14	
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 8	8 8	28 3	28 3	6 4	6 4	...	...
...	6 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7 —	7 —	15 1	15 1	7 9	7 9	14 6	14 6	<i>Upper Burma</i> — Mandalay Bamo Pakökkü Meiktila
...	7 8	7 12	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	
...	8 9	9 3	28 7	21 14	6 —	6 —	14 3	11 15	
...	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	<i>Arakan</i> — Sandoway. Kyaukpyu. Akyab
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	
...	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Assam— <i>Surma</i> — Sylhet. Cachar
...	7 3½	7 9	...	...	6 2½	...	9 6	9 6	
...	5 15	6 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	5 —	<i>Hill tracts</i> — Khasi and Jaintia Hills Garo Hills Manipur
...	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 4	
...	
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	<i>Brahmaputra</i> — Goalpara Kamrup. Darrang Nowgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur
...	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 11	6 —	8 4	8 4	
...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	
...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	
...	
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Bengal— <i>Eastern hill tracts</i> — Naga Hills.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	<i>Eastern</i> — Backerganj.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong. Tippai a.
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	Dacca Maimensingh
...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	<i>Deltic</i> — Khulna
...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 8	24-Parganas
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	Howrah
...	8 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	Calcutta. Hooghly Nadia (Krishnagarh). Jessore. Faridpur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 10	10 10	11 —	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOUM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	9 —	8 14			7 8	8 2	11 1	11 —			...	...
Bardwan	7 5	7 5			7 5	6 12	9 —	5 5			...	...
Birbhum	5 —	5 —	5 5		7 —	7 —	{ 8 — and 11 — }	{ 5 4 and 10 — }		...	...	...
Murshidabad	7 12	7 12	9 5	9 5	6 5	7 —	5 5	9 —		...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	5 —	7 14	12 —	12 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	5 10		...	...	...
Pabna	7 8	6 21			6 —	4 8	{ 7 2 and 4 — }	{ 6 0 and 7 14 }	8 10		...	...
Bogra	8 4	8 4			5 4	5 4	{ 6 12 and 9 12 }	{ 6 — and 9 12 }		...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 8			6 —	6 5	5 5	9 —		...	...	...
Malda	6 12	6 12	..	..	5 —	5 4	6 1	6 —		...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	8 —	7 12	8 —	8 —	5 6	5 6	{ 7 3 and 9 9 }	{ 6 4 and 5 1 }		...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 8	8 —			5 —	5 —	5 5	5 —		...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —		...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling	7 —	7 —	..	..	7 —	6 —	10 5	10 —		...	...	...
Puri	7 4	7 4	..	..	7 14	7 14	12 5	10 5		...	...	...
Cuttack	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 —	12 —	11 5		...	...	...
Balasore												
<i>Chota-Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	5 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	5 —	5 5	..	..	7 4	9 —	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	7 1	7 4	..	..	6 4	6 1	5 —	7 5		...	...	...
Palamau	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	7 5	7 5	9 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Monghyr	9 3	8 12	10 8	9 7	5 4	5 4	{ 7 9 to 5 14 }	{ 7 5 to 6 12 }		...	...	...
Gaya	8 12	8 4	11 4	10 8	6 5	6 4	7 5	6 12	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 5	10 5	13 —	12 5	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	{ 9 — and 9 4 }	{ 5 12 and 9 4 }	9 5	9 —	{ 7 8 and 7 12 }	7 —	{ 9 — and 9 8 }	{ 8 — and 8 4 }		...	...	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Bhagalpur	5 14	5 14	11 6	11 6	7 —	7 —	5 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 5	7 5	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	11 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	5 —	7 5	9 —	5 4	...	...
Saran	9 8	9 8	9 —	10 8	5 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...
Champaran	8 8	8 12	11 8	11 12	6 8	6 4	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mirzapur	8 6	8 4	10 9	10 2	5 7	5 6	7 11	7 14	8 8	9 —	...	7 12
Benares	9 5	9 1	10 13	11 6	6 —	5 11	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	11 11
Ghazipur	5 4	8 4	10 8	10 5	5 8	5 4	7 12	7 4	7 —	7 —	8 12	5 12
Jaunpur	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 8	5 8	5 5	7 —	7 —		...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	11 5	11 —	4 8	5 —	9 —	8 8		...	8 —	9 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	6 4	9 5	8 —	10 8	9 5	...	...
Fatehpur	5 12	5 14	11 —	11 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 6	8 5	11 3	10 5	6 —	6 —	7 6	6 14	9 9	9 5	9 —	8 —
Jalaun	8 8	8 5	10 5	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 12	9 8	13 —	12 12	5 8	5 4	8 12	7 10			...	...
Jhansi	9 —	8 5	12 8	11 12	6 —	5 8	7 12	7 8	12 12	10 12	11 8	...
Etawah	9 10	9 5	11 7	10 12	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	10 6	10 4	9 12	9 4
Farukhabad	9 9	9 9	12 9	12 9	4 12	4 12	{ 5 7 to 6 13 }	{ 5 7 to 6 13 }		...	12 4	12 4
Manpur	9 13	9 12	12 6	12 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	{ 7 8 and 7 5 }	...	...	12 6	12 4
Etah	10 6	9 14	13 12	13 2	5 4	5 2	9 4	7 2	...	...	13 14	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	10 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	10 8	11 —	...
Agra	9 4	9 8	14 12	13 —	6 8	6 —	7 12	7 8	9 4	9 —	14 12	10 —
Muttra	9 12	9 12	14 14	14 12	4 8	4 —	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	14 4	12 —
Aligarh	10 —	10 —	13 4	{ 13 8 and 13 12 }	4 8	{ 4 — and 4 8 }	6 —	{ 6 — and 6 8 }		...	...	...
Bulandshahr	10 12	10 5	14 8	13 12	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 7	12 12	11 5	12 12	9 1
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Balia	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 2	8 8	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 10	6 11	7 7	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 —	8 2	11 4	11 11	5 6	5 —	10 6	7 3	9 —	9 —	...	...
Basti	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	7 5	7 5	10 8	7 10	11 —	10 —	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAP, OR THUP, GADJAN PUA (<i>Caranum marianus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —			10 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Bengal—continued
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8			9 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Cent. al—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...									Bardwan
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8			11 —	12 —	10 —	10 12	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 — and 10 8	6 — and 10 8	9 13	9 13	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 8			...	...	9 12	8 13	Pabna
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4		...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —		...	...	9 8	9 8	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Malda
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11			...	9 9 ¹	10 —	10 —	Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —			8 —	7 12	9 8	9 8	Rangpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 15			...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri.
...	...	...	...	10 8*	10 8*			10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 6	11 8	11 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —			...	...	...	...	Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	Cuttack
12 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	20 4	15 12	11 4	11 4	9 —	7 14	Balasore
15 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	16 —	9 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 7 ¹	9 7 ¹	14 7	12 9 ¹	10 8	8 10 ¹	10 8	10 8	Singhbhum.
12 4	12 —	10 4	11 4	8 12	8 12	13 8	10 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Manbhum.
19 —	17 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	10 —	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 8	Lohardaga.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 8	9 8	10 —	10 4	10 —	Palamau
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Hazaribagh.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 8	15 2	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bihar, south—
18 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Monghyr.
20 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Gaya
13 —	13 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Palna.
21 —	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 4	20 —	13 8	10 12	11 —	10 3	10 8	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	9 7 ¹	9 7 ¹	14 7	12 9 ¹	10 8	8 10 ¹	10 8	10 8	Bihar, north—
12 4	12 —	10 4	11 4	8 12	8 12	13 8	10 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
19 —	17 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	10 —	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 8	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 8	9 8	10 —	10 4	10 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 8	15 2	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Saran
18 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Champaran.
20 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	
13 —	13 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	
21 —	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 4	20 —	13 8	10 12	11 —	10 3	10 8	
...	...	...	...	9 7 ¹	9 7 ¹	14 7	12 9 ¹	10 8	8 10 ¹	10 8	10 8	N.-W. Provinces—
12 —	11 8	14 7	15 4	8 —	8 —	11 2	11 15	6 12	6 11	9 10	9 7	Eastern—
13 —	11 15	14 8	14 8	8 6	8 15	11 11	13 9	6 12	6 12	6 6	11 6	Mirzapur.
16 —	16 —	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 4	13 8	16 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Benares.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Ghazipur.
13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12			8 4	8 —	10 12	10 12	Allahabad.
11 8	13 8	11 8	15 12	8 4	8 —	12 4	10 —	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	Central—
9 —†	9 —†	15 6	15 12	8 12	8 10	11 7	10 —	7 2	7 —	10 4	10 4	Banda.
...	...	...	...	8 —†	8 8 ¹	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	18 —	16 —	9 12	10 4	11 12	11 12	Hamirpur.
12 —	15 —	15 8	14 8	8 8	8 12	13 —	10 —	9 2	8 6	11 —	11 4	Jalaun.
16 4	14 2	15 2	13 2	8 —	8 6	14 12	13 —	6 6	6 5	10 12	11 —	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 5	13 3	9 9	10 9	11 8	11 8	Jhansi.
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 9	15 4	15 1	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Etawah.
19 8	18 8	...	...	8 6	8 2	15 12	16 2	7 6	6 12	11 8	11 8	Faizabad.
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	Mamrupi.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	12 1	12 2	Etah.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Western—
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 4	13 8	8 4	7 14	11 4	11 4	Agri.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Muttra.
11 —	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	12 8	14 8	7 1	7 7	9 13	9 13	Aligarh.
14 12	13 1	15 4	14 13	8 9	8 12	14 13	17 2	6 13	6 15	10 —	9 9	Bulandshahr.
17 —	17 —	14 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	17 8	16 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Submontane, east—
												Ballia.
												Azamgarh.
												Gorakhpur.
												Basti

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

DETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—continued (The figures)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR GHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
N.-W. Provinces—contd												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	4 5	4 12	8 —	8 —				
Budaun	9 15	10 —	12 7	12 8	5 7	5 7	8 2	7 6	11 4	11 14	10 —	9 8
Pilibit	9 7	9 12	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	10 6	9 7				
Bareilly	9 2	8 13	10 9	10 9	4 11	1 11	0 3	0 3	11 1	10 —	9 11	7 10
Moradabad	9 10	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	9 1	7 5				
Bijnor	10 2	9 9	11 4	11 8	0 12	0 12	8 7	7 14				
Muzaffarnagar	10 14	10 6 & 8	12 2	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	7 —				
Saharanpur	11 —	10 9	12 1	12 1	4 13	4 15	8 9	6 5	11 13	11 13	5 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	10 4	10 —	12 4	11 8	6 5	6 5	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	3 5	3 5	5 8	5 5		10 —	6 —	6 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	5 5	5 5	...			
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...			
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Paritabgarh	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 4	6 —	6 —	9 4	7 3				
Sultanpur	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	11 —	9 5				
Rae-Bareilly	9 4	9 5	11 8	12 —	0 5	5 5	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	11 5	14 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 1	10 —	9 —
Lucknow	9 6	9 4	11 12	11 8	4 8	4 8	9 4	7 5	10 5	10 6	9 5	9 —
Hardoi	10 4	9 12	13 8	12 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	5 —				
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	6 12	6 12	10 1	7 10				
Barabanki	9 4	10 —	11 5	11 —	6 8	6 5	9 —	9 —		7 —		6 —
Gonda	9 5	9 6	11 5	11 5	7 8	7 2	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 4	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	7 1				
Sitapur	10 —	10 —	12 5	13 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 5	...	...	...	...
Kheri	10 —	9 12	12 8	12 5	5 —	5 —	10 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Paritabgarh	9 10	9 10	"	13 5	4 13	5 8	6 14	7 9		13 6		...
Banswara	11 14	12 8	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 4	11 14	12 5				...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 15	7 13	7 —	8 3	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 13	7 13
Hilly tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —				...
Sirohi	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —
Erinpura	8 14	9 11	12 4	12 3	5 13	5 8	6 12	6 7	11 1	11 6	10 9	11 8
Ajmere	8 13	8 9	12 10	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	12 —	9 —	10 8	9 4
Abu	8 12 &	8 14 &	11 10	11 6	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —			9 —	9 4
Kishengarh	9 14	10 6	11 8	11 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 8
Bundi	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 4	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 8
Kotah	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	4 4	6 —	4 12	10 —	10 —	...	...
Jhalawar	8 3	8 10	9 11	10 —	5 11	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 1	9 4	6 13	7 —
Tonk	8 13	8 3	8 3	8 14	4 14	4 13	6 —	5 13	11 3	9 4	10 —	...
Jaipur	6 12	7 2	9 3	8 12	4 —	3 —	5 4	5 —	...		10 —	...
Keroli	9 8	8 12	13 4	11 8	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 4	12 —	10 —
Dholpur	8 2	7 8	11 14	9 11	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	8 4	7 8	13 12	8 2
Bhartpur	9 2	9 1	13 13	13 1	5 10	5 10	7 2	7 2	11 4	11 4	10 10	13 8
Alwar	10 3	10 3	15 2	13 14	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 9	10 5	14 0	10 4
Deoli Cantonment	10 8	10 1	14 8	13 8	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 —	12 12	11 9
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 10	8 10	10 10	10 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 —	11 12	11 12
Balmer	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 4			9 8	8 8
Anadra	7 5	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 8	7 9	7 8	...		15 7	13 —
Shahpura	9 1 &	9 3 &	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —			...	...
	10 7	10 15	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —			...	...
	9 8	9 6	11 8	10 8	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 10	12 —	10 5	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 &	7 3 &	10 15	9 1	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 2	9 6 & 10 5	7 13 & 8 12
Jaisalmer	8 4	7 13	...	...	5 —	5 3	6 —	6 —				
Bikaner	6 12	7 —	9 —	10 —	5 —	5 3	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 3
	8 —	7 12	9 —	10 —	3 8	3 5	5 —	5 —	...		8 8	8 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	7 5	11 4	10 12	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	12 8	8 4	9 5	8 12
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8			10 8	9 8
Gwalior	7 15	8 3	11 11	10 7	4 12	4 8	5 9	5 7	9 13	9 4	9 9	8 5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	9 12	14 —	11 12	...	...	6 —	6 5	15 —	10 8	15 —	10 —
Ferozpur	10 12	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	4 4	5 8	11 12	11 8	9 12	7 12
Central—												
Labore	11 6	10 9	15 —	13 10	...	...	7 9	6 10	11 8	11 12	7 4	6 12
Cyranwala	11 4	10 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Guyrat	10 8	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jhelam	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Bleu-sine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNGA (<i>C. cer. arvense</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	22 —	16 —	16 —	8 12	8 8	.	.	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	N -W. Provinces—contd
17 12	13 12	17 12	16 13	8 11	9 —	14 9	12 13	7 10	7 10	10 8	10 8	Submontane, west—
...	..	14 1	14 1	8 7	8 7	14 5	13 —	7 13	7 13	11 —	10 6	Shahjahanpur
...	...	15 12	9 15	8 3	8 2	14 11	13 3	6 8	7 —	10 9	10 9	Budaun
...	9 —	8 7	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
...	8 14	8 10	8 10	8 10	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 —	Bareilly
11 13	11 13	12 14	12 14	8 11	8 11	13 15	11 13	7 11	6 9	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
8 —	8 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur
14 —	13 —	...	.	6 4	7 4	16 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Dehra-Dun.
..	7 12	7 8	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Hills—
..	6 —	6 —	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Naini Tal.
...	Almora
...	Gahwal
...	Oudh—
13 —	13 8	12 8	13 —	8 8	9 —	13 8	11 —	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	Southern—
15 —	13 —	15 —	13 —	9 —	9 4	13 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Partabgarh.
12 —	13 —	15 —	13 —	9 —	9 12	13 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	Sultanpur
15 —	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly
14 8	13 8	17 —	16 —	8 8	8 12	16 —	16 —	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	22 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 12	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	10 —	10 —	.	.	8 —	8 2	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	10 —	9 8	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	Northern—
13 —	14	15 —	17 —	9 8	9 6	19 —	18 —	11 12	11 12	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 6	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 4	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Gonda
...	...	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	...	3 4	10 8	11 —	11 4	Bahraich.
20 —	...	12 —	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sitapur
...	Kheili.
...	Rajputana—
...	10 5	11 —	16 8	13 1	...	...	13 —	13 —	Eastern—
...	15 —	15 —	18 12	20 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	Partabgarh.
...	...	8 9	9 6	8 9	8 3	12 8	10 2	6 4	6 1	10 8	10 8	Banswara.
...	11 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	8 11	9 4	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 —	Sirohi
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 5	7 12	11 5	9 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	Erinpura.
...	8 5	8 10	10 6	9 14	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ajmere.
...	7 12	7 8	10 —	9 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	Abu
...	8 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Kishengarh.
...	8 11	9 —	10 —	...	4 9	4 10	10 —	10 —	Bundi
...	8 7	8 3	15 8	11 10	...	...	9 13	9 14	Kotah.
...	...	15 10	12 15	6 10	6 11	10 —	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Jhalawar.
...	8 4	8 —	12 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Tonk
...	...	15 —	13 12	6 4	6 14	.	.	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 11	Jaipur.
...	...	15 6	14 13	7 11	7 11	13 12	12 4	9 13	10 8	11 10	11 10	Kerauli.
...	...	10 1	9 12	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 6	10 10	10 8	11 12	11 12	Dholpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 11	8 13	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 8	12 8	Bhartpur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Alwar
...	6 9	6 8	...	...	6 12	7 4	13 —	13 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	8 10	8 13	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	7 8	7 8	13 —	10 —	...	...	11 14	11 14	Balmer
...	Anadra
...	Shahpura.
...	Western—
...	7 8	7 2	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 8	Bikaner.
...	Central India—
...	8 8	7 —	15 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	10 12	10 4	Indore
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 7	7 7	5 13	7 7	12 3	11 11	6 6	8 5	9 13	10 1	Gwalior.
...	Panjab—
...	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Southern—
...	8 12	8 12	11 12	12 8	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Hissar
...	Ferozpur.
...	Central—
...	Lahore.
...	Gujranwala.
...	Gujrat.
...	Jhelam.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

§ Unhusked.

|| Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1910—continued. (Price figures)

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		DALRY		RICE				DALE OF (S. P. 11) (S. P. 11)		DALE OF (S. P. 11) (S. P. 11)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 8	10 4	15 4	13 10	...	...	6 12	6 1	12 —	12 —	14 8	11 —
Delhi	10 10	9 14	14 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 0	11 —	10 —	14 8	10 8
Rohtak	10 —	9 8	13 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	14 8	11 —
Karnal	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	14 8	7 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiana	12 —	11 1	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	8 —
Jalandhar	12 8	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	12 —	11 12	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8
Gurdaspur	12 —	11 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Amritsar	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	6 14	11 —	11 —	10 —	8 4
Sialkot	11 4	10 4	14 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	8 4
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	8 —
Kangra	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	8 —
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	5 12	5 10	11 —	11 —	10 4	8 4
Hazara	10 14	10 6	15 8	14 12	...	...	6 8	6 10	11 —	11 —	10 4	8 4
Peshawar	9 12	9 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 10	11 —	11 —	10 4	8 13
Kohat	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 6	...	...	7 1	7 10	11 —	11 —	10 4	9 9
Bannu	10 9	10 8	10 —	11 8	...	...	6 11	6 9	11 —	11 —	10 4	9 11
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 —
Jhang	11 —	10 12	15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 —
Multan	9 8	9 4	12 —	10 8	...	...	7 12	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	8 6
Montgomery	11 4	10 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	8 6
Dera Ismail Khan	9 11	9 0	11 11	11 1	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 1	10 1	10 —	8 2
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 4	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 2
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 11	11 4	10 6	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 5	13 —	11 —	10 8	9 8
Hydrabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 5	13 —	11 —	10 8	9 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	10 —	13 5	11 —	11 —	10 8	9 8
Shikarpur	10 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	9 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	9 8
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	9 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 2	7 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	8 11	7 4	9 1	7 13	9 8	9 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 7	9 14	9 7	9 7	9 8	9 8	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	7 13	11 —	8 9	7 5	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 6	6 7	7 14	7 6	...	...	9 —	7 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	8 2	7 10	9 1	8 2	12 1	10 14	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	6 9	6 1	...	...	8 10	7 8	8 15	7 14	13 9	10 14	7 13	7 13
Satara	6 3	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	7 1	6 8	7 2	6 4
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 5	8 5	10 1	8 8	10 12	7 2
Bijapur	6 3	5 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	12 10	8 9	10 9	7 1
Poona	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 1	5 7	7 3	6 10	8 13	8 4	8 10	8 1
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	8 5	8 12	7 5
Nasik	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 10	5 14	7 5	6 9	8 5	8 5	8 12	7 5
Dhule	7 14	7 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 1	6 10	10 6	8 4	10 2	7 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 6	6 6	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Broach	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Kaira	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Baroda Cantonment	5 8	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Ahmadabad	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Godhra	8 —	7 6	...	...	7 6	6 6	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Disa Cantonment	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Kathaway—												
Rajkot	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	7 14	7 14	7 6	6 15
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 9	8 —	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 —	8 9	8 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 12	7 7	...	...	6 9	6 6	7 12	7 —	8 9	8 —	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 9	5 8	7 3	6 9	8 9	8 —	...	...
Chhindwara	8 —	7 10	...	...	6 11	...	...	6 2	6 11	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 11	8 12	9 3	8 7	...	...
Wardha	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 7	...	...

* Not sold.

* Not produced.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAP, OP THUR, GADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
†	†	†	†	9 4	9 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued
†	†	13 —	12 —	9 —	8 12	13 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	
10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	9 4	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	South-eastern—
		7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	14 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Gurgaon.
												Delhi
												Rohtak
												Karnal
												Submontane—
		8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	11 —	†	†	12 12	12 12	Ambala
		12 —	12 4	10 —	9 4	14 —	12 8	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Ludhiana
		12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
		11 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	15 —	13 4	7 —	8 —	12 12	13 —	Hoshiarpur
		12 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
		13 —	13 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
		†	†	9 8	8 12	†	†	†	†	13 12	13 12	Sialkot.
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	Simla.
†	†			8 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kangra.
												Northern—
		9 12	9 12	8 4	8 8	10 4	10 4	*	*	13 8	13 8	Rawalpindi.
		†	†	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazara.
		11 —	10 —	7 11	7 11	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	Peshawar.
		†	†	7 5	7 9	†	10 3	†	†	15 5	15 2	Kohat
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 14	10 13	11 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bannu
												Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
12 —	12 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	†	†	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang
		11 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan
		†	†	10 —	8 8	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 —	Montgomery
		4 —	4 —	9 11	9 6	10 —	9 1	4 6	5 —	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
		†	†	8 8	8 4	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
		†	†	9 1	9 1	†	†	†	†	10 10	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
				8 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karachi.
				8 —	7 8	..	..	5 4	5 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
				6 —	6 —	..	..	6 8	6 4	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
				9 —	8 8	..	..	6 8	6 4	12 —	10 —	Shikarpur
				10 —	8 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
		6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	5 12	5 12	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
10 13	10 13	..	..	6 12	6 12	..	..	5 6	5 6	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
9 6	9 6	..	..	7 9	7 9	..	..	5 11	5 11	11 11	11 11	Ratnagiri
..	..	..	..	6 13	6 13	..	..	6 6	6 6	10 3	10 3	Alibag
9 9	9 —	..	..	8 —	7 9	..	..	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	..	..	8 —	7 9	..	..	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
				8 10	7 4	..	..	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 14	Dharwar.
				7 —	7 —	..	..	7 1	6 5	10 12	9 8	Belgaum.
				5 13	5 13	..	..	5 10	5 10	10 6	10 6	Satara
				5 6	5 6	..	..	7 15	7 15	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
				7 2	7 2	..	..	6 11	6 4	10 9	10 9	Byapur
16 14	13 1	..	..	6 14	6 14	..	..	6 —	*	10 3	9 11	Poona.
11 14	10 14	..	..									Khandesh—
				8 5	6 3	..	..	6 5	5 15	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
10 6	9 3	..	..	6 12	6 7	..	..	5 —	5 5	12 1	12 11	Nasik
..	..	..	..	7 —	6 10	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
				6 —	6 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat
				7 8	8 —	..	..	7 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
				7 —	7 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Kara
10 8	8 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
*	*	..	..	8 8	7 8	..	..	7 —	6 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
*	*	..	..	8 12	8 8	..	..	7 10	6 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
12 —	9 8	..	..	8 12	8 8	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Kathiawar—
				7 4	7 13	..	..	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
				8 —	8 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
				7 8	7 —	..	..	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
				7 5	7 1	..	..	6 2	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad
				7 3	7 9	..	..	6 —	5 8	7 3	8 —	Betul.
				8 —	7 10	..	..	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
				8 12	8 12	..	..	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
				7 4	7 4	..	..	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardna.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

D

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOTUM (Sorghum vulpate)		BAJRA OR LUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Central Provinces—contd.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	..	..	5 13	5 13	8 5	7 11	..	..	..	..
Saugor	8 4	8 4	..	..	6 11	6 —	7 —	6 11	..	..	..	..
Damoh	7 4	7 4	..	..	6 8	6 8	8 5	8 —	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	9 4	9 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	9 12	7 11	..	..	..	..
Mandla	9 —	8 8	..	..	6 —	5 —	8 5	8 —	..	..	..	..
Seoni	9 12	9 4	..	..	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Balaghāt	7 8	7 —	..	..	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Bhandāra	8 12	8 12	..	..	7 8	..	9 —	8 11	9 8	8 2	..	..
Chānda	8 —	7 5	..	..	..	..	8 15	6 14	..	..	..	..
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	7 2	7 2	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	..	..	..	..
Raipur	8 —	7 8	..	..	6 8	6 —	8 5	8 8	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	..	..	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	..	..	..	..
Berar—												
Buldāna	7 —	6 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 4	7 —	5 12	5 12
Bāsm	5 14	6 —	..	..	5 4	5 —	5 12	6 —	9 12	8 —	..	..
Akola	8 —	6 14	..	..	4 13	4 6	6 —	5 5	10 3	9 —	6 —	6 —
Ellichpur	8 —	6 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 8	9 8	7 —	5 —	4 8
Amraoti	6 8	6 —	..	..	5 —	4 8	6 —	5 —	9 8	8 4	..	..
Wun	6 —	5 4	..	..	5 —	4 8	6 —	5 —	9 8	8 4	..	..
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 1	5 1	..	..	4 10 3	4 13	5 2 1	5 3 1	7 13	7 5 1	9 —	9 —
Bolāram	5 4	5 4	..	..	4 12	4 12	5 13	5 13	8 6	8 2	..	..
Chadarghat	7 4	5 —	..	..	5 8	5 6	7 —	7 4	9 6	8 6	..	..
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 2	7 11	..	..	..	..
S. Canara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 2	8 3	11 14	12 10	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 3	7 3	..	..	..	..
Salem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 14	9 14	15 10	14 3	18 6	16 13
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10	7 10	14 6	9 5	..	..
Anantapur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 10	7 10	11 14	10 5	..	..
Cuddapah . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 5	8 5	13 6	13 6	18 14	16 —
Karaul . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 14	8 5	13 —	12 5	..	..
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 11	7 8	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 5	6 14	..	..	17 2	14 14
Godavari . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 —	8 8	11 8	11 8	..	..
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 13	8 5	..	..	..	..
Nellore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	..	..
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 10	9 10	10 2	..	..	..
Chingleput . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 6	9 6	..	..	..	..
N. Arcot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 13	9 13	11 13	11 13	..	..
S. Arcot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8	10 14	..	..	20 —	18 8
Tanjore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 10	10 6	..	..	18 14	18 3
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 5	9 10	15 6	14 6	16 8	15 13
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 2	8 10	..	..	..	..
Madura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 14	9 11	13 —	13 —	..	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	4 8	..	..	7 2	6 12	8 —	7 8	25 —	12 —	20 —	..
Bangalore	5 4	5 —	..	..	6 5	6 —	6 13	6 4	9 15	9 6	..	..
Kolar	4 4	..	4 15	4 12	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 —	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	..	..	..
Hasan	4 12	5 8	5 —	6 1	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	..	..	..	..
Kadur	5 5	5 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	10 —	..	..
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	6 5	5 12	8 6	7 6	10 8	9 7	13 6	12 10	..	..
Chitaldrug	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	18 —	12 —	16 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	5 —	4 —	3 8	8 —	7 8	10 8	9 8	..	..	..	..
Aden												
Aden	5 10	5 10	..	..	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 10	5 10	5 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas, and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MALUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arislinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
				8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Central Provinces—cont'd.
..	..	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	
..	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	Central—
..	..	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
..	..	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	Saugor.
..	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
..	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore.
..	..	...	...	7 8	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Mandla.
..	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 10	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
..	..	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 2	6 6	9 2	9 2	Balaghat.
..	..	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	9 —	Bhandara.
..	..	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Chanda.
..	..	...	...	6 8	6 10	...	...	5 10	6 —	9 8	9 8	Eastern—
..	..	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 —	9 —	Bilaspur.
..	..	...	...	6 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Raipur.
..	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
..	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Berar—
..	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Buldana.
9 4	9 4	*	*	5 13 1/2	6 1	*	*	6 5 1/2	6 1	8 7	8 7	Basim.
*	...	*	*	7 8	6 7	*	*	...	...	8 12	8 12	Akola.
..	..	...	...	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	Ellichpur.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Amraoti.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Wun.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Nizam's Territories—
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Secunderabad.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Bolaram.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Chadarghat.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Madras—
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Malabar Coast—
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Malabar.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	S. Canara.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	South, central—
14 13	14 13	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	10 5	10 5	Coumbatore.
18 13	17 2	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	10 6	10 6	Salem.
20 6	13 10	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	10 13 & 12 2	10 13 & 12 2	Central—
15 8	14 10	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	11 8	11 8	Bellary.
16 8	15 6	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	11 13	11 13	Anantapur.
12 14	12 14	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	10 2	10 2	Cuddapah.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Karnul.
10 8	10 —	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	11 —	11 —	East Coast, north—
11 14	12 —	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 —	12 —	Ganjam.
11 13	10 14	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 2	12 2	Vizagapatam.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Godavari.
11 14	11 14	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central—
14 6	15 6	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 13	12 13	Kistna.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Nellore.
14 6	14 —	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south—
13 —	13 —	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	13 5	13 5	Madras.
15 6	15 6	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	11 8	11 8	Chingleput.
19 2	17 8	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 13	12 13	N. Arcot.
19 10	18 14	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 14	12 14	S. Arcot.
18 5	17 —	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	11 10	11 10	Tanjore.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Southern—
15 8	17 2	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	13 13	13 13	Tinnevely.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 11	12 11	Madura.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Mysore—
18 —	16 —	...	..	6 10	6 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
16 6	14 1	...	..	6 5	6 —	...	...	8 9	8 3	10 8	10 —	Bangalore.
22 —	19 —	9 8	..	6 4	6 —	11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	21 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	...	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
25 —	21 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	13 —	8 8	9 —	Hassan.
17 —	16 —	...	..	7 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
18 14	17 14	...	..	8 2	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 6	Shimoga.
25 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Coorg—
16 8	18 —	...	..	11 8	11 8	...	...	..	..	8 8	8 8	Coorg.
..	..	...	..	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL
Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600	...	1,371	1,371	...	601	661
2	Kurnool	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821	...	..	..	...	..	...
3	Bellary . . . . .	...	5,221	5,221	...	2,422	2,422	..	970	970	...	...	...
4	Anantapur	2,778	2,224	5,002	2,024	1,462	3,486	...	604	604	...	482	482
5	Ganjam . . . . .	...	851	851	..	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	20	26	..	19	19
TOTAL MADRAS		13,023	(1)23,509	36,532	13,743	(2)9,618	23,361	...	(3)2,977	2,977	..	(4)1,102	1,162
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,763	197	1,960	1,510	..	1,510
2	Sholapur	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,026	7,916	36,942	25,751	5,905	31,656	17,404	4,703	22,107
3	Ahmednagar	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,930	13,380	23,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poona	12,821	17,305	30,126	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,361	7,956	17,317	9,020	5,505	14,525
5	Nasik	371	229	600	...	131	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Satara	6,106	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158	4,008	...	4,008
7	Khandesh	346	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Belgaum	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583	1,334	...	1,334	970	...	976
9	Dharwar	427	1,101	1,528	340	1,582	1,922	220	989	1,209	...	...	...
10	Kolaba	68	1,376	1,444	..	392	392	..	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY		92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741	43,037	15,657	58,694	33,590	10,208	43,798
Bengal.													
1	Khulna . . . . .	...	529	529	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
2	Manbhum	9,454	3,030	12,484	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3	Hazaribagh . . . . .	..	151	151	...	150	150	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL		9,454	3,710	13,170	...	150	150	...	..	...	...	...	...
North Western Provinces and Oudh													
1	Cannpur . . . . .	..	37	37	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
2	Hannpur . . . . .	..	1,987	1,987	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jhansi . . . . .	...	3,082	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jalaun . . . . .	...	2,906	2,906	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
5	Lucknow . . . . .	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.		...	8,059	8,059	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	4,540	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,437	22,436	24,873	2,154	18,928	21,082
2	Damoh	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537	...	13,266	13,266	...	10,791	10,791
3	Jabalpur	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661	1,405	28,175	29,580	...	20,125	20,125
4	Mandla	4,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132	768	25,180	25,948	...	23,283	23,283
5	Seoni	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047	26	11,545	11,571	35	10,035	10,070
6	Narsinghpur	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,577	10,889	12,466	1,450	9,520	10,970
7	Hoshangabad	3,341	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702	...	8,192	8,192

(1) Includes 14,498 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(2) " 5,850 " " " " " " "

(3) " 2,242 " " " " " " "

(4) " 1,143 " " " " " " "

* Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	TOTAL.
8	<i>Central Provinces—contd</i>												
9	Nimar		2,415	2,415		2,219	2,219		2,310	2,310		2,044	20,044
10	Betul	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,955	11,797	16,752	2,713	10,018	12,731
11	Chindwara	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810	3,899	13,135	17,034	521	9,606	10,127
12	Nagpur	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993		11,146	11,146		11,544	11,544
13	Chanda		9,339	9,339		10,741	10,741		10,722	10,722		9,869	9,869
14	Bhandara	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,947	21,334	29,281	5,687	19,928	25,615	1,021	18,450	19,471
15	Balaghat	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127	9,556	13,268	22,824	7,895	11,798	19,693
16	Raipur	41,434	37,336	78,770	34,916	33,237	68,153	22,262	26,996	49,258	17,259	17,004	34,263
17	Bilaspur	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802	20,974	54,513	75,487	4,534	39,943	44,477
18	Sambalpur	801	92	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560	...	594	594	...	738	738
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		157,218	352,003	509,221	118,067	326,089	444,156	73,546	284,602	358,148	37,588	231,888	269,476
<i>Burma</i>													
1	Meiktila	593	86	679	488	72	560					...	
2	Myingyan	9,391	2,749	14,110	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680
3	Yamethin		111	111	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BURMA		9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680
<i>Berar.</i>													
1	Ellichpur	...	458	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Amiaoti	...	108	108	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Buldana	438	118	556	320	210	530	...	49	49	...	60	60
TOTAL BERAR		438	684	1,122	320	246	566		49	49		60	60
<i>Hyderabad.</i>													
1	Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Naldug	8,799*	5	8,804	9,301	...	9,301	5,279†	...	5,279	...	...	...
3	Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Lingsagar	...	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bir	...	401	401	...	...	...	...	312	312	...	...	3,007
6	Mahbubnagar	...	263	263	...	...	...	...	234	234	...	200	200
7	Elgandal	...	388	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HYDERABAD		8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207
<i>Central India.</i>													
1	Bundelkhand	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820	3,563	2,790	6,353
2	Baghelkhand	(not reported)	106	106	(not reported)	57	57	...	33	33	...	19	19
3	Gwalior	18	370	388	...	212	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhopal	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA		5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,322
<i>Rajputana</i>													
1	Marwar	...	54	54	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	28	28
2	Dholpur	...	99	99	...	87	87	...	38	38	...	...	...
3	Bhurtpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA		...	154	154	...	110	110	...	38	38	...	28	28
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES		296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699	135,090	316,399	451,489	83,500	248,283	331,787

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† Includes Lingsagar, Naldug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal

‡ Includes Naldug and Lingsagar.
** There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 27th November, 1897.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH NOVEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 13TH NOVEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile during the second-half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 14TH NOVEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 13TH NOVEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st July to 14th November 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 13th November 1897	Increase	Decrease				
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Per mile open per week	Per mile open per week								
			TOTAL	Per mile open per week		TOTAL	Per mile open per week										
State lines worked by companies																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
East Indian	583	1,735	12,20,951	704	1,737	12,62,000	727	1,87,93,301	2,00,51,000	18,20,699	...	...			
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	20,028	100	125	31,000	253	3,92,703	2,55,000	58,207	...	93,206					
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,15,508	133	862	1,04,000	121	17,21,200	10,000	1,00,000	...	...			
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	9,27,133	133	752	1,01,000	134	18,53,759	20,50,000	1,00,241	...	...			
Bezwada Ctn (East Coast state)	110	21	2,474	115	21	2,700	129	1,994	50,000	11,000	...	...			
Madras Ennuri sec (Bezwada-Mad)	167	9	1,085	154	9	1,200	130	2,933	2,000	...	...	6,753			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,43,890	180	1,815	3,71,000	204	61,01,017	6,25,200	57,383	...	...			
Palampur-Duesa	45	17	1,009	65	17	1,000	55	11,000	9,100	...	...	1,902			
South Indian	101	1,042	1,70,704	104	1,042	1,70,000	105	32,11,990	33,00,000	7,000	...	...			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	99	51	5,400	102	54	6,000	122	9,000	10,000	1,000	...	...			
Southern Mahatta (d)	109	1,105	1,41,912	122	1,105	95,000	84	23,12,500	0,000	...	...	...		
Mysore sec (Southern Mahatta)	102	206	3,003	115	290	3,700	127	3,93,944	7,10,000	1,17,056	...	...			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	125	756	1,03,401	115	515	1,75,000	151	1,21,337	10,000	...	...	...		
Lucknow-Barilly	64	200	13,105	97	200	1,500	129	2,21,900	1,000	...	...	7,798			
Assam-Bengal	57	159	9,947	63	280	30,000	107	1,50,714	2,000	...	...	...		
Burma	145	880	1,01,514	155	880	1,10,000	100	1,20,000	2,000	...	...	...		
TOTAL	218	9,894	24,20,747	245	10,014	25,50,000	253	3,97,92,450	4,25,20,000	2,80,000	...	...			
State lines worked by the State.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
North Western (f)	198	2,056	5,47,070	216	2,583	6,93,000	240	97,41,507	1,00,00,000	2,00,000	...	...			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,54,204	194	875	1,83,000	209	26,41,934	2,00,000	...	...	...		
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,80,314	473	817	3,98,000	487	6,00,000	61,00,000	5,00,000	...	5,30,985					
East Coast	89	500	30,514	73	530	41,000	82	6,00,000	11,00,000	5,00,000	...	...			
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
Jorhat	57	28	1,794	64	5	1,000	64	4,000	1,000	...	...	1,426			
Cherra-Companyganj	60				
TOTAL	221	4,795	11,50,990	240	5,133	13,19,000	337	2,00,07,115	2,30,00,000	3,00,000	...	...			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	5,61,110	379	1,491	5,01,000	339	9,14,891	8,41,000	...	...	6,25,891			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	2,38,043	310	401	2,00,000	514	3,10,200	4,10,000	1,00,000	...	1,00,000					
Madras	240	840	2,10,111	230	840	2,00,000	240	4,00,000	2,00,000	...	...	...		
TOTAL	350	2,791	10,12,267	303	2,794	9,05,000	338	1,74,21,014	1,60,00,000	...	...	4,00,000			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	1,710	45,93,000	263	18,014	40,14,100	207	7,10,25,209	8,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	...	...			
Assisted companies.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Delhi-Ludhiana-Balka	157	160	32,000	200	160	34,400	215	4,52,807	6,25,000	1,40,103	...	...			
Lakshmi	442	22	6,100	281	22	7,300	332	1,04,283	1,01,000	...	...	3,283			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Konikund and Bumaon (Coy's sec.)	120	66	10,832	104	66	8,000	124	1,68,820	1,70,000	7,180	...	...			
Bengal Dooars	170	36	7,000	190	36	7,900	219	1,27,111	1,20,000	...	...	3,714			
Dibrui-Sadiya	161	78	13,370	171	78	15,200	195	2,31,027	2,50,000	64,973	...	...			
Ahmedabad Parantij				
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	280	51	16,535	324	51	17,000	333	2,87,774	2,87,000	...	...	784			
TOTAL	174	413	80,036	208	408	91,700	196	1,60,25,255	1,60,40,000	2,10,175	...	...			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.																	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>																	
Bina-Goon	27	74	1,520	21	74	1,100	19	35,964	2,000	...	...	9,164			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,540	66	114	9,500	83	1,10,000	1,00,000	...	...	70,089			
Nagda Ujjain	49	34	1,218	30	35	1,700	49	1,20,409	30,000	...	...	4,689			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	63,065	189	334	81,200	213	11,10,000	12,00,000	1,74,217	...	...			
The Gachwari's Patal	111	13	935	74	13	800	62	21,000	17,000	...	...	3,850			
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	11,210	104	108	12,200	113	3,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	1,00,550			
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,071	307	10	4,000	480	6,200	1,000	13,500	...	...			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Yesvantpur Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,301	95	66	4,300	65	1,00,207	1,20,000	16,703	...	...			
The Gachwari's Mithana	65	93	5,025	54	93	5,000	62	97,102	90,000	...	...	...		
Kolhapur	74	29	1,949	67	29	1,000	34	40,319	34,000	...	...	8,349			
<i>Special gauges—</i>																	
The Gachwari's Dabhoi	49	72	3,240	45	79	2,200	26	59,149	65,300	6,151	...	...			
Ankleswar-Farui section (Rajputana)				
Couch Bihar	56	22	1,331	60	22	1,500	68	21,323	14,000	...	...	6,723			
TOTAL	115	968	1,06,423	110	996	1,26,500	127	2,00,00,953	2,00,73,200	6,217	...	...			
Lines owned and worked by native states.																	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>																	
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Port- bandar	84	334	30,062	90	334	30,100	90	4,72,340	4,72,000	...	...	340			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	70	46	4,744	103	46	3,300	72	61,618	67,000	5,382	...	...			
Jamnagar				
Godanpur-Bickaner	61	364	27,851	77	364	15,400	44	3,87,917	3,04,000	...	...	23,917			
Godanpur-Chitor	43	60	3,201	54	60	3,300	55	48,058	44,100	...	...	4,558			
<i>Special gauge—</i>																	
Morvi	70	94	7,017	75	94	7,800	83	1,22,574	1,29,000	6,426	...	...			
TOTAL	70	898	72,935	81	949	61,700	95	10,93,107	11,17,500	24,393	...	...			
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,759	48,57,400	246	20,427	50,94,500	249	8,17,87,854	8,76,26,100	58,38,246	...	...			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Bikaner railway.
(c) Includes the Godanpur-Bikaner railway.
(d) Includes the Godanpur-Bikaner railway.
(e) Includes the Godanpur-Bikaner railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this

- line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipalli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsar, and the Amravati railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 14th November 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.
N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st April 1897, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 14TH NOVEMBER 1896				WEEK ENDING 13TH NOVEMBER 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 14th November 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 13th November 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	606	1,735	12,20,951	704	1,737	12,02,000	727	3,16,04,954	3,54,85,000	38,20,046	R		
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	20,028	160	125	31,000	253	6,07,790	6,83,000	75,210			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,14,566	133	862	1,04,000	121	32,89,182	32,95,000	5,618			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	99,743	133	752	1,01,000	134	32,46,527	36,86,000	4,39,473			
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,474	118	21	2,700	129	85,034	94,300	9,266			
Mad-Munnur sec (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,385	154	9	1,200	133	46,146	39,100			7,046	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,43,890	189	1,815	3,71,000	204	1,19,88,812	1,14,33,000			5,55,812	
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	1,099	65	17	600	35	31,993	23,200			8,793	
South Indian	165	1,042	1,70,764	164	1,042	1,70,000	163	56,79,146	57,74,000	94,854			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	5,493	102	54	6,600	122	1,06,425	1,72,000	5,575			
Southern Mahratta (d)	110	1,163	1,41,912	122	1,163	98,200	84	44,37,465	47,39,000	3,01,535			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	34,053	115	296	37,700	127	9,97,373	12,40,000	2,42,127			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,09,461	145	815	1,75,000	215	34,07,613	37,69,000	3,61,387			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	13,465	67	200	15,500	79	4,61,847	4,85,000	21,153			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,947	63	280	30,000	107	3,43,620	5,40,000	1,96,380			
Burma	175	886	1,37,514	155	888	1,42,000	160	40,41,702	47,00,000	6,58,296			
TOTAL	232	9,894	24,46,747	245	10,084	25,50,000	253	7,04,96,179	7,01,55,600	59,59,471			
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	6,93,000	240	1,73,55,792	2,02,56,000	29,00,208			
Oudh and Kohilkhand (in cluding the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,54,264	194	875	1,83,000	203	49,86,914	51,59,000	1,72,086			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,86,314	475	817	3,98,000	487	96,33,524	90,73,000			5,60,524	
East Coast	94	500	30,544	73	538	44,000	82	15,10,384	18,00,000	2,89,616			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	73	28	1,794	64	25	1,600	64	65,073	59,700			5,973	
Cheira-Companyganj	61	..	..	..	..	(g)	..	(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200			855
TOTAL	219	4,795	11,52,922	240	5,138	13,19,000	257	3,35,57,345	3,03,51,900	27,94,555			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	5,64,113	379	1,491	5,01,000	336	1,88,45,329	1,58,82,000			29,63,329	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,36,043	516	461	2,37,000	514	93,39,070	86,24,000			5,15,070	
Madras	253	840	2,10,111	250	840	2,07,000	240	68,89,787	72,96,000	4,06,213			
TOTAL	397	2,791	10,10,267	303	2,792	9,45,000	330	3,50,74,180	3,20,02,000	30,72,186			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .													
Assisted companies,	255	17,480	45,92,006	263	18,014	48,11,600	267	13,91,27,660	14,45,09,500	53,81,840			
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	32,660	200	160	34,400	215	8,13,240	9,72,000	1,58,760			
Tarkessur	274	22	6,189	261	22	7,300	332	1,93,228	1,91,000			2,228	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Kohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec)	131	66	10,832	164	66	8,200	124	3,13,335	2,85,000			28,335	
Bengal Doonars	146	36	7,050	196	36	7,900	219	1,84,268	1,83,000			1,268	
Dibru-Badiya	108	78	13,370	171	78	15,200	195	3,94,174	5,00,000	1,05,826			
Ahmedabad Parantij	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	31	..	(k) 53,100	53,100		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling Himalayan	285	51	16,535	324	51	17,000	333	5,19,745	4,95,000			24,745	
TOTAL	176	413	66,036	268	468	91,700	196	24,18,290	26,79,100	2,60,810			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guana	28	74	1,529	21	74	1,400	19	59,719	59,700			19	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,146	66	114	9,500	83	2,05,363	2,08,000			87,363	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,218	36	35	1,700	49	(l) 28,489	63,400	34,911			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	63,065	189	334	81,200	243	19,39,293	21,32,000	1,92,701			
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	935	72	13	800	62	80,699	39,900			40,799	
Rajpura Bhatinda	159	106	11,213	104	108	12,000	113	6,39,008	4,19,000			2,20,008	
Kolar Gold fields	330	10	3,071	307	10	4,800	480	1,00,700	1,27,000	26,300			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore, Fion. including Mysore-Nanjund	77	66	6,301	95	66	4,300	65	1,64,815	1,96,000	31,185			
The Gackwar's Mehsana	55	93	5,025	54	93	5,800	62	2,73,909	2,06,000			67,909	
Kolhapur	76	29	1,949	07	29	1,000	34	73,358	63,000			10,358	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,240	45	79	2,200	28	1,41,626	1,38,000			3,626	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	..	..	..	..	..	100	5	..	(m) 4,100	4,100		
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,331	60	22	1,500	65	39,838	31,900			7,938	
TOTAL	125	968	1,06,423	110	996	1,26,500	127	38,36,823	36,88,000			1,48,823	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	30,062	90	334	30,100	90	10,77,815	10,28,000			49,815	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	4,744	103	46	3,300	72	1,13,303	1,21,000	7,697			
Jamnagar	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	35	..	(n) 71,400	71,400		
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	27,851	77	364	15,400	42	7,17,693	7,05,000			12,693	
Odeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,201	54	60	3,300	55	81,920	76,100			5,820	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	78	94	7,017	75	94	7,800	83	2,41,607	2,38,000			3,607	
TOTAL	82	898	72,935	81	949	61,700	65	22,32,338	22,39,500	7,162			
GRAND TOTAL													
	239	19,759	48,57,400	246	20,427	50,94,500	249	14,76,15,111	15,31,16,100	55,00,989			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
 (b) Includes the Bhopal Itarsi railway
 (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nagda railway
 (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
 (e) Includes the Lirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed an onget state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway Company.
 (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadiyali railways

- (g) Information not received
 (h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897
 (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mannad the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways
 (k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 13th November 1897
 (l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 14th November 1896
 (m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 13th November 1897
 (n) Total earnings from the 6th April to the 13th November 1897

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
 Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 25th November, 1897

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

*Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
1st January to 30th September 1897 compared with the*

Articles and whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
Imports in September												
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	7,166	5,004	6,332							7,166	5,004	6,332
N.-W. P. & Oudh	23,607	14,097	12,359	19,576	5,047	767				43,183	19,144	13,126
Panjab	2,939	5,460	772	5,145	1,752	305	4,013	11,439	1,184	12,097	15,648	2,261
Cent. Provs.				270	2,012	1				270	2,012	1
Bombay . . . . .	...	...		50,489	48,369	4,696				50,489	48,369	4,696
Sind							3,427	1,610	5,271	3,427	1,610	5,271
Madras				3,190	14,254	315				3,190	14,254	315
Berar	1,685	946	717	3,592	5,038	1,345				5,277	5,084	2,662
Assam	476	589	661							476	589	661
Raj. & C. I.	178	1,106	572	7,822	20,002	5,000				8,000	21,108	5,572
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...			523	5,967	686				523	5,967	686
Mysore . . . . .	...										
TOTAL	36,053	27,202	21,413	90,607	102,441	13,119	7,440	13,046	6,455	134,100	142,689	40,987
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	482	1,157	*			*			*	482	1,157
Bombay	*	14,930	10,861	*	8		*			*	14,938	10,861
Sind	*			*	5,225	3,508	*			*	5,227	3,508
Madras	*	4,320		*	563	156	*			*	4,883	158
Burma	*	457		*			*			*	457	
Non-Br. Ports in India	*			*	11,504	3,255	*			*	11,504	3,255
Foreign countries	*	625	257	*	2,419	2,429	*			*	3,044	2,686
TOTAL	*	20,914	12,275	*	19,719	9,350	*			*	40,533	21,625
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	36,053	48,016	33,688	90,607	122,160	22,469	7,440	13,046	6,455	134,100	183,222	62,612

Imports from January to September

COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	58,597	60,409	99,824			12				58,597	60,409	99,836
N.-W. P. & Oudh	239,237	209,592	269,340	164,286	245,972	242,640				403,523	455,505	511,989
Panjab	56,946	37,310	61,847	66,607	70,813	61,703	125,756	282,283	29,163	243,301	300,106	419,713
Cent. Provs.	5,013	6,794	12,277	85,220	187,493	186,738				93,233	194,287	199,015
Bombay		38	5	2,137,374	2,295,312	1,711,700				2,137,374	2,495,350	1,711,705
Sind							241,149	195,497	193,585	241,149	195,497	183,588
Madras				39,856	79,324	19,057				39,856	79,324	19,057
Berar	16,387	56,629	47,842	622,054	895,190	742,417				633,441	951,819	790,259
Assam	13,224	14,293	16,143							13,224	14,293	16,143
Raj. & C. I.	28,190	12,817	35,525	673,280	585,142	806,502				701,470	597,059	842,027
Nizam's Terr.				26,643	32,515	28,089				26,643	32,515	28,089
Mysore				57	200	234				57	200	234
TOTAL	417,594	397,882	542,803	3,818,377	4,391,961	3,799,701	366,905	477,691	479,751	4,602,876	5,267,534	4,822,255
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	10,181	19,476	*		2,165	*			*	10,181	21,641
Bombay	*	104,673	62,719	*		38,939	*			*	103,791	101,658
Sind	*			*	59,126	110,990	*			*	190,736	110,990
Madras	*	20,685	1,441	*	6,775	6,781	*			*	27,400	8,222
Burma	*	9,330	6,620	*	2,559	561	*			*	11,889	7,181
Non-Br. Ports in India	*			*	1,112,345	560,136	*	1		*	1,112,345	560,136
Foreign countries	*	4,509	1,514	*	67,811	30,851	*			*	72,320	32,365
TOTAL	*	149,378	91,770	*	1,439,352	750,423	*	1		*	1,588,731	842,193
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	417,594	547,260	634,573	3,818,377	5,831,313	4,550,124	366,905	477,692	479,751	4,602,876	6,856,265	5,664,448

* Figures not available.
NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of September 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
Imports in September.												
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	83,674	25,999	10,869							83,674	25,999	10,869
N-W P & Oudh	105,902	77,053	166,068	505	2	1,490				106,407	77,055	167,558
Panjab	24,002	5,733	11,242	2,642		3,264	28,123	146,207	154,684	54,767	151,940	169,190
Cent Provs	1,094	12,618		4	2,433	59				1,098	15,051	59
Bombay	...			50,040	108,718	1,156				50,040	108,718	1,156
Sind							235,875	79,287	69,087	235,875	79,287	69,087
Madras												
Berar				494	59					494	59	
Assam			52									52
Raj & C I	990			4,239	12,445	1,631				5,229	12,445	1,631
Nizam's Terr												
Mysore												
TOTAL	215,662	121,403	188,231	57,924	123,657	7,600	263,998	225,494	223,771	537,584	470,554	419,602
By Sea—												
Bengal	*			*			*			*		
Bombay	*			*		509	*	39		*	39	509
Sind	*			*	182,515	139,342	*		...	*	182,515	139,342
Madras	*			*			*			*		
Burma	*			*			*			*		
Non Br Ports in India	*			*		879	*			*		879
Foreign countries	*			*	2,320	2,330	*	2,372		*	4,692	2,330
TOTAL	*			*	184,835	143,060	*	2,411		*	187,246	143,060
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	215,662	121,403	188,231	57,924	308,492	150,660	263,998	227,905	223,771	537,584	657,800	562,662
Imports from January to September.												
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	615,536	330,590	118,315			222				615,536	330,590	118,315
N-W P & Oudh	1,375,382	770,775	938,730	568,348	8,587	72,678				1,943,730	779,362	1,011,408
Panjab	182,040	99,419	58,742	744,440	15,256	22,833	5,190,123	1,280,797	983,315	6,116,603	1,395,472	1,064,890
Cent Provs	20,608	75,597	26,834	697,088	633,470	23,197				717,696	709,067	50,051
Bombay				876,894	1,150,768	181,066				8,6894	1,150,708	181,066
Sind							1,867,202	727,922	656,212	1,867,202	727,922	656,212
Madras					103					103		
Berar	47	5,046		51,537	33,689	152				51,584	38,735	152
Assam	2,470	78	284							2,470	78	284
Raj & C I	990		278	343,037	574,346	49,946				344,027	574,346	50,224
Nizam's Terr				1,225	1,032	27				1,225	1,032	27
Mysore					4,598						4,598	
TOTAL	2,197,073	1,281,505	1,143,203	3,282,672	2,421,686	350,121	7,057,325	2,008,719	1,639,527	12,537,070	5,711,910	3,132,851
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	804	75	*	4,659	9	*	822		*	6,285	84
Bombay	*			*	415,228	5,560	*	1,216		*	416,444	5,560
Sind	*			*	563,411	908,571	*		35	*	563,411	908,606
Madras	*			*		86	*			*		86
Burma	*			*	139,717		*	22		*	139,739	
Non Br Ports in India	*	2		*	38,590	13,083	*	21,256		*	59,848	13,083
Foreign countries	*		82,254	*	28,870	54,882	*	7,964	1,216	*	36,834	138,352
TOTAL	*	806	82,329	*	1,190,475	982,191	*	31,280	1,251	*	1,222,561	1,065,771
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,197,073	1,282,311	1,225,532	3,282,672	3,612,161	1,332,312	7,057,325	2,039,999	1,640,778	12,537,070	6,934,471	4,198,622

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th September 1897 compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895	1896	1897.	1895	1896	1897	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in September												
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	88,322	200,037	118,326	"	"	"	"	"	"	88,322	200,037	118,326
N.-W. P. & Oudh	31,558	28,423	44,640	223	3,709	2,754	"	"	"	31,781	32,133	47,394
Panjab	"	"	"	"	"	"	444	451	"	444	451	160
Cent Provs.	"	7	"	2,145	10,857	9,337	"	"	"	2,145	10,864	9,337
Bombay	"	"	"	3,615	25,242	4,763	"	"	"	3,615	25,242	4,763
Sind	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Madras	"	"	"	"	583	"	"	"	"	"	583	"
Berar	"	"	"	4,522	12,350	3,096	"	"	"	4,522	12,350	3,096
Assam	5	1,850	5,991	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	1,850	5,991
Raj. & C. I.	"	"	"	774	2,006	2,665	"	"	"	774	2,006	2,665
Nizam's Terr.	"	"	"	10	1,244	2,612	"	"	"	10	1,244	2,612
Mysore	"	"	"	"	"	157	"	"	"	"	"	157
TOTAL	119,885	230,317	168,957	11,289	55,991	25,384	444	451	160	131,618	286,759	194,501
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bombay	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	14
Sind	"	"	"	"	"	163	"	"	"	"	"	163
Madras	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burma	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Non-Br Ports in India	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foreign countries	"	"	"	"	1,266	1,669	"	"	"	"	1,266	1,669
TOTAL	"	"	"	"	1,266	1,832	"	"	14	"	1,266	1,846
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	119,885	230,317	168,957	11,289	57,257	27,216	444	451	174	131,618	288,025	196,347

Imports from January to September

LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	1,743,841	1,932,381	1,629,625	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,743,841	1,932,381	1,629,625
N.-W. P. & Oudh	729,669	508,247	606,546	36,194	18,980	39,383	1,710	1,229	"	767,573	528,465	645,929
Panjab	1,180	469	"	3,586	25	"	23,964	11,678	2,546	28,730	12,172	2,546
Cent Provs.	59,724	84,427	1,439	329,641	314,414	101,797	"	"	"	389,365	398,841	103,236
Bombay	"	194	"	1,135,847	1,408,545	85,090	"	"	"	1,135,847	1,408,739	85,090
Sind	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	215	18	"	215	18
Madras	"	"	"	55,066	97,446	103	"	"	"	55,066	97,446	103
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	455,416	688,574	42,457	"	"	"	457,504	752,329	46,686
Assam	9,421	32,164	35,992	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,421	32,164	35,992
Raj. & C. I.	3,318	"	7	206,897	188,087	93,394	"	"	"	210,215	188,087	93,311
Nizam's Terr.	"	"	"	371,607	551,274	35,325	"	"	"	371,607	551,274	35,325
Mysore	"	"	"	416	164	137	"	"	"	416	164	157
TOTAL	2,549,241	2,621,637	2,277,838	2,594,670	3,267,509	397,616	25,674	13,122	2,564	5,169,585	5,902,268	2,678,018
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	"	433	"	"	175	"	"	"	"	"	608	"
Bombay	"	"	"	"	1,116	1,641	"	70	30	"	1,186	1,671
Sind	"	"	"	"	2,720	1,087	"	"	"	"	2,729	1,087
Madras	"	268	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	268	"
Burma	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Non-Br. Ports in India	"	"	"	"	19,609	5,216	"	"	"	"	19,609	5,216
Foreign countries	"	4	"	"	2,287	7,257	"	"	"	"	2,291	7,257
TOTAL	"	645	"	"	25,916	15,201	"	70	30	"	26,631	15,231
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,549,241	2,622,282	2,277,838	2,594,670	3,293,425	412,817	25,674	13,192	2,594	5,169,585	5,928,899	2,693,249

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of September 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta			City of Bombay.			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897.	1895.	1896	1897.	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897.
Imports in September.												
INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	26	32	87	..	..	...	..	..	..	26	32	87
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	21	169	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	24	170	1
Panjab . . . . .	...	..	..	..	3	..	751	834	419	754	834	425
Cent. Provs. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	441	85	..	..	..	313	444	85
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	313	..	430	731	496	430	731	496
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	19	35	..	..	..	19	35	19
Berar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raj & C. I. . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	94
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	47	201	88	344	480	211	1,181	1,565	915	1,572	2,246	1,214
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	*	..	..	*	..	...	*	..	..	*	..	..
Bombay . . . . .	*	...	..	*	..	...	*	..	..	*	..	..
Sind . . . . .	*	..	..	*	1,317	383	*	..	..	*	1,317	383
Madras . . . . .	*	..	..	*	..	13	*	..	..	*	..	13
Burma . . . . .	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	..
Foreign countries . .	*	2	1	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	2	1
TOTAL	*	2	1	*	1,317	396	*	..	..	*	1,319	397
TOTAL OF IMPORTS .	47	203	89	344	1,797	607	1,181	1,565	915	1,572	3,565	1,611

Imports from January to September.

INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	16,414	13,320	16,498	3	..	..	..	..	..	16,417	13,320	16,498
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	5,308	2,678	3,010	21	7	..	..	..	..	5,329	2,685	3,010
Panjab	1,427	..	308	22	5	76	3,633	5,987	3,116	5,082	5,992	3,500
Cent. Provs.	9	...	..	5	...	8	..	..	..	14	..	8
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	721	2,431	991	..	..	..	721	2,431	991
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,069	6,816	2,848	4,069	6,816	2,848
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	692	573	103	..	..	..	692	573	103
Berar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raj & C. I.	17	..	..	300	243	194	..	..	..	317	243	194
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	2	..	10	127	142	..	..	..	10	129	142
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	23,175	16,000	19,816	1,774	3,406	1,514	7,702	12,803	5,964	32,651	32,209	27,294
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	11	...	*	22	..	*	..	..	*	33	...
Bombay . . . . .	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	42	178	*	42	178
Sind . . . . .	*	..	..	*	5,850	2,833	*	..	..	*	5,850	2,833
Madras	*	3	..	*	20	38	*	..	..	*	23	38
Burma . . . . .	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	..
Non Br. Ports in India	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	3	..	*	3	..
Foreign countries . .	*	2	1	*	253	..	*	..	..	*	255	1
TOTAL	*	16	1	*	6,145	2,871	*	45	178	*	6,206	3,050
TOTAL OF IMPORTS .	23,175	16,016	19,817	1,774	9,551	4,385	7,702	12,848	6,142	32,651	38,415	30,344

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 13th, 1897.

Quiet and fine weather has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. During the greater part of the week pressure has been high over the north-west and centre and low over the Bay. But the low-pressure area over the Bay at no time assumed any serious proportions, remaining throughout a large shallow depression without any central area of disturbance. During Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th, the barometer fell in the north-west and a small depression appeared over the Indus Valley on the morning of the 12th, but the pressure was in large defect of the normal in the north-west, at this time the weather remained uninterruptedly fine. The depression over the Bay occasioned showery to rainy weather along the north-west coast of the Bay, but the position of the depression was such as to induce westerly and north-westerly winds along the South Madras coast, so that the usual north-east winds and heavy rain which ordinarily prevail at this season over the coast districts of Madras have been as conspicuously absent as they were last week. One result of this absence of rain in Madras has been an excess of temperature. At first the day temperatures were higher and the night temperatures lower than usual, but as the week progressed the minimum temperatures also rose above the normal, and at the close of the week the day temperatures were 4° and the night temperatures $3^{\circ}2$ above the normal. In most other parts of the country owing to the steady fine weather the mean temperature has also exceeded the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 7th November.*—Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over Ceylon. The barometer read slightly above the normal except in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, where pressure was in moderate to slight defect. Variable winds and calms prevailed over a large part of North-West and Central India, northerly breezes on the Bay coasts and easterly winds on the west coast. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula and South-West Bengal and higher than usual elsewhere. There had been no rain over India and only a shower or two over Burma and Ceylon.

Monday, 8th November.—Pressure had risen briskly over Ceylon and the South of the Peninsula, and the lowest pressures had been transferred from Ceylon to the centre of the Bay. This was the only change in the general conditions. Abnormal north-westerly winds prevailed along the Madras coast. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of the Peninsula and over Assam and Upper Burma, but was excessive elsewhere—most so over Baluchistan and the western desert. Rain had extended somewhat, and showers were reported from Orissa, Ganjam, and South-West Madras, as well as from Burma and Ceylon. The amounts, however, were small.

Tuesday, 9th November.—The barometer had been steady over Burma and fallen over India. Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over the Bay, the pressure difference being somewhat greater than usual. North-easterly winds prevailed from Bengal right across the central parts of the country to the west coast, while abnormal north-westerly and westerly winds were blowing along the Madras coast, and light variable winds and calms were reported from North-West India. The mean temperature was low over the Bombay Presidency and Central India, over Ganjam and Orissa, and over Assam and Upper Burma. Elsewhere the heat remained excessive. Rain had been received over Orissa and Ganjam, but there had been practically none elsewhere.

Wednesday, 10th November.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the Punjab and had changed only slightly elsewhere. The general conditions of pressure were unaltered. Pressure was highest over Rajputana, lowest over

the Bay, but the pressure difference was less than on the preceding day. The winds were also little changed, but calms were more numerous in the north, and the winds in South Madras were more variable. The mean temperature remained low over Bombay, over North Madras and Orissa, and over Assam and Upper Burma, and excessive elsewhere. Rain had fallen around the north of the Bay as well as at one or two central and southern stations.

Thursday, 11th November.—Pressure had fallen practically everywhere. The fall had been greatest and brisk to rapid in the north-west. A low-pressure area was appearing over the north-west frontier, but in other respects pressure conditions were unchanged. The winds had shifted to south-west and south-east over parts of North-West India, but were otherwise little altered. The temperature conditions were also unaltered. Rain had fallen over Burma, around the north coasts of the Bay and in the extreme south of Madras.

Friday, 12th November.—The low-pressure area which was appearing in the north-west had developed somewhat, and a slight centre was shown over Jacobabad. There had been no other change. The winds were very variable and were generally light or moderate in force. The mean temperature was higher than usual, except over Assam, Upper and Central Burma and the Bombay coast. Showers had occurred over the same regions as on the preceding day.

Saturday, 13th November.—There had been no change of importance in pressure, but such small changes as had occurred had tended to make pressure more uniform throughout the country. Northerly winds prevailed along the west side of the Bay, easterly winds along the west coast, and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and was low over the south of the Central Provinces, Khandesh and the Bombay Deccan. Rain had been received over Upper Burma, Cachar and a few districts in the Peninsula.

Temperature.—Owing to the generally fine weather, the mean temperature of the whole country has been between 1° and 2° above the normal average on each day of the week. In Burma, where rain fell fairly generally towards the close of the week, the mean temperature fell to 2° below the normal on the 13th, but this was the only important deficiency reported during the week.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	NOVEMBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	
Burma	+14	+11	+06	+12	—01	—08	—23	+02
Bengal and Assam	+04	+23	+30	+15	+14	+14	+12	+16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+20	+30	+29	+27	+27	+31	+29	+28
Punjab	+22	+23	+28	+36	+43	+42	+39	+33
Bombay	—07	—06	—07	—01	+04	+12	+05	0
Central Provinces and Berar	+07	—07	+13	+33	+30	+20	0	+14
Central India and Gujarat	+02	—05	—03	+02	+03	+05	+20	+03
Sind and Rajputana	+18	+22	+15	+18	+32	+49	+54	+30
Madras	—03	0	+05	+20	+31	+46	+36	+19
Mean for whole of India	+09	+10	+13	+18	+20	+23	+19	+16

The provincial variations show a normal temperature over Burma, Bombay, Gujarat and Central India and an excess on all the other provinces. The greatest excess was in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, where on some days the excess was large to very large. The highest maxima were about 96° and were registered in the north of the Bombay Presidency and in South Madras. In the latter region towards the close of the week the normal temperature was very largely exceeded.

Rain—The rainfall during the week under review was slightly more extensive over North-East India than it was last week. All the Burma divisions received effective rain, as also did East and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur and North Madras. On the contrary, in the southern half of the Peninsula, the rainfall area has been less extensive, the rain having been confined to the extreme south. Seventeen of the rainfall divisions report effective rain as compared with twelve last week. The amounts range from 2·02" in Orissa and about 1·90" in the East Coast, north, to 0·15" in Central Bengal. Of these seventeen divisions, seven report more rain than usual, *viz.*, Upper Burma, (+0·06"), the Surma division of Assam (+0·32"), Central Bengal (+0·01"), Orissa (+1·63"), Chota-Nagpur (+0·13") and the north of the east coast (+0·92" and +0·69"). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been in defect. In Northern and Central India this deficiency is small and unimportant, the anticipated rainfall being small, but in the southern half of the Peninsula the defect is both considerable and, coming after two or three weeks' dry weather, very important. The week's deficiency is as much as 2·31" in the East Coast, south and over 1" in Madras (south central), Mysore, the East Coast (central) and Madras (south).

The three concluding columns of the table give rainfall data for the period October 17th to November 13th. The most important features in this statement are the excess of rain in parts of North-East India and of Burma, due to the storms which occurred in the early part of the period and the deficiency over the Peninsula, due to the failure of the so-called north-east monsoon. In the central parts of Madras, in Coorg, in Mysore, and along the coast districts from Cocanada, southward, this deficiency is very large: thus Madras, Central has received 0·35" instead of 4·15", the East Coast Central, 1·32" instead of 7·63", the East Coast South 1·13" instead of 9·24", Madras, South Central 1·67" instead of 6·36", Coorg 1·63" instead of 5·76" and Mysore 0·41" instead of 4·52". Over a large part of North-West India no rain whatever has fallen during the period, but this is of very much less consequence than the deficiency over the Peninsula.

The following are the more important considerable totals recorded during the week under review:—

	Inches.
Orissa—Puri	6·93
False Point (Cuttack)	4·18
West Coast—Tritchur (Malabar)	4·85
Udamalpet (Coimbatore)	6·33
East Coast—Ichapur (Ganjam)	6·42
Tindivanam (Cuddalore)	3·20
Tenkasi (Tinnevely)	2·51

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH NOVEMBER 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM 17TH OCTOBER TO 13TH NOVEMBER 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of Division	Average normal rainfall of Division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 17th Oct to 13th Nov	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim . . .	0 26	0 62	—0 36	5 73	5 26	+ 9
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic . . .	0 30	1 17	—0 87	3 59	5 45	— 34
	3 Central do . . .	0 02	0 60	—0 58	4 92	3 16	+ 56
	4 Upper do . . .	0 34	0 28	+0 06	2 54	3 24	— 22
	5 Arakan . . .	0 84	1 51	—0 67	6 64	6 03	+ 10
PENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal . . .	0 22	0 30	—0 08	3 16	3 53	— 10
	7 Assam Surma . . .	0 61	0 29	+0 32	2 63	3 01	— 13
	8 Do Hills . . .	0 22	0 33	—0 11	3 18	3 40	— 6
	9 Do Brahmaputra . . .	0 01	0 12	—0 11	2 15	1 95	+ 10
	10 Deltaic Bengal . . .	0 01	0 13	—0 12	1 81	2 52	— 28
	11 Central do . . .	0 15	0 14	+0 01	2 28	2 11	+ 8
	12 North do . . .	0	0 05	—0 05	0 51	2 17	— 76
	13 Bengal Hills . . .	0	0 02	—0 02	0 75	2 61	— 71
	14 Orissa . . .	2 02	0 39	+1 63	4 92	4 18	+ 18
	15 Chota Nagpur . . .	0 25	0 12	+0 13	1 89	1 45	+ 30
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	16 South Bihar . . .	0	0 11	—0 11	2 41	1 32	+ 83
	17 North do . . .	0	0 04	—0 04	1 49	1 11	+ 34
	18 North-Western Provin- ces East . . .	0	0 03	—0 03	3 36	0 82	+ 310
	19 South Oudh . . .	0	0	0	0 17	0 39	— 56
	20 North do . . .	0	0	0	0 02	0 26	— 92
	21 North-Western Provin- ces Central . . .	0	0 01	—0 01	0 11	0 19	— 42
	22 North-Western Provin- ces West . . .	0	0	0	0	0 04	— 100
	23 North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane . . .	0	0 02	—0 02	0 89	0 81	+ 10
	24 North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane . . .	0	0	0	0	0 06	— 100
	25 North-Western Provin- ces Hills . . .	0	0 03	—0 03	0 08	0 13	— 38
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab . . .	0	0	0	0	0 07	— 100
	27 South do . . .	0	0	0	0	0 12	— 100
	28 Central do . . .	0	0 01	—0 01	0	0 12	— 100
	29 Punjab Submontane . . .	0	0	0	0	0 09	— 100
	30 Do Hills . . .	0	0 05	—0 05	0	0 32	— 100
	31 North Punjab . . .	0	0 01	—0 01	0	0 21	— 100
	32 West do . . .	0	0	0	0	0 03	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	33 Malabar . . .	0 64	1 45	—0 81	3 33	7 73	— 57
	34 Madras South Cen- tral . . .	0 34	1 38	—1 04	1 67	6 36	— 74
	35 Coorg . . .	0	0 65	—0 65	1 63	5 76	— 72
	36 Mysore . . .	0	1 05	—1 05	0 41	4 52	— 91
	37 Konkan . . .	0	0 54	—0 54	0 22	3 20	— 93
	38 Bombay Deccan . . .	0	0 79	—0 79	0 86	3 39	— 75
	39 Hyderabad North . . .	0	0 48	—0 48	0 20	1 98	— 90
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	40 Khandesh . . .	0	0 37	—0 37	0 44	1 69	— 74
	41 Berar . . .	0	0 14	—0 14	0 89	1 13	— 21
	42 Central Provinces West . . .	0	0 09	—0 09	0 82	0 92	— 11
	43 Central Provinces Cen- tral . . .	0	0 09	—0 09	0 82	0 92	— 11
	44 Central Provinces East . . .	0 06	0 23	—0 17	2 08	1 15	+ 81
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45 Gujarat . . .	0	0 16	—0 16	0	0 57	— 100
	46 Kathiawar . . .	0	0 08	—0 08	0	0 32	— 100
	47 Sind . . .	0	0 01	—0 01	0	0 04	— 100
	48 Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0	0	0	0 01	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA	49 Central India East . . .	0	0 02	—0 02	0 11	0 26	— 58
	50 Rajputana East Cen- tral India West . . .	0	0 01	—0 01	0	0 27	— 100
	51 West Rajputana . . .	0	0 02	—0 02	0	0 08	— 100
MADRAS	52 East Coast North . . .	1 97	1 05	+0 92	4 40	6 41	— 31
	52-A Do do (a) . . .	1 85	1 16	+0 69	3 20	4 34	— 26
	53 Hyderabad South . . .	0	0 08	—0 08	1 36	0 95	+ 43
	54 Madras Central . . .	0	0 79	—0 79	0 35	4 15	— 92
	55 East Coast Central . . .	0 20	1 55	—1 35	1 32	7 63	— 85
	56 Do South . . .	0 28	2 59	—2 31	1 13	9 24	— 88
	57 Madras South . . .	0 37	1 97	—1 60	4 21	6 85	— 39

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 18th November 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rainfall during the week was practically nil, except in the extreme south. The water-supply is generally sufficient under large irrigation systems, but rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general. Wet crops are generally thriving, but dry crops and wet crops in parts are withering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient but supply of fodder is still short in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are slightly easier in the Circars, fairly steady on west coast, risen slightly in the Deccan and south; and risen smartly in the Carnatic and Central districts. No relief operations are open except in Bhadrachalam where 17 men, 25 women, and 2 children were gratuitously relieved in villages. Prospects are favourable in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and West Coast, not wholly satisfactory in Madura and Tinnevely; while the failure of the North-East monsoon causes much anxiety for the Deccan, Carnatic and adjoining districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain during week. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally, except in four talukas of Poona and in parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Sholapur where they are affected either by blight or excessive cold or are withering. Locusts caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad, four of Thar and Parkar, one of Broach, slight in one of Khandesh and in parts of Kathiawar. Reaping of early crops and sowings of late crops are in progress generally. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum, and is healthy elsewhere, except in one Taluka of Panch Mahals and Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi and Shikarpur, stationary in Ahmedabad, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum $14\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $13\frac{3}{4}$, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Poona $10\frac{1}{2}$, Satara $4\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works including dependants was—Bijapur 1,335, Sholapur 10,662, Poona 6,611, Belgaum 833, total 19,441, of whom 15,468 are relief workers and 3,973 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,888 including 97 in poor-houses, Poona 5,080, Belgaum 139, total 8,107. Total number on relief 27,548.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—There was rain in parts of the Burdwan Presidency, Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions and also in Manbhum. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, except in the parts of Chittagong which were swept by the late cyclone and tidal wave. The earlier kinds of winter rice are being harvested, and the later kinds are ripening. The spring and poppy crops are still being sown, and those already sown are coming up well. The price of rice continues to fall. There is plenty of fodder in all districts, and the condition of cattle is reported to be good. Scarcity of drinking water is reported from the sea-coast tracts of Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th November.*—The weather continues seasonable. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost completed. Sowing for spring crops is nearly finished and the seed seems germinating well. Cane-pressing and cotton-picking in progress. Locusts appeared in three districts but did no damage. Slight shocks of

earthquake were felt in Dehra and Moradabad. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rainfall nil. The harvesting of autumn crops is finished in Gurgaon and Ferozpur. Cotton-picking continues in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, and Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane is being pressed in Rohtak, Sialkot and Gujranwala. Sowings for spring crops are generally in progress. The prospects of standing crops are good in Rohtak, Jullundur, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan, in Lahore and Gujranwala good to fair on irrigated and poor on unirrigated land. Food stocks are generally sufficient. Crops have been damaged by insects and blight in Lahore and Gujranwala, in Peshawar an insect like a grasshopper is destroying the seed sown for the spring crop. The condition of cattle is fair in Delhi and good elsewhere, except Sialkot where they are losing condition owing to overwork. Fodder is generally sufficient; in Gujranwala alone dry fodder is scarce. Prices are generally high, prices of wheat slightly rising in Rohtak, Mooltan, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, slightly falling in Gurgaon, unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13, bulrush millet 14 to 20, great millet 14 to 22, barley $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 17, maize $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 and gram 10 to 12, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces —*For week ending 22nd November* —The weather is somewhat cloudy in Chhattisgarh, elsewhere cold and seasonable. Winter sowings are completed in most districts and are approaching completion elsewhere. Young crops are thriving. Harvesting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other autumn crops and picking of cotton in progress. The outturns are good throughout the provinces. Sugarcane is promising. Locusts have again appeared in the Saugor district but have caused no damage. The injury caused by them is stated to have been very slight in Seoni and to be under enquiry in Damoh. Prices of *juar* and rice continue falling, *juar* is now selling in most districts at 13 to 16 seers per rupee; the price of gram has eased considerably in Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore; wheat remains firm with a slight downward tendency. There was a further fall of 20,000 in the numbers on relief works and of 38,000 in the number of recipients of gratuitous relief. The relief workers shewn against Nagpur are wholly weavers. The numbers on relief works were—Narsinghpur 1,352, Betul 1,852, Nagpur 3,537, Balaghat 3,989, and Raipur 6,190; total 16,920. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,398, Damoh 9,053, Jubbulpore 18,705, Mandla 21,977, Seoni 8,997, Narsinghpur 8,187, Hoshangabad 6,902, Nimar 1,987, Betul 10,030, Chhindwara 8,215, Wardha 899, Nagpur 5,466, Chanda 7,163, Bhandara 15,253, Balaghat 11,528, Raipur 18,633, and Bilaspur 25,083; total 1,94,476. Total number on relief 211,396. There were also 8,078 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers:—men 5,588, women 7,302, and children 4,030. Dependants:—men 105, women 124, and children 1,506, with 470 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 14,967, women 1,706, and children 4,635. Otherwise relieved—men 26,413, women 58,220, and children 63,347, with 36,454 unclassified. Wage prices—Narsinghpur 16, Raipur $10\frac{1}{2}$, Balaghat 10, and Betul 9, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th November.*—In Lower Burma some damage to crops from insects is reported from two townships in Pegu, but otherwise crop prospects are everywhere excellent. In Upper Burma beneficial rain has fallen during the week in several districts, and standing crops are generally in good condition. The reaping of early paddy is in general progress, and the reaping of the main wet-weather paddy crop has commenced in Thayetmyo, Minbu, Myitkyina, and the Ruby Mines districts. The cultivation of inland crops is proceeding. More rain is wanted in the Pakokku township, Myingyan township, Magwe, Myedu township of Shwebo and in the Yamethin township, where the later planted crops are likely to fail. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Shwebo, slightly in Prome, Pakokku, and Mandalay, fallen largely in Yamethin; and considerably in Akyab, Pegu, and Bassein;

elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Myingyan 5,817 On gratuitous relief 1,474 Total number on relief 7,291 Price of rice—Myingyan 10 seers 4 chattaks per rupee.

Assam—*For week ending 23rd November*—Weather seasonable The reaping of late rice continues Prospects are generally good. The manufacture of tea continues. Sowing of mustard and pulses is in progress Prospects of sugarcane are good in Cachar and Lakhimpur, elsewhere fair. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 11, Sylhet 13, Gauhati 10, Tezpur 9, and Dibrugarh $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—MYSORE Prospects are fair but crops are withering in parts for want of rain. Prices have risen in three districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur.

COORG The rice crop is maturing. The picking of cardamoms is drawing to a close Coffee is being picked in South Coorg, in North Coorg it is ripening very slowly. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—BERAR Weather cool and clear Cotton-picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. The breaking up of land for the winter crop is almost completed. Sowings continue in three districts only Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to fall. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 36 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 12, Amraoti 11, Basim 13, Buldana $11\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur 11, Wun 14 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD No rain during the week. The harvesting of the rice crop is in progress. Spring sowings are almost completed in all districts. Prices are generally falling but are still high. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowar* $11\frac{7}{8}$, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition but have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices are steady in five districts of Gwahar and in some States of Bundelkhand and are falling elsewhere. Prospects of opium are fair. Sowings are in progress in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 3,506 persons were employed on famine relief works and 2,026 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief 6,132. Prices—9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue Standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts are damaging crops considerably in parts of Jaisalmere. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling generally, but are rising in Jaisalmere, Bhurtpore; and are steady in Ajmere, Kishengarh, Ulwar. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 28.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings are mostly over. Prices are a little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—No rain. Prices are stationary. Sowings for the spring crops are in progress Locusts appeared in Basohli and Rase tehsils but did little damage.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rainfall 0.02. Low land rice has been harvested outturn about a 10-anna crop. Wheat and barley are still

being sown A flight of locusts passed over the Nepal Valley but did little damage as there are no crops now. Prices $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows —

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
Madras . .	..	1,162	1,162	..	44	44	— 1,118
Bombay . .	33,458	10,209	43,667	19,441	8,107	27,548	—16,119
Central Provinces	36,800	232,613	269,413	16,920	194,476	211,396	—58,017
Burma . .	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	— 389
Berar . .	...	60	60	...	36	36	— 24
Central India .	3 563	2,809	6,372	3,506	2,626	6,132	— 240
Rajputana . .	...	28	28	..	28	28	...
TOTAL .	79,573	248,809	328,382	45,684	206,791	252,475	—75,907

F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897.

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WH. 11)		BAKLY		JAWAR	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897.	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	17 to } 20 4 }	22 1		46 75								
Tavoy	18 7	20 4	38 25	42 5								
Moulmein and Amherst	16 15	27 2	63 75	76 5		...						
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	17	25 5	45 05	62 9	50 5	47 6						
Thongwa		27 2	63 75	76 5								
Bassein	17	23 8	51	76 5								
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	13 94	19 38	42 67	62 22								
Toungoo	19 55	21 25	54 4	66	51 17							
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	23 93	33 15	53 72	58 31	73 1							
Bamo												
Pakokku	18 7	28 05	51 85	49 3	..	..			...		25 5	17
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	17	25 5	40 8	51								
Akyab	20 91	22 1	41 52	44 2								
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	25	25	50	48 7	..	...		...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati				35 4				...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			40	36 2								
Dacca			37 5	35 7	50	38 7			35			...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .		..	33 12 & 42 5 to 43 75	27 5								...
Calcutta . . . . .	..		50	40	46 25	42 5		..	40	26 2	40	22 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Baidwan . . . . .	..		40	33 1		40	..				...	..
Pabna			46 25	37 5	50	32 5	..				...	..
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	60	43 7	56 25	..					...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			25 31	25 3	51 25	50						...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...		35 62	35 6	38 75	43 7 & 45	..	32 5	33 1	...		...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	..	..	45	35 6	42 19	45 6		35	31 9	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	..	...	40	44 4	44 37	44 4		40	30 6	..	..	..
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	23 54	27 1		46 7	38 05	46 7	49 43	54 9	35 52	38 5	43 59	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	20	30 8	40	51 6	39 06	40 2	44 43	57 1	28 59	42 1	28 07	37 3
Jhansi	25		43 23		46	48 4	46 98	57 1	29 58			37 2
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	..	25	51 56	51 9	36 35	46 9	..	56 9				...
Agra . . . . .	..				41 56	50 8		55 6				...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	..	23		42 1	36 35	47 1			29 58	36 4	...	..
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	22 24	26 7	40	47 3	40	47 6	45 68	53 3	33 33	...	38 12	35 4
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	22 5	25			40	45						...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE.		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
.				.		.				..	...	Burma— <i>Tenasserim</i> — Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst
	...	...		.		65 45	46 75				...	<i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> — Rangoon Thongwa Bassein
			.				44 54			.	...	<i>Pegu (inland)</i> — Henzada Toungoo
.	.				..	60 36	.					<i>Upper Burma</i> — Mandalay Bamo Pakokku
...												<i>Arakan</i> — Kyaukpkyu. Akyab.
.		.								.	..	Assam— <i>Brahmaputra</i> — Goalpara Gauhati.
..	.	...				50 51 25	36 2 33 7	70	40	400 350	370 420	Bengal— <i>Eastern</i> — Chittagong. Dacca
...		...	.				..			330	340	<i>Deltaic</i> — Midnapur.
50	28 1		...	36 25	26 2	47 5	30	40	30	330	350	Calcutta.
	..		.	..		49 37 45 62	35 30	57 5 57 5	40 6 40	320 300	320 375	<i>Central</i> — Bardwan. Pabna.
	..	.		37 5	24 1	50	30 6	72 5	44 4	330	340	<i>Northern</i> — Rangpur
		.			..	32 5	23 6	33 91	23 3	352 5	355	<i>Orissa</i> — Cuttack.
.	.	19 06	23 1	25	26 2	41 25	33 1	36 87	28 1	260	270	<i>Bihar, south</i> — Patna
.	..	.		26 25 23 49	28 1 25 6	45 45 62	35 6	42 19 56 87	31 9 40	300 278 28	322 5 266 2	<i>Bihar, north</i> — Bhagalpur Muzaffarpur
36 67	.	.	..	30 88	29 4	49 48	34 5	53 59	38 5	297 03	293 3	N.-W. Provinces— <i>Eastern</i> — Benares.
27 66 29 58	..	...	...	25 27 92	36 4 36 4	44 43 40 99	42 1 43 2	51 61 40	.	255 99 245	280 255 9	<i>Central</i> — Cawnpore. Jhansi.
25 78	40 8	.	.	26 72	33 7 35 6	38 07 41 56	40 42	57 19	40 9	272 34	290 305	<i>Western</i> — Meerut Agra.
...		..	...	...	...	44 43	40	..	47 1	266 25	260	<i>Submontane, west</i> — Shahjahanpur.
29 06	...	.	..	27 55	31 9	44 37	38 7	.	40 7	280	265	Oudh— <i>Southern</i> — Lucknow.
...	.	..	.	...	28 7	39 06	38 1	...	..	256 25	260	<i>Northern</i> — Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897

DISTRICTS	GŌR		SALT		TOBACCO PLAI		LUMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1897.	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui												
Tavoy												
Moulmein and Amherst .												
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon												
Thongwa												
Bassim												
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada												
Toungoo												
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay												
Bamo												
Pakokku												
<i>Arahan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu												
Akyab												
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara												
Gauhati												
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			37 5	37 5	100	65						
Dacca			37 5	42 5	65	95			35	25		
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur			36 87	37 5	55 & 65	50 to 85					1 62(a)	2(a)
Calcutta			36 25	36 2	70	80			65(a)	7(a)	5-5(a)	6(a)
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan			35	35		80					6 1	10(a)
Fabna			39 06	42 5	70	80					7 5	6 2
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur			40	45	50	106 7			17(b)	106(b)	17(b)	17(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			31 25	31 9	62 5	25			20(a)	20(a)	3 19(a)	4 12(a)
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna			36 25	37 5	30	30			3 12	3 1		
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur			37 5	38 7	50	60						
Muzaffarpur			36 25	36 9	100	100						
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	66 61	49 4						63 7				
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	55 21	48 5			80	80	100					
Jhansi												
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut		47 5										
Agra	46 72	51 2										
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur							115 & 125	70 & 80				
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	61 3	44 4			75			75	2 5	3 3		
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad									2 81	3 1		

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui
										Tavoy
										Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
										Rangoon
										Thongwa
										Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
										Henzada
										Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
										Mandalay
										Bamo
										Pahokku
										Arakan—
										Kyaukpyu
										Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
										Goalpara
										Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
										Chittagong
										Dacca
										Deltac—
										Midnapur
										Calcutta
										Central—
										Bardwan
										Pabna
										Northern—
										Rangpur
										Orissa—
										Cuttack
										Bihār, south—
										Patna
										Bihār, north—
										Bhagalpur
										Muzaffarpur
										N-W Provinces—
										Eastern—
										Benares
										Central—
										Cawnpore
										Jhansi
										Western—
										Meerut
										Agra
										Submontane, west—
										Shahjahanpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
										Lucknow
										Northern—
										Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st half of October 1896 AND 1897

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BAKERY		JAWAR	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33	33 3			40 28	15 7			20 22	30 7	35 1	35 1
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	20	26 1	78 75	44 5	34 37	45 1	35 75	45	30 9	30 1	20 97	33 3
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	32 55	25 3	55 05	50 9	33 33	38 4	35 16	4 0	24 55		25	31 4
<i>South eastern—</i>												
Delhi	28 65	28 5	42 65	50	36 55	14 5	40	52 6	25 75	4 1	35 33	30 7
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	22 24	22 9	45 75	47 1	32 60	10	34 70	44 4	25	33 3		32 7
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	30 2	69 55	50	35 57	40	37 6	42 2	24 35	32 1	40	28 6
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	19 06	24 3	42 03	38 1	37 97	40	44 37	45 2	28 12	33 3	26 62	32
Sind and Baluchistan—												
<i>Karachi</i>			52 5	51 2	12 10	42 3			32 5	23 7	31 25	
<i>Shikapur</i>					37 10	12 5			20 25	31 7		
<i>Quetta</i>					41 87	45	65	65	30	32 5	33 75	32 5
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar					56 15							28
Sholapur												37 2
Poona												
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar		44 1				45 9						35 2
Dhulia												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat				50	45	51 2				35		32 1
Ahmadabad												33
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur			40	44 5	46	39	56	44			37	28
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore			40	47 06	42 12	42 12	47 06	50				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur		24	42 5	39	42 5	40	60	50				
Berar—												
<i>Basim</i>		35	80	65	57 41	41 07					38 16	32
<i>Ellichpur</i>			56 87	65	53 33	42 10	66 66	50			41 37	30
<i>Amraoti</i>					56 87	50	60	56 25			40	33 12
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore											26 87	2 6
Salem												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary											29 11	20 1
Cuddapah	27 92	31 9	47 03	47							28 7	25 6
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore												
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	30	23 4	45 68	40								
Tanjore	24 48	18 1	47 13	37 2								
Trichinopoly												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura											25 36	19
Mysore—												
<i>Mysore</i>	27 23	22 69	45 71	38 39	73 47	39 18	98 74	52 79			14 62	9 14
<i>Bangalore</i>	20 58	18 59	55 12	43 09	68 5	47 19	62 62	39 18			21 53	23 52

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee) — continued

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
36 41	39 5			35 31	32 7	45 05	39 2		..	305	355 5	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
7 5	40			25	35	36 87	37 5	56 87	40	310	330	Panjab— Southern Ferozpur
38 07				25 78		37 24	34 8	57 13	40	328 02	320	Central— Lahore
27 6	40			25 78	34 8	40	40 6	50	44 5	305	320	South-eastern— Delhi
	36 4				31 4	35 57	36 8			355 57	345	Submontane— Amritsar
31 98	36 2			30 78	32 1	41 04	36 9	64 01		291 25	290	Northern— Rawalpindi
34 79	34 8			29 63	30 8	42 03	38 1			336 87	336 8	Western— Multan
40	38 7					46 56 43 12	41 9 40 6	70	51 9	330 350	347 5 317 5 360	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
..	39 8					55 05	44 9					Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
.	38 7			..	.		40 8		40 5		400	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
37 45 34 37	41 1 40		30	.	.		.. 40	55	50	..	325	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
.	.					44	34 5	52	39	318	355	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
.	.			..		42 12	36 44	53 31	47 06	247 5	250	Central— Jubbulpore
						45	37	57	40	270	280	Eastern— Raipur
66 66 80	40 36 25	..				57 12 56 87	42 31 40 40	61 5 61 56	.. 37 75 36 25	320 300	287 5 320	Berar— Basim Ellichpur Amraoti
21 87	17 5	20 99	28 5			60	35	.	..	400 351 77	456 9 411 2	Madras— South, central— Combatore Salem
	..	..		..	..	35 99	40	.	..	418 33	412 1	Central— Bellary
19 63	23 5 ..	.. ..					.	..		333 33	400	Cuddapah Karnul
..	..	26 67	18 6	.		23 96	27 2	.		..	.	East Coast, central— Nellore
..	..	..	..	..	..	59 84	38 1	..	..	345 62	412 2	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly.
..	..	20 21	14	..	..	.		..	..	.	.	Southern— Madura
19 58	22	..		.	..	34 22	25 1	.	..		..
..	..	20 57	12 98	..	.	26 03	16 79	68 57	54 85	354	449 87	Mysore— Mysore
.	.	19 12	17 64	..	..	31	23 51	51 25	150 83	411 74	453 78	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897

DISTRICTS	GUR		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		INDURMIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	61 56	58 3					.		5	10	5	10
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur					50	42 5	97 5	65	3 28	6 7	6 25	8
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore					57 13	29 6	95 52	72 7	10	10	7 29	7 4
<i>South eastern—</i>												
Delhi . . . .		..			80	66 7	133 33	66 7	3 33	6 7	8 91	8
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar . . . .				..		53 3	.			4	5 73	6 1
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi . . . .		.			40	30 8	94 22	72 7	3 75	10	10	12 5
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan . . . .	.		..		100	114 3	133 33	80	3 07	4 4	6 67	7 3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	105	80			135		105	70	.	6 2	.	.
Shikarpur	47 5	38 7			.	45 3	...		.		..	.
Quetta . . . .							...		.			.
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . .	.					.	...	...	.		.	.
Sholapur . . . .							...	...	.		.	.
Poona		68 4			129 84	..	..	..	.	.	.	.
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar		80		..	...	80		66 7	..	..	...	..
Dhulia . . . .		.		.	.	.		..	..	..	...	.
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . .												.
Ahmadabad		90				110				5		...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . .		.					.				.	.
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore			39	39	80	80	115	66 75				..
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . .	..	...	43	43	180	150	100	50	...		..	.
Berar—												
Basim . . . .	.			...								.
Ellichpur					320	200	70 25	76 25	3	..	3	.
Amiaoti					200	200	110	60	19(a)	3	25	.
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	73 12	48 7					100	57 5	.	.	2 5	2 5
Salem . . . .	.	.		..	102 76	94 2	55 26	49 7	.	.	6 50	2
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	65 42	49 5	.				...	...	.	.	..	..
Cuddapah . . . .	.	..					66 07	30	.	.	..	..
Karnul					83 33	40	61 51	42 3			..	..
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . .	..						.	.			5 1	5 1
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	52 66	50 6	..		131 67	131 7	57 6	57 6		..	..	...
Tanjore . . . .	..	...	...						...	..	..	...
Trichinopoly . . . .	..	.	...	...	118 28	118 3				..		
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . .	...	...	...	.	89 74	89 7	.		.	.	5 36	
Mysore—												
Mysore	68 56	46 62	..		374	374	109 08	58 41	10 71	10 71	7 14	7 14
Bangalore	68 5	68 5	..		256 87	411 42	85 69	68 5	3 5	4 29	13 71	13 94

(a) Per 100 pulles

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—concluded

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
5	10	..	..	140	140	..	..	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
2 5	5	..	..	50	50	..	..	75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
2 92	5	..	..	100	100	..	..	105	85	Central— Lahore
3 65	5	..	..	60	36	..	..	125	125	South eastern— Delhi
..	3 3	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	Submontane— Amritsar
3 33	6 1	..	..	55	50	..	..	60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
2 34	5	..	..	50	50	..	..	70	70	Western— Multan.
..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	60	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
..	..	8 12	9 4	40 to 140	20 to 140	..	..	..	..	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur. Poona
..	10 8	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	50	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
..	8 1	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	100	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad.
..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	70	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
..	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	35	32 5	Central— Jubbulpore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Eastern— Raipur.
10	8 12	..	..	60 52 5	50 60	..	..	50 50	50 100	Berar— Basim Ellichpur. Amraoti
..	..	..	..	90 80	82 5 80	90 80	82 5 80	60	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem
..	..	..	..	80	75	80	75	120	100	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Karnul
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	East Coast, central— Nellore.
..	..	..	..	55	52 5	55	52 5	..	..	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore Trichinopoly.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	40	Southern— Madura
3 29	2 97	..	..	100 200	100 100 to 200	..	..	70 120	50 50 to 90	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE				JAWAR OF CHOUDUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vios half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vios half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vios half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vios half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vios half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vios half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14				
Iavoy					10 15	10 15	11 13	11 13				
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12				
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu					10 2	10 2	11 3	14 3				
Rangoon	6 4	6 4			8 8	5 4	10 12	10 12				
Ihongwa					10 8	10 5	11 9	11 6				
Bassein					11 6	9 12	12 5	11 5				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Iharawadi					11 6	11 6	13 7	13 7				
Henzada					11 4	10 11	11 4	10 11				
Prome	10 6	10 6			9 15	9 3	11 1	11 1				
Toungoo					9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10				
Ihayetmyo	6 11	6 11			10 12	8 12	13 2	9 13		8 2		
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	8 12	8 12			9 11	9 8	10 3	10 9				
Bamo					10 11	8 6	12 12	12 3				
Pakokku					9 2	8 —	10 10	9 13	27 —	27 —		
Meiktila					12 8	9 13						
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					16 9	16 —	19 10	19 10				
Kyaukpyu					9 10	9 5	10 1	10 5				
Akyab					12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —				
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet					6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —				
Cachar	6 6½	6 6			5 5	5 5	7 4	6 10½				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 6½			4 —	3 15	5 —	4 —½				
Garo Hills					3 8	3 8	7 8	7 —				
Manipur					10 —	13 8	18 —	16 —				
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —			5 8	5 8	7 12	7 —				
Kamrup	6 8	7 —			6 8	5 4	10 8	8 8				
Dairang	6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —				
Nowgong					5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6				
Sibsagar					5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —				
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 8			5 —	5 —	8 8	7 8				
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills					4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj					6 12	6 14	{ 7 — and 7 2 and }	{ 9 12 and 9 12 }				
Noakhali					6 8	6 —	10 8	9 —				
Chittagong					6 4	6 4	10 —	9 —				
Tippea					5 11	5 11	6 10	6 10				
Dacca	8 —	8 —			6 2	6 —	10 8	7 —				
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8				
<i>Dellaic—</i>												
Khulna					7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —				
24 Parganas					5 14	5 13	8 2	7 12				
Midnapur	7 8	8 —			7 8	7 8	{ 9 4 and 11 8 }	{ 9 4 and 11 — }				
Howrah					7 —	6 5	8 4	7 11				
Calcutta	8 —	7 4	9 —	8 —	5 12	5 8	7 4	7 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	6 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —			7 —	7 —	8 2	7 8				
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 8	8 7			5 11	6 —	9 1	8 10				
Jessore	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 10	6 4	11 —	10 10				
Faridpur					5 8	5 8	10 —	8 —				

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OF RAGI (<i>Elev sine coro cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus sinensis</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
..	15 —	15 —	Burma—
..	9 5	9 5	..	..	5 11	5 11	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
..	14 —	14 —	Mergui
..	Tavoy
..	Moulmein and Amherst.
..	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
..	8 —	8 4	..	..	6 6	6 4	20 —	19 4	Pegu
..	13 5	13 5	Rangoon.
..	7 10	7 10	..	..	..	..	17 11	17 11	Thongwa
..	Bassein
..	10 9	10 9	..	..	..	..	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
..	6 8	6 8	..	..	4 —	4 —	11 6	12 —	Tharawadi
..	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 4	6 4	14 3	11 5	Henzada
..	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	12 10	12 10	Frome
..	6 6	6 2	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 4	12 14	12 14	Toungoo.
..	Thayetmyo.
..	7 2	7 —	15 9	15 1	7 9	7 9	14 6	14 6	Upper Burma—
..	6 7	7 8	..	..	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Mandalay.
..	8 9	8 9	..	..	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Bamo
..	28 7	28 7	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Pakokku
..	Meiktila
..	6 —	6 —	..	..	..	..	17 11	18 10	Arakan—
..	8 —	8 8	..	..	5 2	5 8	28 —	28 —	Sandoway.
..	13 —	14 —	Kyaukpyu.
..	Akyab
..	Assam—
..	7 12	8 —	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 4	Surma—
..	7 4	7 3½	..	..	..	6 2½	9 6	9 6	Sylhet.
..	Cachar.
..	6 —	5 15	10 —	10 —	..	..	6 —	5 8	Hill tracts—
..	5 —	5 —	..	..	5 4	6 —	6 8	6 8	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
..	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Garo Hills
..	Manipur
..	6 8	7 —	..	..	5 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
..	6 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
..	6 —	6 8	..	..	..	..	9 —	9 —	Kamrup.
..	5 11	6 —	..	..	5 5	5 11	8 4	8 4	Darrang
..	6 8	7 —	..	..	..	..	9 —	8 —	Nowgong
..	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar
..	Lakhimpur
..	Bengal—
..	4 —	4 —	..	..	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Eastern hill tracts—
..	Naga Hills.
..	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
..	6 8	7 —	..	..	..	..	9 —	8 —	Backerganj.
..	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	10 8	10 8	Noakhali
..	8 —	7 12	..	..	6 2	6 6	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
..	8 —	7 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 —	Tippera.
..	8 —	8 —	Dacca
..	6 8	7 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh
..	7 12	8 —	..	..	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	Deltac—
..	7 —	7 8	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
..	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	24 Parganas.
..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Midnapur.
..	8 —	8 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Howrah.
..	6 8	6 8	..	..	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	Calcutta.
..	..	7 4	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly
..	8 —	8 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
..	8 —	8 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	Jessore.
..	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Randpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOUM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR GUMRU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—continued.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	..	..	10 —	..	12 8	11 4	..	..	..	..
Bardwan	7 8	7 8	..	..	7 14	7 8	9 12	9 —	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 —	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	8 —	8 —	..	8 8	7 8	7 —	9 —	8 8	..	..	..	..
Santhal Parganas	8 —	7 12	9 —	9 8	7 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..
Pabna	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 10	9 —	..	..	..	..
Bogra	7 8	7 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	8 10	8 10	..	..
Rajshahi	7 8	8 4	..	..	5 4	5 4	7 8	6 12	..	..	..	..
Malda	8 —	8 4	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	..	..	5 4	5 —	6 —	6 4	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	5 6 1	5 6 1	8 6	7 3	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	7 12	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	..	..	..	..
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	..	..	..	..
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	7 3	7 —	..	..	5 12	7 —	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	7 14	7 4	..	..	8 9	7 14	13 13	12 8	..	..	..	..
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 12	13 —	12 —	..	..	..	..
<i>Chota-Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	..	..	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	8 4	8 8	10 —	12 —	9 —	7 4	11 —	9 12	..	..	..	..
Lohardaga	5 8	5 —	..	..	6 8	6 4	10 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Palamau	7 8	7 4	..	..	10 2	9 —	11 13	11 —	..	..	..	..
Hazaribagh	6 7	7 14	10 2	11 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Monghyr	9 7 1	9 3	10 8	10 8	5 12 1	5 4	8 11 1	7 9 1	..	..	..	..
Gaya	8 12	8 12	10 12	11 4	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 8	..	..	..	..
Patna	10 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	9 8	..	..	..	..
Shahabad	9 8	9 —	10 —	9 8	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	10 4	..	..	..
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	6 —	11 11	9 —	10 —	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	9 8	8 14	11 6	11 6	7 4	7 —	8 14	8 14	..	..	..	..
Darbhanga	8 —	7 8	9 8	11 6	7 —	6 8	12 —	11 12	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	..	..
Saran	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	5 12	5 8	11 —	10 —	..	8 —	..	..
Champaran	8 8	6 8	10 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	11 —	..	..	..	..
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mirzapur	8 5	8 6	11 —	10 9	5 7	5 7	8 4	7 14	..	8 8	11 12	..
Benares	9 14	9 5	11 5	10 15 1	6 —	6 —	9 12	6 14	9 3	..	..	..
Ghazipur	9 4	8 4	11 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	9 12	7 12	7 —	8 12	8 12	..
Jaunpur	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 8	5 —	4 8	9 4	9 —	..	12 —	8 —	..
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 —	6 4	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	..	..
Fatehpur	6 12	8 12	12 —	11 —	5 8	6 —	10 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Hamirpur	8 7	8 6	11 5	11 3	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	10 3	9 9	9 14	9 —
Jalaun	9 —	8 8	12 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	9 —
Cawnpore	10 4	9 12	14 8	13 —	6 —	5 8	9 4	8 12	..	..	14 —	..
Jhansi	9 12	9 —	13 4	12 8	6 12	6 —	9 —	7 12	14 —	12 12	13 1	11 8
Etawah	9 13	9 10	12 10	11 7	4 8	4 8	9 8	8 —	10 12	10 6	11 2	9 12
Farukhabad	9 9	9 9	12 15	12 9	5 1	4 12	5 7	5 7	..	..	11 14	12 4
Mainpuri	10 4	9 15	13 4	12 6	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 8	..	..	13 4	12 6
Etah	10 12	10 6	14 2	13 12	5 8	5 4	8 2	9 4	..	..	14 12	13 14
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	11 —	10 12	15 —	..	5 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	11 —
Agra	9 8	9 4	14 8	14 12	6 —	6 8	8 8	7 12	9 4	9 4	15 —	14 12
Muttra	9 12	9 12	10 —	14 14	5 12	4 8	8 —	7 12	10 —	14 —	15 12	14 4
Aligarh	10 4	10 —	13 8	13 4	4 —	4 8	6 —	6 —	..	..	14 12	..
Bulandshahi	11 8	10 12	16 —	14 8	5 —	4 8	7 12	7 —	15 —	12 12	15 8	12 12
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Balha	8 12	8 —	10 12	10 —	5 4	5 —	8 8	7 —	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	8 8	8 2	10 6	11 —	4 7	..	10 2	6 11	..	..	..	..
Gorakhpur	8 2	8 —	10 13	11 4	4 15	5 6	9 14	10 6	..	..	..	..
Basti	11 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	7 5	7 5	10 10	10 8	10 —	11 —	..	..

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Hieroglossa indica</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Lycopersicon</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAP, OR THUR, GADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
				9 —	10 —			9 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Bengal—continued
				8 —	7 8			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Central—
				8 4	7 8			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
												Bardwan
												Birbhum
				9 —	9 —			11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Murshidabad
				7 8	8 —	15 —	22 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
				8 12	8 12			10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna
				7 2	7 5					9 12	9 12	Bogra.
				7 14	8 4			9 12	9 12	10 2	9 12	Rajshahi.
				8 —	8 8	20 —	16 —			9 8	9 8	Malda
				7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	Northern—
				8 —	8 —					10 —	10 —	Rangpur
				8 —	8 —			7 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Dinajpur
				7 —	6 12	18 —	16 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	Jalpaiguri
11 —	11 —			10 8	9 3			10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	Hills—
				11 13 ⁴	10 8 ⁴			10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Darjeeling.
				7 8	7 8			6 —	5 8	11 8	11 8	Orissa—
				and								Puri
				10 —	7 8							Cuttack
												Balasore.
				8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Chota-Nagpur—
				7 12	8 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	Singbhum.
				7 —	7 —							Manbhum
20 —	12 —			to	to	12 —	10 —	6 —	6 12	9 —	8 —	Lohardaga.
20 4				7 8	7 8							
20 —	15 —			8 5	9 —	18 9	20 4	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Palamau.
				8 —	6 —	15 —	13 8	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	Hazaribagh.
				9 13 ³	9 7 ³	15 12	14 7	9 7 ³	10 8	9 15 ³	10 8	Bihar, south—
				8 12	8 12	14 —	13 8	9 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr
14 8	12 4	8 8	10 4	9 8	9 —	15 8	15 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 12	Gaya
20 —	19 —	14 —	13 —									Patna.
16 —				9 —	9 —	13 8		9 —	9 8	10 4	10 4	Shahabad.
				8 —	9 —	10 4	13 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	10 8	Bihar, north—
	20 —		20 —	8 14	8 14	15 2	15 2			10 —	10 —	Purnea
				9 12	8 —	15 —	14 —	9 4	9 —	9 12	9 12	Bhagalpur.
19 —	18 8			8 12	9 —	17 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	20 —	8 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Muzaffarpur.
18 8	13 —			10 8	10 8	18 —	20 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 3	Saran
21 —	21 —											Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
				7 11	8 —	12 3	11 2	6 8	6 12	9 10	9 10	Eastern—
12 —	12 —	13 8	14 7	7 15	8 6	13 —	11 11	6 12	6 12	11 6	6 6	Mirzapur.
12 11	13 —	12 11	11 15	8 —	8 —	12 12	13 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Benares
14 8	16 —	14 8	14 6	7 8	8 4	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 8	Ghazipur.
				8 —	8 4	13 —	11 —	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 8	Jaunpur
14 —	13 —	13 —	13 —									Allahabad.
				8 8	8 12			8 —	8 4	10 12	10 12	Central—
				7 8	8 4	13 8	12 4	7 4	7 5	10 8	10 8	Banda
	11 8		11 8	8 14	8 12	12 2	11 7	7 2	7 2	10 4	10 4	Batehpur.
				8 —	8 —	13 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Hamirpur.
9 —	9 —	16 4	15 6	8 12	8 8	15 8	15 —	10 4	9 12	11 12	11 12	Jalaun
				9 8	8 8	14 4	13 —	9 4	9 2	11 —	11 —	Cawnpore
17 —	16 4	16 —	15 2	8 12	8 —	10 8	14 12	6 11	6 8	10 12	10 12	Jhansi
												Etawah
				7 13	8 2	16 —	14 5	9 9	9 9	11 12	11 8	Farukhabad.
				8 5	7 11	17 —	15 4	6 12	6 8	11 —	11 —	Manupuri.
18 8	19 8			8 12	8 6	16 12	15 12	7 12	7 6	11 8	11 8	Etah
				10 8	9 4	15 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 8	10 8	Western—
				9 8	8 —	15 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 6	12 4	Meerut.
		18 —	16 —	10 12	9 8	16 —		11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Agra.
		14 —	12 —									Muttra.
				10 —	8 12	15 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
				10 —	9 4	16 4	14 4	8 8	8 4	11 8	11 4	Bulandshahr
				8 12	8 4	13 8	13 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Submontane, east—
13 —	11 —			6 6	7 12	11 8	12 8	7 1	7 1	9 3	9 13	Ballia
14 —	14 12			7 10	8 9	13 15	14 13	6 0	6 13	9 10	10 —	Azamgarh.
18 —	15 4	14 6	15 4	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 8	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Gorakhpur.
17 8	17 —	14 —	14 —									Basti

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—continued. (The figures)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulpare</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMMA (<i>Pennisetia setacea</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 12	10 8	16 4	15 4	..	..	7 1	6 12	13 —	13 —	15 —	14 8
Delhi	10 10	10 10	15 —	14 —	..	..	9 —	7 8	11 8	11 —	14 —	13 8
Kohat	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	13 —
Karnal	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 12	10 12	12 8	11 —	..	..	9 —	7 —	15 —	12 —	11 —	10 —
Ludhiana	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	3 —
Jalandhar	13 4	12 8	10 —	15 —	..	..	6 8	7 —	14 —	11 —	9 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	13 8	12 —	16 8	13 —	..	..	8 —	7 —	11 8	13 —	12 8	9 8
Gurdaspur	13 —	12 —	17 —	15 —	..	..	10 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	..	..	8 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	8 12	8 —
Sialkot	11 8	11 4	15 —	14 8	..	..	8 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	†	†
Hills—												
Simla	9 12	8 4	12 —	11 —	..	..	5 12	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 9	8 —
Kangra	12 8	11 —	19 —	16 —	..	..	10 —	8 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 —	10 —	15 8	13 —	..	..	5 12	5 12	9 12	11 4	12 4	8 4
Hazara	12 2	10 14	18 8	15 8	..	..	7 10	6 8	†	†	†	†
Peshawar	11 —	9 12	17 —	14 —	..	..	7 2	6 13	15 —	15 —	12 —	9 4
Kohat	8 15	9 —	11 8	11 —	..	..	8 9	8 4	†	†	12 12	10 3
Bannu	11 4	10 9	18 2	10 —	..	..	7 5	6 11	17 8	8 —	14 11	14 —
Western—												
Shahpur	13 —	11 8	16 —	14 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	16 —	7 8	16 —	9 —
Jhang	12 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	18 —	†	16 —	†
Multan	10 4	9 8	13 12	12 —	..	..	10 —	7 12	14 8	13 8	11 —	7 4
Montgomery	11 12	11 4	12 —	12 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	†	†	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	10 5	9 11	12 8	11 11	..	..	5 5	5 —	17 8	19 1	13 12	10 —
Muzaffargarh	11 8	10 12	13 —	13 —	..	..	10 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	11 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 15	13 12	13 2	..	..	7 13	8 12	15 —	11 11	15 —	12 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 —	8 8	..	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8	..	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	12 —	11 8
Thal and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	9 —	..	..	13 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	..	..	15 —	..
Sukkur	10 —	10 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 8	12 —	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	19 —	13 —	13 —
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 4	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	5 9	..	..	8 2	6 9	9 2	8 2	10 7	9 8	..	..
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	..	..	8 11	8 11	9 4	9 4	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	..	..	9 7	9 7	9 14	9 14	..	..	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	..	..	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	10 7	11 —	7 15	8 10
Tanna	6 6	6 6	..	..	8 13	7 6	9 4	7 14	†	†	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	..	..	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	12 12	12 4	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	7 1	6 9	..	..	8 10	8 10	8 15	8 15	11 7	15 9	9 12	9 12
Satara	6 8	6 3	..	..	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	7 15	7 4	7 10	7 2
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	..	..	6 11	6 11	8 5	8 5	9 6	10 4	10 12	10 12
Bijapur	8 —	6 3	..	..	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	14 6	12 10	14 2	10 9
Poona	7 —	6 6	..	..	6 11	6 1	7 13	7 3	9 6	8 13	9 3	8 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	6 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	8 5	8 —	8 12
Nasik	7 3	6 7	..	..	6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	†	†	7 12	8 8
Dhule	7 14	7 14	..	..	6 1	6 1	7 9	7 1	12 1	10 6	11 15	10 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	8 5	9 11	7 6
Broach	9 —	9 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 6	10 —	9 8	9 —
Kaira	9 —	8 12	..	..	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	11 —	10 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	5 8	..	..	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	†	†	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	11 —	9 8
Godhra	8 8	8 —	..	..	7 8	7 5	8 —	8 —	†	†	10 2	9 —
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	†	†	12 8	12 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 4	8 —	..	..	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 4	8 11	8 13	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	..	..	4 10	4 10	7 10	6 11	9 3	8 9	..	..
Khandwa	8 8	8 4	..	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 8	10 —	8 8	†	†
Hoshangabad	7 12	7 12	..	..	7 —	6 9	7 15	7 12	..	..	..	..
Betul	7 3	7 3	..	..	7 3	6 9	8 —	7 3	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 4	6 11	..	..	..	6 14	..	..
Nagpur	8 12	8 7	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 11	10 15	9 3	..	..
Wardha	8 —	7 4	..	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	8 1	10 —	..	..

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAI OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	
†	†	†	†	10 4	9 4	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued
†	†	12 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	15 —	13 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 —	South-eastern—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgaon
				9 —	9 —	18 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Delhi
												Rohtak
												Karnal
†	†	12 —	8 8	10 12	9 —	19 8	15 —	†	†	12 4	12 12	Submontane—
†	†	13 8	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 4	14 —	6 12	6 8	12 8	13 —	Ambala
†	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	18 —	12 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Ludhiana
14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 8	10 4	19 8	15 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
†	†	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Hoshiarpur
†	†	14 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur
		†	†	10 —	9 8	15 —	†	†	†	13 12	13 12	Amritsar
												Sialkot.
11 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 14	7 8	12 8	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	Hills—
†	†	*	*	8 —	8 —	20 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Simla.
												Kangra.
*	*	9 12	9 12	9 8	8 4	12 12	10 4	*	*	13 8	13 8	Northern—
†	†	†	†	8 4	7 14	15 8	11 4	†	†	11 —	11 —	Rawalpindi.
†	†	11 —	11 —	8 12	8 3	15 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	15 —	Hazara
13 2	8 —	†	†	7 5	7 5	12 12	†	†	†	14 4	15 5	Peshawar
		7 8	8 —	9 9	9 6	15 15	10 13	4 11	7 —	20 —	20 —	Kohat
												Bannu
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	16 —	†	†	†	13 —	13 —	Western—
10 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Shahpur.
†	†	10 —	11 —	9 4	8 6	13 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Jhang
†	†	†	†	11 12	10 —	*	*	†	†	12 —	12 4	Multan
†	†	4 —	4 —	10 15	9 11	10 —	10 —	4 6	4 6	12 8	12 8	Montgomery
†	†	†	†	9 —	8 6	†	†	†	†	15 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan
				9 6	9 1	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
										9 4	10 10	Dera Ghazi Khan
†	†	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 4	12 —	12 —	Karachi
†	†	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
†	†	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
†	†	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Shikarpur
				7 14	7 8			5 12	5 8	9 —	9 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
												Quetta.
12 10	10 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 10	10 10	Bombay—
9 6	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 6	11 11	Konkan—
9 9	9 9	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 3	10 3	Karwar
*	*	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Ratnagiri.
				8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Alibag
												Bombay
												Tanna
17 —	20 —	...	...	8 3	8 10	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 8	Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 5	7 1	10 12	10 12	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	10 2	10 6	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 —	11 —	Satara
20 4	16 14	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	6 11	10 9	10 9	Sholapur
12 13	11 14	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 3	10 3	Bijapur
												Poona
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 11	6 5	11 11	11 11	Khandesh—
9 3	10 6	...	...	7 2	6 12	...	...	6 7	5 —	12 1	12 1	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 6	6 —	9 12	9 12	Nasik
												Dhulia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Surat
11 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Broach.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Baroda Cantonment
12 8	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 —	7 10	12 —	12 —	Ahmadabad
*	*	...	...	8 8	8 13	...	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
												Dasa Cantonment
*	*	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Kathiawar—
												Rajkot
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Central Provinces —
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Western—
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 5	...	...	6 —	6 2	10 —	10 —	Nimar.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 3	7 3	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 12	7 8	10 —	10 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Chhindwara.
												Nagpur
												Wardna.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (Sua m. zizaria).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia polystachya).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Central Provinces—contd												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	.	.	5 13	5 13	8 5	8 5	.	.	.	...
Saugor	9 2	8 4	.	.	6 2	6 11	7 1	6 1	.	.	.	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	.	.	7 —	6 8	9 12	8 5	.	.	.	...
Jubbulpore	9 1	9 4	.	.	8 4	6 8	10 —	9 12	.	.	.	...
Mandla	9 1	9 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 5	.	.	.	...
Seoni	10 —	9 12	.	.	7 4	6 1	9 —	8 5	.	.	.	...
Balaghat	7 4	7 5	.	.	8 12	8 12	9 —	9 —	.	.	.	...
Bhandara	8 12	8 12	.	.	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	.	.	.	...
Chanda	8 —	8 —	.	.	7 7	7 7	8 15	9 8	9 8	.	.	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	8 —	7 2	..	...	8 —	8 —	11 3	9 2	..	..	...	...
Raipur	9 —	8 —	.	.	7 —	6 5	9 —	8 6	.	.	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	.	.	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	.	.	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	7 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 1	8 4	5 12
Basim	6 —	5 14	.	.	6 4	5 1	6 12	5 12	10 —	9 12	.	...
Akola	7 7	8 —	.	.	5 5	4 1	6 6	6 —	10 7	10 5	.	...
Ellichpur	7 8	8 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —
Wun	8 —	6 —	..	...	5 8	3 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	9 5	.	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 7 1	5 1	λ	*	4 14	4 10 1	5 3 1	5 2 1	5 7 1	7 13	9 13	9 —
Bolaram	5 1	5 4	λ	*	5 4	4 1	6 11	5 13	9 1	8 6	*	*
Chadarghat	5 12	7 4	λ	*	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 —	10 1	9 6	*	*
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	..	.	.	.	..	8 8	8 2	.	.	...	...
S Canara . . . . .	...	..	.	.	.	..	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 —	9 2	15 3	13 14	15 2	14 5
Nilgiris . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 10	7 3	15 3	13 14	15 2	14 5
Salem . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 14	9 1	16 —	15 10	20 2	18 8
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	..	..	.	.	.	..	7 10	8 10	12 14	14 6	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	.	.	8 2	7 10	14 14	11 14	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	..	..	..	..	...	.	8 5	8 5	13 6	13 6	18 14	18 14
Kanul . . . . .	..	..	..	..	.	.	7 14	7 14	12 3	13 —	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	.	.	8 —	7 11	..	..	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	...	...	7 5	7 5	..	..	16 11	17 2
Godavari . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	11 8	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	.	...	.	.	..	..	8 13	8 13	.	.	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	..	..	..	..	..	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	.	.	..	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	10 2	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	..	..	..	...	9 6	9 6	11 8	10 2	...	...
N Arcot . . . . .	...	...	..	..	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 13	11 13	...	...
S Arcot . . . . .	...	...	..	..	..	..	10 14	10 8	..	..	23 2	20 —
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	..	..	.	.	9 10	9 10	..	..	26 3	18 14
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	..	...	..	..	8 11	8 5	15 2	15 6	17 2	16 8
<i>Southern—</i>												
Innevelly . . . . .	...	...	.	.	.	.	9 13	9 2	...	...	...	...
Madura . . . . .	...	...	.	.	...	.	9 5	8 14	14 10	13 —	15 6	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	5 7	.	..	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	5 7	5 4	5 10	4 15	6 15	6 5	7 13	6 13	15 13	9 15	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	8 8	18 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	..	14 —	...	...
Hassan	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	..	..	...	...
Kadur	5 4	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 12	5 4	6 5	6 5	8 6	8 6	10 12	10 8	14 7	13 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	18 —	10 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	5 10	5 10	..	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 10	15 10	5 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAPUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coro-cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
				8 —	8 —			7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Central Provinces—cont d
				7 8	7 8			0 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	
				7 10	8 —			7 2	5 13	9 2	9 2	Central—
				9 —	9 4			7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur
				5 8	8 8			7 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Saugor
				8 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Damoh
				7 —	7 —			6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore
				8 12	7 8			0 12	6 4	9 —	9 —	Mandla
				7 10	7 —			6 8	7 10	9 —	9 —	Seoni
												Balaghat
												Bhandara
												Chanda
				7 2	7 2			6 6	6 2	9 2	9 2	Eastern—
				5 8	8 —			6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur.
				7 —	7 —			6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Raipur
												Sambalpur,
												Berar—
				6 8	6 8			5 12	5 10	9 8	9 8	Buldana
				7 4	6 12			7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	Basim
				7 10	6 6			6 14	6 —	11 —	11 —	Akola
				7 —	7 —			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
				7 —	7 —			6 8	6 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti
				6 —	6 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
10 9	9 4	7	*	6 8	5 13	*	*	6 5	6 5	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad
%	*	*	*	6 11	7 8	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Dolaram
				7 10	7 12	*	*			9 —	9 8	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
										11 3	10 5	Malabar Coast—
										11 14	11 14	Malabar
												S Canara
												South, central—
15 10	14 13									10 5	10 5	Coimbatore
19 11	18 13									9 11	10 10	Nilgiris
										10 6	10 6	Salem
												Central—
17 6	20 6									10 13 & 12 2	10 13 & 12 2	Bellary
22 5	15 8									11 8	11 8	Anantapur
16 8	10 5									11 13	11 13	Cuddapah
	12 14									10 2	10 2	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
11 —	10 8									11 —	11 —	Ganjam
11 14	11 14									12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
12 11	11 13									12 2	12 2	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 14									13 3	13 3	Kistna
14 6	14 6									12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
10 6	14 6									12 8	12 8	Madras
14 6	13 —									13 5	13 5	Chingleput
17 2	15 6									11 8	11 8	N Arcot
17 8	19 2									12 13	12 13	S Arcot.
25 11	19 10									12 14	12 14	Janjore
15 5	15 5									11 10	11 10	Ichalmopoly
												Southern—
										13 13	13 13	Innevelly.
17 14	15 8									12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
												Mysore
19 —	18 —			6 10	6 10			11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
19 7	16 6			6 3	6 5			10 2	8 9	10 3	10 8	Kolar.
24 —	22 —		9 8	6 8	6 4	12 —	11 8	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	Gumkur.
24 —	20 —			6 8	6 8					10 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —			6 —	6 —			11 —	11 —	8 8	5 8	Kadur.
20 —	17 —			7 —	7 —			10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Shimoga.
21 —	18 14			8 2	5 2					10 4	5 15	Chitaldrug.
25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	
												Coorg—
16 —	16 8			11 8	11 8					8 8	8 8	Coorg.
*	*			5 10	5 10			6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals, published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non labouring children and other dependants of relief works are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local return from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL
Madras													
1	Cuddapah	188	5,412	5,600	..	1,371	1,371	...	691	691	...	...	...
2	Kurnool	11,531	290	11,821	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
3	Bellary . . . . .	...	2,122	2,122	..	970	970	...	..	..	...	...	...
4	Anantapur	2,024	1,402	3,426	...	604	604	..	152	452	...	...	...
5	Ganjam . . . . .	..	32	32	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
6	Godavari . . . . .	...	...	..	...	26	26	..	10	10	...	11	44
TOTAL MADRAS		13,743	(1)9,618	23,361	..	(1)2,977	2,977	..	(1)1,102	1,102	..	41	44
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,703	197	1,900	1,510	..	1,510	1,239	...	1,339
2	Sholapur	29,020	7,940	36,960	25,751	5,905	31,656	17,404	1,703	22,107	10,002	2,888	13,550
3	Ahmednagar	9,930	13,360	23,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poona	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,301	7,956	17,257	9,020	5,305	14,325	6,011	3,080	11,691
5	Nasik . . . . .	..	131	131	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
6	Satara	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158	...	..	...	...	...	...
7	Belgaum	2,213	370	2,583	1,331	...	1,608	1,608	..	1,608	...	...	...
8	Dharwar	340	1,562	1,902	220	989	1,209	970	..	970	533	139	972
9	Kolaba . . . . .	...	392	392	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY		64,013	44,728	108,741	43,037	15,057	58,094	33,590	10,208	43,798	10,113	8,107	27,552
Bengal.													
1	Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL		...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,437	22,436	24,873	2,154	18,928	21,082	...	10,401	10,401
2	Dumoh	2,200	17,271	19,537	..	13,200	13,200	..	10,701	10,701	...	9,053	9,053
3	Jabalpur	1,896	31,705	33,601	1,405	25,175	26,580	..	20,125	21,525	...	18,705	18,705
4	Mandla	3,017	24,115	27,132	708	25,180	25,888	...	23,283	23,283	...	21,077	21,077
5	Seoni	758	13,289	14,047	20	11,545	11,571	35	10,035	10,070	...	8,907	8,907
6	Narsinghpur	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,577	10,869	12,446	1,156	9,520	10,676	1,426	8,113	9,539
7	Hoshangabad	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702	...	5,192	5,192	...	6,902	6,902
8	Nimar . . . . .	..	2,219	2,219	...	2,310	2,310	...	2,044	2,044	...	1,987	1,987
9	Betul	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,955	11,797	16,752	2,713	10,018	12,731	2,322	9,500	11,822
10	Chindwara	5,193	14,617	19,810	3,899	13,135	17,034	521	9,006	9,527	...	8,215	8,215
11	Nagpur	713	11,280	11,993	...	11,140	11,140	...	11,544	11,544	...	9,003	9,003
12	Chanda . . . . .	...	10,741	10,741	...	10,722	10,722	...	9,809	9,809	...	7,103	7,103
13	Bhandara	7,917	21,334	29,251	5,687	19,928	25,615	1,021	18,450	19,471	...	15,253	15,253
14	Balaghat	13,550	14,571	28,127	9,556	13,268	22,824	7,895	11,798	19,693	4,590	10,927	15,417
15	Raipur	34,916	33,237	68,153	22,262	49,258	71,520	17,259	17,004	34,263	7,250	17,573	24,823
16	Bilaspur	32,635	68,107	100,742	20,974	54,513	75,487	4,534	39,943	44,477	...	25,083	25,083
17	Wardha . . . . .	..	2,560	2,560	...	594	594	...	708	738	...	899	899
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		118,067	326,089	444,156	73,546	284,602	358,148	37,588	231,888	269,476	15,588	195,871	211,459†

(1) Includes 5,850 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(2) " 2,242 " " " " " "

(3) " 1,143 " " " " " "

* Incomplete

† There were also 8,078 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897		
	Relief works.	Gratu- tous relief.	TOTAL	Relief works.	Gratu- tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	TOTAL
<i>Burma.</i>												
Meiktila	488	72	560									
Myingyan	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291
TOTAL BURMA	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291
<i>Berar.</i>												
Ellichpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arnaoti . . . . .	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buldana	320	210	530	..	49	49	..	60	60	..	36	36
TOTAL BERAR	320	246	566	..	49	49	..	60	60	..	36	36
<i>Hyderabad.</i>												
Raichur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naldurg	9,301	..	*9,301	5,279†	..	5,279	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulburga . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingsagar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	312	312	..	..	3,007	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	234	234	..	200	200	..	..	..
Elgandal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Autangabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL HYDERABAD	9,301	..	9,301	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207	..	..	..
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820	3,563	2,790	6,353	3,506	2,626	6,132
Baghelkhand	(not reported)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior . . . . .	..	57	57	..	33	33	..	19	19	..	..	..
Bhopal . . . . .	..	212	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,322	3,506	2,626	6,132
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
Marwar . . . . .	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	28	28
Dholpur . . . . .	..	87	87	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	..	110	110	..	38	38	..	28	28	..	28	28
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	218,410	396,289	614,699	135,090	316,399	451,489	83,500	248,283	331,787	44,356	208,186	252,542

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda.

† Includes Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal

‡ Includes Naldurg and Lingsagar.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 4th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST NOVEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, in far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1896	Earnings during 1st November, 1896			Earnings during 20th November, 1897			Increase from 1st July to 21st November, 1896	Decrease from 1st July to 20th November, 1897	Increase	Decrease				
		Mean mileage worked		per mile per week	Mean mileage worked		per mile per week								
		Miles	R		Miles	R									
State lines worked by companies															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
East Indian	583	1,735	12,66,350	730	1,737	12,50,000	720	2,00,59,651	2,15,51,000	15,91,349	...				
Bengal Central (a)	150	1-5	21,339	171	1-5	7,000	2	1,21,042	1,50,000	27,958	...				
Bengal Nagpur	118	502	1,32,283	133	502	1,00,000	11	1,53,417	1,21,000	32,417	1,11,489				
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,00,000	137	752	1,00,000	11	1,00,000	21,70,000	1,70,000	...				
Bezawada extn (East Coast state)	110	21	2,704	129	21	2,700	114	50,000	61,900	11,900	...				
Madras Ennet sec (Bezawada-Mad)	107	9	1,031	113	9	900	100	30,354	20,000	10,354	0,984				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,81,855	212	1,815	3,70,000	204	65,70,122	60,41,000	5,29,122	...				
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	650	50	17	300	9	(d) 1,000	9,000	8,000	5,394				
South Indian	101	1,042	1,55,301	178	1,042	1,62,000	153	34,00,000	34,00,000	...	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	89	51	5,142	95	51	0,200	115	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...		
Southern Mahratta (e)	109	1,103	1,51,770	133	1,103	1,68,000	103	2,73,300	2,00,000	73,300	...				
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	102	90	30,557	113	90	38,100	120	0,27,135	1,00,000	72,865	...				
Bengal and North-Western (f)	125	750	1,30,551	173	813	1,19,000	110	1,02,55,330	20,50,000	1,30,000	...				
Lucknow-Barilly	61	200	10,157	51	200	1,00,000	70	2,14,000	3,00,000	80,000	8,955				
Assam Bengal	57	159	11,005	67	50	1,00,000	74	1,00,000	3,20,000	2,20,000	...				
Burma	145	550	1,39,584	157	550	1,30,000	141	1,31,000	2,00,000	70,000	...				
TOTAL	215	9,094	2,75,88,000	212	10,004	2,10,2,100	214	1,20,00,000	4,50,71,000	2,30,71,000	...				
State lines worked by the State.															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
North Western (g)	198	2,771	5,74,070	210	2,883	0,34,000	220	1,03,10,910	1,30,00,000	26,90,090	...				
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metric gauge link)	181	797	1,54,414	201	875	1,60,000	189	28,26,278	2,00,000	26,26,278	...				
Eastern Bengal (including metric and 2' 6" gauge)	420	111	3,05,830	149	817	3,10,000	190	70,92,811	65,00,000	5,92,811	5,13,815				
East Coast	89	500	30,200	71	500	40,100	81	8,57,621	11,00,000	2,42,379	...				
<i>Special gauges—</i>															
Jorhat	57	25	1,512	54	25	300	11	47,235	33,000	14,235	13,638				
Cherra-Companying inj	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,910	11,00,130	237	5,135	1,21,100	231	2,11,20,900	2,40,00,000	28,80,000	...				
Lines worked by guaranteed cos															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	340	1,490	0,36,000	427	1,491	5,18,000	342	96,10,927	80,50,000	15,60,927	7,30,927				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54	401	2,70,100	507	401	2,31,000	501	4,28,07,200	4,00,00,000	28,07,200	1,30,700				
Madras	240	840	2,17,000	259	810	1,95,000	233	4,28,11,441	4,00,00,000	28,11,441	2,00,000				
TOTAL	350	2,731	11,00,100	437	3,702	9,44,000	333	1,25,19,000	1,20,00,000	5,19,000	0,70,000				
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	471	17,795	48,00,000	477	13,011	40,27,500	464	8,21,00,000	8,70,00,000	48,00,000	...				
Assisted companies.															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	32,047	200	160	35,800	21	5,11,014	6,00,000	88,986	...				
Larkessur	212	22	6,750	307	22	5,000	201	1,11,000	1,07,000	4,000	4,000				
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	8,509	129	66	6,900	105	1,77,329	1,20,000	57,329	...				
Bengal Doars	176	30	7,870	219	30	9,200	250	1,35,581	1,30,000	5,581	...				
Dibru-Sadiya	101	75	11,005	144	78	1,00,000	175	2,14,000	3,10,000	90,000	...				
Ahmedabad Parantij	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>															
Darjeeling Himalayan	285	51	10,725	328	51	17,000	333	3,04,512	3,04,000	512	512				
TOTAL	174	413	82,999	201	870	98,000	113	1,40,51,121	1,70,00,000	29,48,879	...				
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.															
<i>Standard gauge—</i>															
Bina-Coona	27	74	2,175	29	74	1,600	22	38,139	28,200	9,939	9,939				
Bhopal-Ujjain	50	114	6,071	59	114	7,000	61	1,30,700	1,30,000	700	700				
Nagda Ujjain	49	34	1,191	53	35	1,900	54	(k) 30,283	20,700	9,583	4,583				
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	74,551	224	334	64,200	192	11,87,334	13,51,000	1,63,666	...				
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,472	113	13	1,100	85	(d) 30,309	19,000	11,309	11,209				
Rajputana-Bhandra	135	105	11,213	104	108	14,700	130	3,14,709	2,11,000	1,03,709	1,03,709				
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,071	307	10	4,000	490	69,303	84,000	14,697	...				
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Yasvantpur Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	7,428	113	66	7,500	114	1,10,725	1,30,000	19,275	...				
The Gaekwar's Melsana	65	93	6,714	72	93	5,200	50	(d) 1,19,172	1,03,000	16,172	16,172				
Kolhapur	74	29	2,091	72	29	900	31	4,440	32,000	27,560	10,440				
<i>Special gauges—</i>															
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	5,238	73	79	3,500	44	6,1387	6,300	3,913	...				
Ankleswar Pardi section (Rajputana)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	2,020	92	22	1,200	55	23,349	10,000	13,349	6,749				
TOTAL	115	968	1,24,414	129	972	1,13,200	114	2,21,13,970	21,00,000	1,13,970	27,170				
Lines owned and worked by native states.															
<i>Metre gauge—</i>															
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	84	334	36,316	109	334	33,200	59	5,08,656	5,07,000	1,656	1,656				
Jetalsar Rajkot	76	46	3,652	79	46	4,100	89	6,270	6,000	270	5,330				
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	61	364	24,853	68	364	16,900	46	4,12,777	3,84,000	28,777	30,770				
Godavari-Chitor	43	60	3,690	61	60	2,700	45	(d) 54,310	40,000	14,310	7,510				
<i>Special gauge—</i>															
Motri	70	94	5,821	62	94	8,100	86	1,20,395	1,37,000	16,605	...				
TOTAL	70	818	74,332	83	949	67,100	71	11,09,401	11,87,100	77,700	...				
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,874	51,58,388	260	20,829	43,06,500	236	8,69,73,883	9,20,23,000	50,50,117	...				

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Jhansi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Including terminal charges due for previous half years now recovered.
(e) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section.
(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this

- line is the property of the Pungal and North Western Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(h) Information not received.
(i) Includes the Wardha Local, the Dhond-Mannmad, the Khamsang, and the Amravati railways.
(j) Total earnings from the 10th to the 20th November, 1897.
(k) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 21st November, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg Under Secretary

CALCUTTA, the 2nd December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXXII of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 21ST NOVEMBER, 1896				WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 21st November, 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 20th November, 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	per mile open per week		Total	per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	606	1,735	12,66,350	730	1,737	12,50,000	720	3,29,31,304	3,67,22,000	37,90,696			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	21,359	171	125	27,800	222	6,29,129	7,14,000	84,871			
Bengal Nagpur	137	862	1,32,283	153	862	1,04,000	121	34,21,405	34,08,000		13,465		
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,02,950	137	752	1,00,000	141	33,49,483	36,05,000	4,55,517			
Bezawada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,704	129	21	2,400	114	87,758	96,500	8,762			
Mad-Elnnur sec (Bezawada-Mad)	163	9	1,031	115	9	900	103	47,177	39,800		7,377		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,84,855	212	1,815	3,70,000	204	1,23,73,667	1,18,21,000		5,52,667		
Palampur-Deesa	55	17	850	50	17	500	29	(d) 35,985	23,700		12,285		
South Indian	105	1,042	1,85,301	178	1,012	1,62,000	155	58,04,447	59,37,000	72,553			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	5,142	95	54	6,200	115	1,71,507	1,79,000	7,433			
Southern Mahratta (e)	116	1,165	1,54,778	133	1,165	1,08,000	93	45,93,243	48,40,000	2,47,757			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	33,557	113	296	38,100	129	10,31,460	12,87,000	2,55,540			
Bengal and North-Western (f)	140	756	1,30,551	173	815	1,19,000	140	35,38,164	38,96,000	3,57,836			
Lucknow Bareilly	71	200	10,157	81	200	14,000	70	4,78,004	4,97,000	18,996			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	11,035	69	286	21,200	74	3,24,055	5,62,000	2,37,945			
Burma.	175	886	1,39,374	157	888	1,32,000	149	41,81,000	45,43,000	6,61,944			
TOTAL	232	9,894	25,88,309	262	10,084	24,62,100	244	73,30,87,574	78,07,71,000	55,83,426			
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (g)	211	2,771	5,74,076	216	2,883	6,34,000	220	1,79,29,868	2,08,90,000	29,60,132			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (in cluding the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,84,444	231	875	1,65,000	189	51,71,355	53,27,000	1,55,642			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,65,830	449	817	3,76,000	460	9,99,354	94,62,000	8,96,646		5,37,354	
East Coast	94	500	38,255	77	538	46,100	80	15,48,072	18,47,000	2,98,928			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	73	28	1,512	54	25	300	12	67,185	60,000		7,185		
Chitrag-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(h)	...	(i) 5,000	(j) 4,200		800	
TOTAL	219	4,910	11,64,150	237	5,138	12,21,400	235	3,47,21,493	3,75,90,200	28,68,705			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Ind an Peninsula (k)	407	1,490	6,36,036	427	1,491	5,18,000	347	1,94,81,365	1,64,13,000		30,68,365		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	403	461	2,70,480	507	461	2,31,000	501	99,03,550	90,41,000		8,62,550		
Madras	253	840	2,17,002	259	810	1,95,000	232	71,07,449	74,91,000	3,83,551			
TOTAL	397	2,791	11,24,184	403	2,792	9,44,000	338	3,01,98,370	3,29,45,000		27,46,630		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	255	17,595	48,70,643	277	18,014	46,27,500	257	14,40,07,439	14,92,06,200	51,98,761			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	32,047	200	160	35,800	224	8,45,287	10,16,000	1,70,713			
Larkessur	274	22	6,750	307	22	5,800	264	1,99,970	1,97,000		2,978		
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co's sec)	131	66	8,509	129	66	7,200	18	3,21,844	2,92,000		29,844		
Bengal Doonars	140	36	7,870	219	36	9,200	256	1,92,138	1,97,000	4,862			
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,005	142	78	13,900	178	4,05,539	5,13,000	1,07,461			
Ahmedabad-Patanti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(m) 55,600	55,600		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	16,728	328	51	17,000	333	5,36,473	5,11,000		25,473		
TOTAL	176	413	82,909	201	870	98,000	113	25,01,259	27,92,900	2,91,641			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina Guona	28	74	2,175	29	74	1,600	22	61,894	61,200		694		
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,671	59	114	7,000	61	3,02,034	2,13,000		89,034		
Nagda Ujjain	53	34	1,791	53	35	1,900	54	(n) 30,283	65,300	35,017			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	74,551	224	334	64,200	192	20,13,850	21,90,000	1,76,150			
The Gakwar's Pottalad	159	13	1,472	113	13	1,100	85	(d) 89,358	41,300		48,058		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	159	108	11,213	104	108	14,700	130	6,50,241	4,34,000		2,16,241		
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,071	307	10	4,900	490	1,03,771	1,32,000	28,229			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjund	77	60	7,428	113	66	7,500	114	1,72,243	2,06,000	33,757			
The Gakwar's Michsana	55	93	9,714	72	93	5,200	50	(d) 2,95,901	2,10,000		85,901		
Kolhapur	76	29	2,091	72	29	900	31	75,449	63,600		12,449		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,238	73	79	3,500	44	1,46,864	1,41,000		5,864		
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(o) 4,300	4,300		
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,026	92	22	1,200	55	41,804	33,900		7,904		
TOTAL	125	968	1,24,444	129	996	1,13,900	114	39,83,811	38,01,000		1,82,811		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	36,316	109	331	33,200	99	11,14,131	10,63,000		51,131		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	3,052	79	40	4,100	89	1,16,955	1,24,000		7,045		
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(p) 7,300	7,300		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	24,853	68	364	10,900	46	7,42,545	7,21,000		18,546		
Odypore-Chitot	42	60	3,090	61	60	2,700	45	(d) 87,572	78,700		8,872		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	78	94	5,821	62	94	8,100	86	2,47,428	2,46,000		1,428		
TOTAL	82	895	74,332	83	919	67,100	71	23,08,032	23,09,500		800		
GRAND TOTAL	230	19,874	51,50,356	260	20,529	49,06,500	230	15,28,01,142	15,81,09,600	53,08,452			

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Kolar railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Katlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Including terminal charges due for previous periods now recovered.
(e) Includes the Guwahati-Bongaigaon frontier section.
(f) Includes the Larkessur state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadnagar railways.

- (h) Information not received.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.
(j) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
(k) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond Maunad, the Khangaon, and the Amravati railways.
(l) Total earnings from the 10th to the 20th November, 1897.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 20th November, 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 21st November, 1896.
(o) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 20th November, 1897.
(p) Total earnings from the 6th April to the 20th November, 1897.

H BONHAM-CARTER, Capt, R E,
Offg Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, November 20th, 1897.

Very quiet settled weather has prevailed throughout the greater part of India during the week under review. Pressure has been steadily highest over North-Western and Central India, and steadily lowest over the Bay. The amount of the pressure difference between those two areas has varied slightly from day to day, but in general the pressure changes have been slight and the general pressure conditions very steady. On the morning of Friday, 19th November, a small but apparently deep depression appeared within the low-pressure area over the east of the Bay. The centre apparently lay between Diamond Island and the north of the Andamans and the east-north-east wind at Diamond Island was blowing at the rate of 60 miles per hour at 8 A.M. By the next morning the storm had moved out into the centre of the Bay and the observations around the coast gave no definite information as to its continued existence. The fact of the lowest pressures being reported from the east of the Bay has resulted in abnormal north-westerly and northerly winds being reported from the Madras coast districts, and as these winds come from a dry region hardly any rain has been received over this area where in normal years damp north-east winds and moderate rain are usually experienced. A few showers have been received during the week over the south of the Peninsula, over Ceylon and over Burma, but with these exceptions the weather has been rainless and as a consequence generally warmer than usual. In Burma where rainfall has occurred on most days, the heat has been steadily less than usual, but over India with one or two exceptions the mean temperature has been steadily above the average.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, 14th November.*—Pressure had increased everywhere. The barometer was highest over Assam and Upper Burma, but a large area of high and uniform readings overlay North-Western and Central India while pressure was low over the Bay. The differences were small. North-westerly to north-easterly winds prevailed over the Bay, easterly winds on the west coast and variable airs and calms elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Burma and the extreme north-east of India as well as over the central parts of the Peninsula, while elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. The excess was between 4° and 6° over North-West India and over the south of the Peninsula. Scattered showers of rain had been received over Upper Burma, Assam, the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Monday, 15th November.—The barometer was still rising over the greater part of the country. The high readings in the north-east had, however, given way and pressure ranged from a high-pressure area in the north-west and centre to a low-pressure area over the Bay. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was unusually low over Upper Burma, Assam and East Bengal as well as over part of the west and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the heat was excessive. Rain had again fallen over the same regions as on the 14th.

Tuesday, 16th November.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. The fall had been greater in part of North-West India than elsewhere but the general conditions were unaltered. Westerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over the Gangetic Plain, but with this exception the winds were generally similar to those reported on the 15th. Rain had been received over Upper Burma and Assam and locally at Trivandrum and Trincomalee.

Wednesday, 17th November.—The fall of pressure noticed on the preceding day had ceased and the barometer was rising everywhere. High and uniform pressures continued to be reported from North-Western and Central India and relatively high pressures from Assam and Upper Burma, while the barometer remained low over the Bay. Pressure was in defect of the normal over Burma and generally about normal elsewhere. The winds were little changed. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was generally the same as on the 16th, but a remarkable increase of heat had occurred at the hill stations in the north-west. There had been practically no rain.

Thursday, 18th November—There had been no change of importance in the pressure conditions over India and the winds were also unaltered. The mean temperature remained considerably below the normal over Burma and slightly below over Assam and parts of Bengal as well as over the west of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the heat was excessive. Only two stations reported any rain.

Friday, 19th November.—The pressure changes had been slight but, except along the foot of the Himalayas and in Burma, generally downward. The only change in the distribution was the appearance of a small but deep depression between Diamond Island and the Andamans. This storm was occasioning a severe east-north-east gale at Diamond Island and a strong north-east wind at Rangoon. Elsewhere there had been no important changes. The general conditions of temperature relative to the normal were the same as on the preceding day. Some showers had fallen in Lower Burma.

Saturday, 20th November—The barometric changes were again slight and unimportant. East-north-easterly gales, but of less force than on the previous day, continued to prevail over Lower Burma. Elsewhere there had been no important changes. Temperature was very low over deltaic Burma and Tenasserim where showers had been received.

Temperature.—The weather as mentioned above has been practically rainless over the greater part of the country and the general temperature has been excessive. The greatest excess was reported from the north-west and was large over Baluchistan and part of the western desert. In Burma, on the contrary, showers have been moderately frequent, and the mean temperature of that province along with the neighbouring parts of Assam and of Bengal has been lower than usual.

The following table gives temperature data for the week:—

PROVINCE.	NOVEMBER 1897							Mean variation of week.
	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	—0·7	—0·4	—2·7	—2·5	—2·4	—3·3	—3·7	—2·2
Bengal and Assam	+0·9	+0·1	+0·4	+0·4	+0·4	+0·7	+0·2	+0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·0	+2·9	+2·8	+2·6	+2·9	+2·4	+2·4	+2·7
Punjab	+4·1	+4·0	+3·2	+2·6	+2·5	+2·8	+2·1	+3·0
Bombay	+0·6	+0·4	+0·7	—0·2	+0·4	+0·4	—0·1	+0·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·1	+2·0	+0·4	—0·1	+1·1	+0·9	+0·5	+0·8
Central India and Gujarat	+1·8	+1·8	+1·0	+0·7	+0·9	+0·3	—0·2	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana	+4·2	+3·3	+3·2	+1·8	+2·1	+1·7	+1·7	+2·6
Madras	+2·5	+1·5	+1·1	+1·0	+0·9	+0·6	+0·2	+1·1
Mean for whole of India	+1·9	+1·7	+1·1	+0·7	+1·0	+0·7	+0·3	+1·1

The mean temperature of the whole country was higher than usual on each day, but the amount of the excess decreased as the week progressed. The provincial variations show that there was a steady defect of temperature over

Burma and a fairly steady excess in the other provinces. The excess was over 2° in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Sind and Rajputana. A great excess of temperature was reported from the hill stations in the north-west from the 17th to the close of the week.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has been confined to Burma, Assam, a few districts of Bengal and the south of the Peninsula and even in these regions has not been heavy, though in some instances exceeding the small amount of rain which is ordinarily anticipated. Where rain was received it fell almost wholly during the first two or three days of the week, the middle and close of the week having been fine and practically rainless throughout the whole country. The concluding table shows that rain in appreciable quantity, *i.e.*, of one-tenth of an inch or more, fell in only sixteen of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, all the Burma divisions except Central Burma, all the Assam divisions, Eastern, deltaic and Central Bengal, Malabar, South Central, Madras, the East Coast (North, Central and South) and Madras (South) in addition the divisions of Central Burma, Orissa, and North Bihar have received rain during the week, but the average actual rainfall of each of these divisions has been less than one-tenth of an inch. In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been *nil*. The third column of the concluding table shows that the week's rainfall has been about half an inch in excess of the normal average in Tenasserim and in Upper Burma and has been in trifling excess in Assam and in East deltaic and Central Bengal and in North Bihar. In all other parts of the country where rain is anticipated during the week under review the fall has been less than usual. In most cases the deficiency has been small and unimportant, but over the south-west of the Peninsula the fall has been in defect by over half an inch, in the central division of the East Coast by three-quarters of an inch and in the south divisions of the East Coast and of Madras by over one inch.

The three last columns of the table which give rainfall data from October 17th to November 20th show that for that period there has been fair to good rain in Burma and Assam, heavy rain in West Bengal and the East of the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces and deficient rain almost everywhere else. Over North-West India there has been no rain throughout, but the most serious deficiency is shown over the Madras coast districts and the central districts of Madras, thus Madras (central) has received only 0·35" instead of 4·39", the East Coast (central) 1·49" instead of 8·57", the East Coast (south) 1·64" instead of 11·06" and Madras (south central) 1·92" instead of 7·22".

There have been no heavy totals reported this week, but Bhimavaram (Cocanada) has received 3·16", Vedaranyam (Tanjore) 2·69", Musiri (Trichinopoly) 2·05", Srivilliputtur (Tinnevely) 2·75", and Periyakulam (Madura) 2·42".

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PROVINCE	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of Division	Average normal rainfall of Division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, Oct 17th to Nov 20th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA . . .	1 Tenasserim . . .	0 61	0	+0 61	6 34	5 26	+ 20
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic . . .	0 49	1 07	-0 58	6 52	6 52	- 29
	3 Central do . . .	0 04	0 47	-0 43	4 61	3 63	+ 37
	4 Upper do . . .	0 88	0 30	+0 58	4 96	3 53	+ 3
	5 Arakan . . .	1 02	1 04	-0 02	3 42	7 07	+ 20
	6 Eastern Bengal . . .	0 13	0 07	+0 06	8 50	3 60	+ 9
BENGAL AND ASSAM	7 Assam Surma . . .	0 42	0 12	+0 30	3 05	3 13	- 3
	8 Do Hills . . .	0 19	0 14	+0 05	3 37	3 54	- 5
	9 Do. Brahmaputra . . .	0 19	0 13	+0 06	2 34	2 07	+ 13
	10 Deltaic Bengal . . .	0 10	0 01	+0 09	1 91	2 53	- 25
	11 Central do . . .	0 21	0 02	+0 19	2 49	2 13	+ 17
	12 North do . . .	0	0 02	-0 02	0 51	2 19	- 77
	13 Bengal Hills . . .	0	0 19	-0 19	0 75	2 80	- 73
	14 Orissa . . .	0 04	0 12	-0 08	4 96	4 30	+ 15
	15 Chota Nagpur . . .	0	0 02	-0 02	1 89	1 47	+ 29
	16 South Bihar . . .	0	0	0	2 41	1 32	+ 83
	17 North do . . .	0 02	0	+0 02	1 51	1 11	+ 30
	18 North-Western Provin- ces East . . .	0	0	0	3 36	0 82	+ 310
	19 South Oudh . . .	0	0	0	0 17	0 39	- 56
	20 North do. . .	0	0	0	0 02	0 26	- 92
	21 North-Western Provin- ces Central . . .	0	0	0	0 11	0 19	- 42
	22 North-Western Provin- ces West . . .	0	0	0	0	0 04	- 100
	23 North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane . . .	0	0	0	0 89	0 81	+ 10
	24 North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane . . .	0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 08	- 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	25 North-Western Provin- ces Hills . . .	0	0 07	-0 07	0 08	0 20	- 60
	26 South-East Punjab . . .	0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 09	- 100
	27 South do . . .	0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 13	- 100
	28 Central do . . .	0	0 12	-0 12	0	0 24	- 100
	29 Punjab Submontane . . .	0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 13	- 100
	30 Do Hills . . .	0	0 18	-0 18	0	0 50	- 100
	31 North Punjab . . .	0	0 22	-0 22	0	0 43	- 100
	32 West do. . .	0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 07	- 100
	33 Malabar . . .	0 51	0 72	-0 21	3 84	8 45	- 54
	34 Madras South Central . . .	0 25	0 86	-0 61	1 92	7 22	- 73
PUNJAB . . .	35 Coorg . . .	0	0 65	-0 65	1 63	6 41	- 75
	36 Mysore . . .	0	0 28	-0 28	0 41	4 80	- 91
	37 Konkan . . .	0	0 13	-0 13	0 22	3 33	- 93
	38 Bombay Deccan . . .	0	0 08	-0 08	0 86	3 47	- 75
	39 Hyderabad North . . .	0	0	0	0	0	...
	40 Khandesh . . .	0	0 11	-0 11	0 20	2 09	- 90
	41 Bera . . .	0	0 10	-0 10	0 44	1 79	- 75
	42 Central Provinces West . . .	0	0 07	-0 07	0 89	1 20	- 26
	43 Central Provinces Cen- tral . . .	0	0 04	-0 04	0 82	0 96	- 15
	44 Central Provinces East . . .	0	0 03	-0 03	2 08	1 18	+ 76
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	45 Gujarat . . .	0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 59	- 100
	46 Kathiawar . . .	0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 32	- 100
	47 Sind . . .	0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 05	- 100
	48 Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0	0	0	0 01	- 100
	49 Central India East . . .	0	0 06	-0 06	0 11	0 32	- 66
	50 Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West . . .	0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 29	- 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	51 West Rajputana . . .	0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 10	- 100
	52 East Coast North . . .	0 22	0 22	0	4 62	6 63	- 30
	52(A) Do do. (a) . . .	0	0 25	-0 25	3 20	4 58	- 30
	53 Hyderabad South . . .	0	0 07	-0 07	1 36	1 02	+ 33
	54 Madras Central . . .	0	0 24	-0 24	0 35	4 39	- 92
	55 East Coast Central . . .	0 17	0 95	-0 78	1 49	8 57	- 83
BOMBAY (NORTH)	56 Do South . . .	0 51	1 82	-1 31	1 64	11 06	- 85
	57 Madras South . . .	0 48	1 48	-1 00	4 69	8 30	- 43
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.							
MADRAS . . .							

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India

SIMLA, the 25th November 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 27th November.*—Rainfall during the week was fair in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Tichinopoly and Madura, elsewhere there was practically no rain. The water-supply is generally sufficient under large irrigation systems, but more rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general, wet crops are generally thriving, but dry crops and wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. Early dry crops give a reduced outturn owing to drought, and later dry crops show signs of withering. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient, but the supply of fodder is short in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices have risen except in Ganjam, Kistna, and the West Coast, the rise is sharp in the Carnatic, Central and some of the southern districts. No relief operations are in progress except in Bhadrachalam, where 6 men, 21 women, and 2 children, total 29, were gratuitously relieved in villages. There has been more rain along the coast since the close of the week, and prospects are brighter though they are not yet assured. In parts of the Carnatic and adjoining districts the outlook, though by no means hopeless, is not altogether encouraging.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th November.*—No rain fell during the week, except slight showers in one taluka of Kanara. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, where they are affected by blight or excessive cold or are withering. Locusts have caused damage in two talukas of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and in one of Karachi. Reaping of early crops and sowings of late crops are almost completed. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum; and is healthy elsewhere, except in two talukas of Kanara. Prices continue high in Shikarpur and are stationary in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 14½, Bijapur 13½, Sholapur 9½, Poona 11, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 959, Sholapur 9,482, Poona 1,967, Belgaum 782; total 13,190, of whom 11,852 are relief workers and 1,338 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,216 including 94 in poor-houses, Poona 3,116, Belgaum 139, total 5,471. Total number on relief 18,661.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th November.*—There was slight rain in parts of Orissá and of South-West and East Bengal during the week. The general prospects of the crops continue favourable except in the sea-board tracts of Chittagong, where the crops were much damaged by the recent tidal wave. The harvesting of winter rice is progressing. The spring and poppy crops are still being sown. In Champaran it is reported that unseasonably warm weather has necessitated a considerable re-sowing of poppy. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. The price of rice continues to fall. New winter rice is beginning to come into the market in some districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st December.*—The weather is clear. The autumn crops have been practically harvested. Spring sowings are nearly completed and seed is coming on well. Poppy is being sown in places. Irrigation is in progress. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in Pilibhit. The markets are well stocked. Fodder is abundant. Prices are generally falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Rainfall nil. Rain is wanted in most districts. The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly over. Sugarcane-

pressing and cotton-picking continue in most districts. Sowings for spring crops are generally in progress. The condition of the standing spring crops is generally good. The outturn is reported average in Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan. Insects and blight have damaged the cotton in Lahore and Gujranwala and are also injuring other crops in the former district. In Peshawar insects have attacked the seeds recently sown. The condition of cattle is fair in Delhi and Gujranwala and good elsewhere, except in Sialkot where they are losing condition owing to over work. Fodder is generally sufficient except in Sialkot where it is becoming scarce; in Gujranwala dry fodder is reported to be scarce. Prices are generally high; they are slightly falling in Umballa, Sialkot and Shahpur; slightly rising in Jullundur and Mooltan and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 12, barley 13 to 17, maize $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 21, gram 10 to 11, bulrush millet 15 to 21, and great millet 14 to 21, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 29th November*—The weather is clear and cold. The reaping and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue with good results. The winter sowings have been practically completed. The young crops are thriving. The sugarcane crop in good condition. Locusts have again appeared in Saugor but have caused very slight damage. Prices of wheat are steady or falling slightly; that of *guar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has fallen to 21 seers in Nimar and is easy in most districts, except in Nagpur where it remains rather high. The rate for rice is generally lower and runs at 16 to 20 seers in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. There has been a further fall of 8,200 in the numbers on relief works and of 32,000 in those receiving gratuitous relief. The number of relief workers returned against Nagpur consists wholly of weavers. The numbers on relief works were—Narsinghpur 1,225, Betul 795, Nagpur 2,828, and Balaghat 3,821; total 8,669. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 12,569, Damoh 7,435, Jubbulpore 17,428, Mandla 20,885, Seoni 13,714, Narsinghpur 6,809, Hoshangabad 6,356, Nimar 1,862, Betul 9,626, Chhindwara 7,085, Wardha 823, Nagpur 5,282, Chanda 3,114, Bhandara 11,969, Balaghat 10,720, Raipur 11,833, and Bilaspur 14,760; total 162,270. Total number on relief 170,939. There were also 8,489 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 2,980, women 3,330, and children 2,359. Dependants—men 5, women 12, and children 574, with 352 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 1,337, women 1,307, and children 4,149. Otherwise relieved—men 21,266, women 46,186, and children 50,275, with 36,807 unclassified. Wage prices—Narsinghpur $16\frac{1}{2}$, Balaghat $11\frac{1}{2}$, and Betul 9, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th November*.—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy is in general progress. The crop prospects continue excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of early wet-weather paddy is nearly completed. Cultivation of island and cold-weather crops is in progress. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pakokku, fallen largely in Shwebo, considerably in Akyab, and slightly in Myaungmya; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th November*.—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice and sowing of mustard and pulses are in progress. The prospects of the late rice are generally good. Sugarcane is bad in places owing to excessive rains during the season. The manufacture of tea is nearly finished. Prices of common rice—Silchar $10\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet 13, Dhubri and Tezpur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, and Sibsagar 12, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th November*.—**MYSORE**: Fifteen cents rain in Civil and Military Station and slight rain in parts of Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug. Prospects are favourable. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan, and have fallen in Kadur. *Ragi* (*Elysiine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur.

COORG. Rainfall 10 cents. The rice crop is maturing. Picking of cardamoms has been completed and picking of coffee continues. The prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th November*—**BERAR:** The weather is cold. No rainfall during the week. Cotton picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. Ploughing operations have stopped throughout the province. Sowings continue in Ellichpur and Melghat talukas only. The fodder and water-supply are ample. The price of *jowar* has fallen considerably being due to the excellent monsoon harvest. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 17. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 16, Amiaoti 12, Basim 18, Buldana 15, Ellichpur 11, and Wun 15, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD. No rain during week. Agricultural prospects are on the whole favourable, but rain is required in puts for the spring crops. Prices are rising in some places. Prices—wheat 5½, coarse rice 6½ and *jowar* 11½, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th November*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops are in good condition, but have been damaged by locusts in some States in Bundelkhand and in parts of Bhopawar. The agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices are falling slightly. Prospects of opium are fair in Malwa, poppy sowing continues in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 3,840 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,911 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief 5,751. Prices—10 to 20 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st December.*—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts have nearly left Jaisalmer but after doing considerable damage. The agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Sirohi, Jeypore, Dholepore and Ulwar, and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 28.

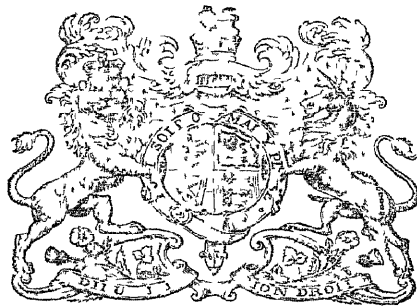
Kashmir.—*For week ending 30th November*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still going on in some places. Prices are a little below normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th November*—No rain. Weather has been cloudy lately, but is now clear though cold. Nights are beginning to be frosty. Wheat and barley are being sown.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows —

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	...	44	44	..	29	29	— 15
Bombay . . .	19,441	8,107	27,548	13,190	5,471	18,661	— 8,887
Central Provinces	16,920	194,476	211,396	8,569	162,270	170,939	—40,457
Berar . . .	...	36	36	...	17	17	— 19
Central India . .	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	— 381
Rajputana . . .	...	28	28	...	28	28	..
TOTAL . . .	39,867	205,317	245,184	25,699	169,726	195,425	—49,759

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BAKERY		JAWAR	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui .	15 3	21 25	34	42 5		..						
Tavoy	18 7	18 7	38 25	40 8								
Moulmein and Amberst	13 6	27 2	63 75	68								
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Kangoon	18 7	24 65	51 85	63 75	94 35							
Thongwa		22 1	59 5	76 5								
Bassein	17	25 5	51	85								
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	13 94	27 3	42 67	62 22								
Poungoo	19 55	21 25	54 4	65								
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	20 74	27 03	54 57	53 21	73 44	51 68						
Bamo												
Pakokku	16 7	28 05	51	59 5							20 4	17
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpadaung	17	25 5	40 8	51								
Akyab	20 91	22 1	41 52	44 2								
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	25	23 7	50	47 5	...	...		...	...	...	...
Gauhati	..	37 5	41 25			...		...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			45	40								
Dacca		...	35	43 1	46 87	55		...	35	...		
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur	..	...	35 62 and 42 5	37 5			..		...	...
Calcutta			50	45	45	47 5		...	40	35	40	32 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan			40	40		50			...	...	...
Pabna			35 31	40 6	50	35	..		...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	...	...	55	43 7	56 25	...	...	..		...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			29 06	33 7	50	52 5						...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna	...	..	35 62	41 9	38 75	46 9		35 6	30 78		20	..
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur	...	..	45	38 9	42 19	48 1		39 5	35			
Muzaffarpur		...	42 08	44 4	47 03	44 4		30 8	40			..
N W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	25 26	33 4	...	49 4	40 68	49 5	47 5	56 4	33 12	39 7	41 87	34 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	20 52	30 8	40	50	38 07	48 5	43 23	55 2	28 07	42 7	28 12	37 3
Jhansi	22 19	28 6	50	50	41 04	48 4	49 22	57	30 21	40	28 12	36 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut		..		..	36 25	45	...	..	27 81	40 8	22 5	...
Agra			53 28	51 9	41 56	51 1		57 3	27 81	40 8	22 5	39 4
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	18 18	26 7			34 06	47		...	24 58		...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	21 3	..	40	..	39 06	...	...	..	23 28	...	26 67	..
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	23 12	26 7	..	..	40	50	...	...	30 78	...	...	..

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
												Burma— Tenasserim— Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst.
	"	"				68	48 45			"		Pegu (<i>deltac</i>)— Rangoon Thongwa Bassein
	"									.	.	Pegu (<i>inland</i>)— Henzada Toungoo
	"				"	67 15	46 24					Upper Burma— Mandalay, Bamo Pakokku
		"										Arakan— Kyaukpyu. Akyab.
												Assam— <i>Brahmaputra</i> — Goalpara, Gauhati
		"				50 55	36 2 40	67 5	41 2	400 350	370 420	Bengal— <i>Easter n</i> — Chittagong. Dacca
												<i>Deltaic</i> — Midnapur.
60	35			36 25	32 5	47 5	37 5	45	40	320	330	Calcutta.
	"		"			50 46 25	42 5 37 5	65 57 5	40 40	315 320	300 350	<i>Central</i> — Bardwan. Pabna.
		"		30	24 1	50	30 6	72 5	44'4	330	340	Northern— Rangpur.
	"	"			"	35 78		35 78	26 4	352 5	355	Orissa— Cuttack.
"		19 17	26 "	25	33 1	40 62	35 6	38 75	35 6	270	280	<i>Bihar, south</i> — Patna
		22 17	27 6	26 25 25 78	31 9 30 8	45 42'08	37 2 28 9	42 19 56 87	35 2 50	300 248 28	300 366 6	<i>Bihar, north</i> — Bhagalpur Muzaffarpur
33 59	36 7			30 31	34 4	48 18	39 4	56 46	50 7	292 76	277 6	N.-W. Provinces— <i>Eastern</i> — Benares
25 23 42	" 41)	"	"	25 25 42	36 4 35 5	40 41 04	42 1 40	53 33 40	"	266 67 245	266 7 241 9	<i>Central</i> — Cawnpore. Jhansi.
"						40	"	"	45	"		270
23 12	43 7	"	"	36 25	36 9	52 5	44 7	59 69	41 2	277 19		Meerut Agra.
24 58	"				"	43 96	40	"		265	250	<i>Submontane, west</i> — Shahjahanpur.
25	"	"	"	43 12	"	43 12	"	"	"	280	"	Oudh— <i>Southern</i> — Lucknow.
"	"	"	"	25	33 3	40 94	40	"	"	256 25	260	<i>Northern</i> — Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS	GUR		SALT		TOBACCO IFM		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui												
Tavoy												
Moulmein and Amherst												
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon												
Thongwa												
Bassein												
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .		...								
Toungoo												
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...		...	...				
Bamo												
Pahokku . . . . .	..										
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu												
Akyab												
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara												
Gauhati . . . . .	..										
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			37 5	37 5	100	65		..	..	22 4	..	..
Dacca . . . . .	..		37 5	43 7	65	95		..	40	..	..	..
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur			36 87	38 7	{ 51 25 and 63 75 70 }	{ 62 5 to 82 5 80 }		..			1 62(a)	2 25(a)
Calcutta			36 25	40	70	80			6 5(a)	7(a)	5 25(a)	6(a)
<i>Central—</i>												
Baidwan			35	32 5		80	...	..	..	..	5 11	7(a)
Pabna			39 06	43 1	70	80	...	..	..	..	7 5	6 2
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .		..	40	45	50	106 7	...		17(b)	206(b)	17(b)	17(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	..	32 5	31 2	65	25			20(a)	20(a)	3 19(a)	4 12(a)
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .		...	36 25	37 5	30	30	..	..	3 12	3 7		
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	..		38 12	40	62 5	60		..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur			36 25	35 5	100	100		..	..	..	..
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	66 56	51 2	...	..		...	..	63 7			...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	55 21	48 5	...	...	77 5	80	100	...	..	5	..	..
Jhansi . . . . .	...	35	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	..	..
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .			..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
Agra	48 59	51 6	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .		...	..	..			125	70	..	..
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	63 12	...	...	...	75	..	...	...	2 81	...		
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	66 25	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	2 81	3 1	...	...

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui
										lavoy
										Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
										Rangoon.
										Thongwa
										Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
										Henzada
										Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
										Mandalay
										Bamo
										Pakokku
										Arakan—
										Kyaukpyu
										Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
										Goalpara
										Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
										Chittagong,
										Dacca
										Deltaic—
										Midnapur
										Calcutta
										Central—
										Bardwan
										Pabna.
										Northern—
										Rangpur.
										Orissa—
										Cuttack.
										Bihar, south—
										Patna.
										Bihar, north—
										Bhagalpur.
										Muzaffarpur.
										N.W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
										Benares.
										Central—
										Cawnpore
										Jhansi.
										Western—
										Meerut
										Agra
										Submontane, west—
										Shahjahanpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
										Lucknow
										Northern—
										Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897 *continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33	33 3			42 71	51 1			27 5	41 1	33 3	40
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	24 31	26 6	70	41 7	35 12	44 4	37 5	47	30	20 1	30 02	33 3
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	23 54	25 7	46 35	47	34 37	42 8	35 09	50 8	—5		22 19	
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	28 05	28 6	42 05	50	37 19	45 7	80	46 1	25 70	42 7	33 15	35 1
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	25 78	26 7	47 76	49 2	32 06	42 2	34 79	45 5	21 22	30 4		33 3
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	30	59 32	5	31 57	17 8	35 12	50	26 5	35 0	40	30 05
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	10 18	24 2	42 05	35 1	39 01	10	45 25	41 4	25 51	34 8	25	31 0
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi			40 5	51 5	42 5	42			17 1	24 1	31 30	25 7
Shikarpur					37 9	37 5			5	31 9		
Quetta					41 87	41 1	65	61	30	33 7	35	33 7
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar												
Sholapur				15 11								17 5
Poona				51 4		46 6						11 8
<i>Khndesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar		52 0				57 5						41 2
Dhule												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Ahmadabad		27 5		50	60	51 2						50 5
						52 5				35		35
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur			31	44 5	41	41 5	56	46			23	32 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore			43 25	47 06	42 12	42 12	47 06	50				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Nagpur			38	30	44	36	53	50				
Berar—												
Basim						42 86					36 51	32 05
Ellichpur			80	66 67	57 14	47 06	66 66	53 32			44 37	32 33
Amraoti			50 87	66 25	56 87	44 37	60	56 25	...		40	30 75
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore											27 12	22 5
Salem												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary											29 37	29 5
Cuddapah	27 92	31 9	47 03	47							28 7	27 1
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore												
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	28 75	26 8	45 68	40								
Tanjore	24 48	18 1	48 38	37 2								
Trichinopoly												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura											27 86	20 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	27 23	23 45	45 71	39 31	73 47	54 86	98 74	65 82			14 62	21 03
Bangalore	22	19 59	53 5	47 19	65 5	58 77	63 5	49			20 62	27 43

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

BAJR.		RAGI.		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
35 16	44 4			27 97	39 2	44 43	43 6	..	305	355 5		Rajputana — Eastern— Ajmer
25	40			23 75	36 4	38 75	38 1	56 25	40	330	330	Panjab — Southern Ferozpur
26 67				24 22		46 04	31 5	55 16	55 2	328 02	336 8	Central— Lahore
2	42 7			38 07	36 9	47 03	42 7	44 37	50	305	320	South-eastern— Delhi
	40			23 54	33 3	36 77	37 7				345	Submontane— Amritsar
31 98	42 2			30 16	36 2	41 04	40	59 27		291 25	304 7	Northern— Rawalpindi
29 63	34 8			25	30 8	42 08	38 1			320	355 6	Western— Multan
36 25	34 2					46 56 43 12	43 1 39 4	72 5		330 380	380 360	Sind and Baluchistan — Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
	..			65	32 5	.						
37 66	46 4					.						Bombay — Deccan— Dhulewar Sholapur Poona
.	50 1				..	.	45 6	..	47 6		383 3	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhule
34 37	36 40		30	.	.	.	46 8 40	.	46 8 50		320	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
.						48	35 6	48	39	318	335 5	Central Provinces — Western— Nagpur
..						43 25	35 56	53 31	48 5	240	240	Central— Jubbulpore
						48	34	53	38	280	280	Eastern— Raipur
66 66 40	44 44 36 25	..		.	.	61 5 50	42 31 66 67 44 37	61 5 61 56	44 44 44 37	320 300	263 33 260	Berar — Basim Ellichpur Amraoti
21 87	17 5	20 26	29 1	.	.	60	50			400 359 95	456 9 394 2	Madras — South, central— Coimbatore Salem
	..	.	.	.	.	37 98	44 4	..	..	412 03	443 8	Central— Bellary
19 63	29	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	333 33	400	Cuddapah Karnul
.	..	26 67	22 3	.	.	35 68	34	.	.	..	..	East Coast, central— Nellore.
	..	.	.	.	.	59 84	46	..	..	345 62	412 2	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
..	..	20 21	16 4	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Southern— Madura.
26 09	23 7	..	..	..	..	25 68	25 6	.	.	..	..
..	..	20 57	15 67	..	..	23 93	20 6	68 57	52 11	346 62	4 3	Mysore — Mysore
..	..	18 75	20 27	..	..	32	25 59	49	50 84	411 74	453 78	Pangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897—concluded.

DISTRICTS	GŪR		SAL		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	53 33	61 6					..		5	6 4	5	5
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur					40	4-5	95	8	3 12	6 7	6 25	10
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore					57 13	29 6	110 31	72 7	10		7 29	7 4
<i>South eastern—</i>												
Delhi					123'07	80	56	80	5	5	2 60	8'7
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar						47 8	.	.		5	5 31	6 1
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi . . . . .		...			40	30 8	94 22	72 7	4 43	13 3	10	14 7
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan . . . . .			..		100	114 3	133 33	80	3 07	4 4	6 67	7 3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	85	80										
Shikarpur	60	38 7			135	150	105	65	..	5 2	..	...
Quetta						40 2	...	..	.	.	.	..
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	.					..	...	...	.			...
Sholapur . . . . .	...					..	...	..	.			...
Poona		59 6			...	73'7	..	..	.			...
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar		73 3		...	...	83 3	...	75	.		...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad		90		...				...	.	5	.	...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .			...	.	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	.		39 25	38'56	70	80	115	70	..	.	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	43	43	190	150	100	52	...	.	...	...
Berar—												
Bárm . . . . .		..	..	...	.	.	...	76 25	..	.	...	...
Ellichpur . . . . .			..	...	320	200	...	76 25	..	3	...	...
Amráoti . . . . .		..	..	..	200	200	105	60	3	31(b)	..	...
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	73 12	65 6	.	...			100	57'5	...	..	2'5	2'5
Salem . . . . .		..	...	...	102 76	94 2	51 61	49'7	...	..	6'56	6 6
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	63 38	55'5							...	...	...	...
Cuddapah							66 67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .				..	83 33	50	61 46	42 3	..	.	...	..
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .			.	..	.	..	...	...	.		5'1	5'1
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	1157 6	49 4	...	.	131'67	131'7	57'6	57'6	.	...	...	...
Panjore . . . . .	...	...	..	..	118'28	118'3	..	...	..	..	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .		...	..	..			..	...	..	..	...	..
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	.	..	..	111'67	89 7	...	.	..	.	5'36	6'4
Mysore—												
Mysore	68'55	46'62	.		374	374	109 08	70'12	10'71	10 71	7'14	7'14
Bangalore	68 5	64 37	..		256 87	428'55	85 69	68'5	3'5	4'29	13'71	15

(a) Per 100 pulles.

(b) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
5	5			140	140			80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
2 5	5			50	40	..		75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
5	5			100	100			86	86	Central— Lahore
5	6 1	.		60	40			125	125	South eastern— Delhi
	3 3									Submontane— Amritsar
4 43	7 7			55	50			60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
2 5	5			50	50			70	70	Western— Multan
.					85				50	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur. Quetta
	..	8 44	9 4	10 to 140	40 to 140			.		
	...		..		42		.		17	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur. Poona
	16 7				50				40	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
.	8 7				40		.	.	100	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad
				60	60			70	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
				40	45			35	32	Central— Jubbulpore.
.				..					.	Eastern— Raipur.
10	8 12	..		60 50	50 55	.		50 80	50 100	Berar— Basim Ellichpur. Amraoti
.	.			80 80	77 5 80	80 80	17 5 80	50	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem
..				80	75	80	75	140	86 67	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
..		
	..		...		.					East Coast, central— Nellore.
.	.			55	55	55	55	.	.	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	.	.	..					40	40	Southern— Madura.
3 96	3 29			100 200	100 { 140 to 200 }	.	.	70 120	50 50 to 90	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore
...							

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BATA OR CHHOLU (Cenchrus ciliaris)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Meigui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 11	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Iavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 0	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 8	12 1	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu	6 12	6 4	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...
Ihlongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 15	12 5	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	11 3	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Promc	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Ioungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 6	9 14	1 6	10 10	...	...	...	...
Ihayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	10 12	11 12	13 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 11	11 3	12 12	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	10 10	10 10	27 —	— 7	...	...
Moktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	13 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Araikan—</i>												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 9	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpypu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 1	9 10	11 1	10 1	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 11	6 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10 1/4	6 6 1/2	...	...	5 11 1/2	5 5	8 7 1/2	7 1	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	1 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	3 5	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mamrup . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 5	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 6	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 — and 10 —	6 12	9 — and 10 8	7 — and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 —	11 4	11 4	7 —	6 2	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 2	5 14	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6 and 11 —	9 4 and 11 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	6 —	7 8
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 7	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 11	10 —	9 1	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	7 —	6 10	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OF RAGI (<i>Aelu sine coro cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arizelinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUP, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Burma—
										15 —	15 —	Tenasserim—
										17 12	17 12	Mergui
										14 —	14 —	Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
										14 3	14 3	Pegu
										20 —	20 —	Rangoon
										13 5	13 5	Thongwa
										17 11	17 11	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
										14 4	14 4	Iharawadi
										11 6	11 6	Henzada
										14 3	14 3	Prome
										12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
										12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
										14 6	14 6	Mandalay
										9 7	9 7	Bamo
										14 3	14 3	Falokku
										14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
										14 —	17 11	Sandoway.
										28 —	28 —	Kyaukpyu
										13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Assam—
										10 —	10 —	Surma—
										9 6	9 6	Sylhet.
												Cachar
												Hill tracts—
										6 —	6 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
										6 —	6 8	Garo Hills
										3 6	3 6	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
										10 —	10 —	Goalpara.
										10 —	10 —	Kamrup
										9 8	9 —	Darrang
										8 —	8 4	Nowgong
										8 —	9 —	Sibsagar
										8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
										4 —	4 —	Naga Hills.
												Eastern—
										10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
										10 —	9 —	Noakhali
										10 —	10 8	Chittagong.
										8 —	8 —	Tippera.
										10 8	10 8	Dacca.
										8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltac—
										8 —	8 —	Khulna.
										10 —	10 —	24 Parganas.
										10 8	10 —	Midnapur.
										and	and	
										11 —	11 —	
										10 —	10 —	Howrah.
										7 —	7 —	Calcutta.
										8 —	8 —	Hooghly.
										6 —	6 —	Nadia (Krishnagar).
										10 —	10 —	Jessore.
										8 —	8 8	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OF GHOLUM (Sorghum verticillatum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum purpureum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort.		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —			10 —	10 —	15 5	12 0				
Bardwan	7 0	7 5			7 5	7 5	9 1	0 12				
Birbhum	7 0	7 5			7 5	7 5	9 1	0 12				
Murshidabad	5 5	5 —			5 —	7 5	10 —	11 —				
Santhal Parganas	5 —	5 —	9 5	9 —	7 1	7 5	9 —	9 —				
Pabna	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	1 10				
Sogra	7 0	7 5			6 12	6 —	10 —	10 —				
Rajshahi	7 5	7 5	5 4		6 —	5 4	10 —	10 —				
Malda		5 —				6 —	10 9	0 5				
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12			5 1	5 4	6 1	6 —				
Dinajpur	5 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	5 0	5 0	10 —	10 —				
Jalpaiguri	7 5	7 12			5 —	5 —	6 5	6 5				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	6 5	6 5				
Orissa—												
Puri	7 2	7 0			6 14	5 12	10 —	10 —				
Cuttack	7 5	7 11			5 9	5 9	10 —	10 —				
Balasore	10 0	10 —	8 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	11 5	10 —				
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —			12 —	10 —	14 —	12 —				
Manbhum	5 5	5 5	9 —	10 —	10 4	9 —	11 5	11 —				
Lohardaga	7 0	7 0			10 5	10 5	10 —	10 —				
Palamanu	7 1	7 1	10 2	10 —	9 —	10 3	11 0	11 13				
Hazaribagh	5 —	5 —	9 —	5 —	6 —	5 —	10 —	9 —				
Bihar, south—												
Monrovia	5 14	9 7	5 0	10 8	5 4	5 12	5 10	5 11				
Gaya	5 5	5 12	11 —	10 12	6 5	6 1	5 —	8 —				
Patna	10 —	10 —	12 5	12 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —				
Shahabad	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 6				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 9	8 —			5 2	5 —	11 11	11 11				
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 5	11 6	11 6	7 9	7 1	8 14	8 14				
Darbhanga	5 5	5 —	9 5	9 5	6 8	6 —	12 —	12 —				
Muzaffarpur	5 5	5 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	5 5	9 5	9 —				
Saran	9 0	9 8	10 —	9 —	6 —	5 12	11 4	11 —				
Champaran	5 —	5 5	10 —	10 8	6 4	6 8	12 5	12 5				
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Muzaffarpur	8 4	8 5	11 9	11 —	5 6	5 7	7 15	8 4			11 12	11 12
Benares	9 10	9 14	11 5	11 5	5 4	5 5	9 4	9 12		9 3	12 7	12 7
Ghazipur	9 0	9 4	11 5	11 5	5 5	5 5	9 4	9 12		7 —	12 4	8 12
Jaunpur	9 0	9 —	11 5	11 5	5 5	5 5	9 4	9 12				
Allahabad	9 0	9 —	12 0	11 4	5 —	5 —	10 7	9 4			13 —	12 —
Central—												
Banda	9 —	9 —	12 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	8 4	9 5		13 —	10 0	10 0
Bachpur	9 —	8 12	12 0	11 —	5 12	5 12	10 12	10 —			11 4	11 4
Hampur	8 15	8 7	11 10	11 5	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 6		12 3	10 3	10 3
Jalaun	9 0	9 —	12 0	11 5	5 —	5 —	8 11	8 11		10 —	10 —	10 —
Cawnpore	10 12	10 4	14 —	14 5	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 4			15 5	14 —
Jhansi	9 5	9 12	13 —	13 4	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12		14 —	14 —	14 —
Etawah	10 6	9 13	13 —	12 13	4 0	4 8	10 11	9 5		14 8	14 13	14 13
Faizabad	10 6	9 9	15 5	12 15	5 1	5 1	5 7	5 7		15 —	3 10	11 14
Mainpuri	10 13	10 4	14 4	13 4	4 5	4 8	10 —	8 —		16 —	14 4	13 4
Etah	11 12	10 12	16 4	14 2	5 4	5 8	8 4	8 2		17 8	15 12	14 12
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	11 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	8 —		15 —	14 —	13 —
Agra	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8		17 12	9 4	17 —
Muttra	11 —	9 12	15 5	10 —	5 —	5 12	8 8	8 —		10 —	10 8	15 12
Aligarh	10 4	10 4	15 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —			14 8	14 12
Bulandshahr	11 —	11 8	15 8	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 12		16 9	15 —	14 12
Submontane, east—												
Balia	9 4	8 12	11 —	10 12	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 8				
Azamgarh	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 6	4 7	4 7	10 6	10 2				
Gorakhpur	8 9	8 2	11 11	10 13	5 6	4 15	11 4	9 14		9 —	12 9	12 9
Basti	11 —	11 —	11 5	11 8	7 5	7 5	10 10	10 10		10 —		

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Bleu sine corollana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITAIAN MILLER (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer ariselinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADIAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
				9 —	9 —			9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Bengal—continued
				8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Central—
				8 4	8 4			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura
												Bardwan
												Birbhum
				9 —	9 —			11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Murshidabad
				7 8	7 8	18 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
				8 4	8 12			10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna
				7 8	7 2					9 —	9 12	Bogra
				8 4	7 14			9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Rajshahi
					8 —	20 —	20 —			10 —	9 8	Malda
				7 8	7 8	12 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Northern—
				7 11	8 —					10 —	10 —	Rangpur
				7 8	8 —			7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Dinajpur.
				7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Jalpaiguri
				11 4	10 8			9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Hills—
				10 8*	11 13*			10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Darjeeling.
				8 —	7 8 and 10 —			6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	Orissa—
				8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Puri
				8 —	7 12	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	Cuttack
				6 12 to 7 8	7 8 to 7 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Balasore
				7 8	7 8	16 14	18 9	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Chota-Nagpur—
				7 8	8 —	13 12	15 —	10 —	9 8	8 —	8 —	Singbhum
												Manbhum
												Lohardaga.
												Palamau
												Hazaribagh
												Bihar, south—
												Monghyr.
				9 15*	9 13*	14 11*	15 12	9 7*	9 7*	9 15*	9 15*	Gaya
				9 —	8 12	13 8	14 —	8 4	9 4	10 —	10 —	Patna.
				9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	Shahabad.
				9 —	9 —	13 8 and 14 —	13 8	9 —	9 —	10 — and 10 4	10 4	Bihar, north—
				9 9	8 —	15 2	15 2	6 6	8 —	10 10	9 —	Purnea
				8 14	8 14	15 2	15 2			10 10	10 —	Bhagalpur.
				8 8	9 12	15 8	15 —	9 —	9 4	10 —	9 12	Darbhanga.
				9 8	8 12	15 8	17 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
				9 —	8 8	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Saran
				10 8	10 8	17 —	18 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 8	Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
												Mirzapur.
												Benares
												Ghazipur.
												Jaunpur
												Allahabad.
												Central—
												Banda
												Fatehpur
												Hamirpur.
												Jalaun
												Cawnpore
												Jhansi
												Etawah.
												Farukhabad
												Mainpuri.
												Etah.
												Western—
												Meerut.
												Agra
												Muttra.
												Aligarh.
												Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
												Balia.
												Azamgarh.
												Gorakhpur.
												basti.

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHHOPAN (Sorghum, etc.)		BAJRA OR LUMBI (Pennisetum, etc.)									
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Best sort		Common.		Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month								
					Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month												
N-W Provinces—contd																				
<i>Submontane, west—</i>																				
Shahjahanpur	11 12	11 —	15 1	13 5	4 8	4 8	10 5	10 4			13 1									
Budaun	11 2	10 4	14 7	12 11	5 10	5 8	9 14	9 5	19 1	13 —	14 2	14 2								
Pilibit	10 11	10 6	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	13 —	13 —			13 —									
Bareilly	9 11	9 2	12 6	12 —	4 11	4 11	10 —	10 1	14 11	12 6	14 1	13 3								
Moradabad	10 7	10 4	11 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	10 12	10 4			13 —									
Bijnor	10 11	10 11	11 5	11 4	6 12	6 12	11 9	9 —			12 13									
Muzaffarnagar	11 6	11 8	13 3	13 3	5 —	5 —	9 14	9 14												
Saharanpur	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 10	4 13	4 13	11 4	11 4	12 11	11 14	13 1	9 11								
Dehra-Dun	11 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	14 —	8 —								
<i>Hills—</i>																				
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 5	3 5	3 5	6 —	6 —			6 —	6 —								
Almora	11 5	11 8	14 —	15 —	3 5	3 5	10 —	10 —												
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	1 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —												
Oudh—																				
<i>Southern—</i>																				
Partabgarh	9 4	5 8	11 4	10 —	5 —	8 —	10 —	9 —			1 —									
Sultanpur	10 5	9 —	12 —	11 —	7 5	7 5	11 —	11 —												
Rae-Bareilly	10 5	10 8	12 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	1 —	1 —								
Unao	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 5	6 5	10 1	10 4	10 —	11 —	1 —	10 4								
Lucknow	10 5	10 5	13 8	13 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 5	13 5	13 —	13 —	10 —								
Hardoi	11 —	11 —	15 —	13 8	8 —	5 —	13 —	12 5			17 —	10 —								
<i>Northern—</i>																				
Fyzabad	10 12	10 4	13 8	13 —	7 —	6 12	11 —	11 —			12 —									
Barabanki	10 4	9 8	13 —	11 5	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 5	17 —		10 —									
Gonda	9 14	9 12	11 —	11 4	7 4	7 4	10 5	10 5	10 —	10 —	12 —									
Bahraich	10 5	10 4	13 5	13 —	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 8			13 —									
Sitapur	11 —	11 8	13 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —			13 —									
Kheri	11 —	10 8	14 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —			13 —									
Rajputana—																				
<i>Eastern—</i>																				
Partabgarh	8 12	9 15	—	—	5 8	4 13	9 6	7 9			21 10	—								
Banswara	11 4	11 4	13 12	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 4	12 5			—	—								
Mcywar (Udaipur)	9 6	8 15	12 5	11 11	5 9	7 9	9 0	8 9	10 2	9 6	10 2	8 3								
Hilly tracts of Mcywar	12 4	12 5	13 —	14 —	—	—	12 —	11 —			—	—								
Sironi	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	0 —	0 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —								
Erinpura	10 2	8 14	10 7	14 —	6 2	5 13	7 13	6 12	13 2	11 17	14 14	10 9								
Ajmere	9 9	10 —	15 —	15 —	4 8	4 8	6 24	6 24	12 8	13 —	15 10	10 5								
Abu	10 3	9 12	14 5	13 3	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —			11 11	10 2								
Kishengarh	11 1	10 5	13 3	13 3	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —			11 11	10 2								
Bundi	9 8	9 5	15 8	14 8	5 8	6 —	6 5	7 —	17 5	13 8	14 2	10 4								
Kotah	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 5	5 4	5 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	—	—								
Jhalawar	7 12	7 12	8 7	8 14	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	10 12	9 12	6 0	6 10								
Ionk	7 12	8 3	8 4	8 4	5 8	4 14	7 1	6 5	14 1	13 1	—	—								
Jaipur	7 —	7 —	12 5	11 5	4 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	13 0	13 10	14 5	13 2								
Kerauli	5 12	9 1	14 —	14 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	14 5	14 5	14 —	13 8								
Dholpur	8 7	8 2	13 2	12 13	7 8	6 4	5 12	6 14	12 8	10 —	17 5	15 —								
Bhartpur	9 11	9 3	15 7	15 7	5 11	5 11	7 1	7 0	19 0	17 5	21 13	21 13								
Alwar	10 12	10 14	17 3	17 9	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	17 11	13 4	15 —								
Deoli Cantonment	11 5	10 14	17 19	15 15	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	17 8	11 14	17 8	14 11								
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	8 15	13 10	12 11	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 1	13 2	11 13								
Balmer	10 —	10 —	—	—	6 —	5 4	7 —	6 12			13 —	12 —								
Anadra	10 1 &	9 4 &	—	—	5 5	5 5	7 8	7 8			13 14	15 7								
Shahpura	11 4	10 10	12 5	12 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —			—	—								
<i>Western—</i>																				
Jodhpur	9 1	8 14	15 15	14 11	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	11 4	10 5								
Jaisalmer	9 11	9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Bikaner	7 9	7 9	13 —	11 —	6 —	5 —	7 3	6 12	9 4	9 11	—	—								
Central India—																				
Indore	7 4	7 12	10 12	11 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 9	12 8	14 —	13 8	13 —								
Nimach Cantonment	9 4	9 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 5			12 —	13 4								
Gwalior	8 3	8 1	12 3	11 15	5 4	4 12	5 13	5 9	12 12	11 2	14 5	12 1								
Punjab—																				
<i>Southern—</i>																				
Ferozpur	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	16 —	17 —	18 8	15 8								
Central—	10 4	11 —	13 —	12 12	—	—	6 12	5 12	12 12	13 12	15 12	13 8								
<i>Labore</i>																				
Lahore	11 2	11 7	15 8	15 12	—	—	7 13	8 6	17 —	15 8	14 8	10 4								
Gujranwala	11 8	11 8	17 4	14 —	—	—	9 8	8 4	14 —	13 —	11 —	9 —								
Gujrat	10 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	—	—	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —								
Jhelum	12 —	12 —	17 —	15 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	11 —								

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET* (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALA, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR, OR THUP CADJAN (Cajanus indicus)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
18 —		20 —		9 —	9 —	17 —		7 —	7 12	11 4	11 4	N.-W. Provinces—cont'd
18 5	18 3	19 3	17 8	11 2	9 10	18 11	15 12	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	Submontane, west—
...		15 10	15 10	10 1	9 2	16 14	16 14	7 13	7 13	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur
...		11 —	12 4	10 4	8 13	15 4	14 6	6 8	6 8	10 9	10 9	Budaun
...				9 9	8 5	15 —	15 15	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
...				10 3	10 6	14 14		7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	Bareilly
15 1	14 13	17 3	17 3	9 14	9 11	17 3	17 3	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Moradabad
20 —	16 —			8 8	9 —	16 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Bijnor
15 —	14 —			6 4	6 4			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Muzaffarnagar
				6 4	7 —			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Sahānpur
				6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Dehra-Dun
								5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Hills—
								5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
								5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Almora
								5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwal
												Oudh—
												Southern—
15 —	12 —	15 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	13 —		6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	8 8	14 —	12 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly
15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	8 —	8 4	16 —	16 —	7 12	8 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
18 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	17 —	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
22 —	30 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	17 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
...		...		11 —	10 8	16 —	18 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Northern—
15 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	10 —	9 8	16 8	15 —	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
20 —	21 —	11 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	17 6	18 8	10 12	11 4	10 8	10 8	Barabanki
17 —	18 —	21 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	17 —	18 —	10 8	10 12	10 —	10 —	Gonda
16 —	20 —	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
		11 —	14 —	10 —	9 8	16 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
												Khert.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...				11 —	9 15	23 6	24 12	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partabgarh.
...				13 2	12 8	30 0	22 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	Banswara
...		10 15	8 9	8 9	8 15	15 10	12 8	6 4	6 4	10 2	10 8	Meywar (Udaipur)
...				11 —	11 —	19 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...				10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...				8 15	8 11	15 8	14 —	...	...	12 12	12 7	Erinpura.
...		8 8	8 8	8 14	9 8	15 8	14 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...				9 4	8 8	16 2	13 6	{ 6 — } { 8 4 } { 6 4 }	{ 6 — } { 8 4 }	11 —	11 —	Abu
...				9 8	9 8	17 8	14 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...				8 —	8 8	12 —	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 4	Bundi
...				9 —	8 14	12 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	9 14	9 14	Kotah
...		15 15	15 14	8 8	8 14	17 5	17 1	...	...	10 6	10 4	Jhalawar
...				5 8	10 14	17 10	12 6	...	...	10 10	9 12	Tonk
...				{ 8 — } { 8 12 }	{ 9 — } { 11 — }	15 8	13 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jipur
...		18 12	19 1	5 10	7 3	...	...	12 8	8 12	10 —	10 —	Kerauli
...		15 12	15 6	7 6	7 13	16 —	17 —	11 4	10 5	11 10	11 8	Dholpur.
...		18 10	18 3	9 6	10 6	17 13	13 6	10 8	10 10	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur
...		8 —	8 —	10 9	9 1	...	...	14 3	12 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar
...				9 2	8 11	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Deoli Cantonment
...				9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...				5 12	6 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Balmer
...				8 8	8 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Anadra
...				8 —	7 12	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	11 14	Shahpura
...				9 6	7 11	11 4	10 5	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Western—
...				8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Jodhpur
...				8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	Jaisalmer
...												Bikaner.
...												Central India—
...				8 3	8 8	18 4	17 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
...				9 8	8 12	...	...	6 12	7 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment
...		15 15	15 15	5 13	5 13	14 5	13 4	6 10	6 6	9 13	9 13	Gwalior.
...												Punjab—
...												Southern—
...				12 8	10 —	15 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
...				10 —	10 —	10 4	15 12	0 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
...												Central—
...				18 —	15 8	10 7	10 8	16 —	15 —	7 —	6 12	Lahore
...				12 —	12 —	9 14	10 4	15 8	12 4	8 —	7 8	Gujranwala
...				6 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	11 —	10 —	†	†	Gujrat
...				10 —	11 —	14 12	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold.

† Not produced

‡ Not procurable

§ Unhusked,

|| Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—continued (The figures)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR JUMBI (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Panjab—continued												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	10 12	10 12	17 —	16 4			7 4	7 4	14 —	13 —	17 8	15 —
Delhi	10 4	10 10	15 —	15 —			9 —	9 —	11 5	11 5	14 5	14 —
Rohtak	9 12	10 —	15 —	15 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	17 —	15 —
Karnal	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	16 —	13 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	11 12	11 12	13 8	12 8			9 5	9 —	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Ludhiana	12 —	12 —	10 —	14 8			7 5	6 8	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Jalandhar	13 —	13 4	10 —	10 —			7 —	6 5	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —
Hoshiarpur	12 8	13 8	15 8	10 5			9 —	8 —	13 5	13 5	11 —	12 8
Gurdaspur	12 8	13 —	17 —	17 —			10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	10 —	15 —			5 —	5 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	8 12
Sialkot	11 4	11 8	14 8	15 —			9 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	9 —	9 12	14 —	12 —			6 —	5 12	6 5	7 —	11 —	8 8
Kangra	13 —	12 8	18 —	19 —			10 8	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 8			6 17	5 12	9 12	9 12	11 4	12 4
Hazara	12 10	12 —	19 8	18 8			7 4	7 10	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	14 —	17 —			7 5	7 2	15 —	15 —	11 —	12 —
Kohat	8 12	5 15	11 12	11 8			5 2	5 7	10 —	10 —	11 5	12 12
Bannu	11 8	11 1	17 10	18 2			6 15	7 5	10 4	12 5	10 9	14 11
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —			5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	10 —
Jhang	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —			9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	10 —
Multan	10 —	10 4	13 8	15 12			10 —	10 —	13 5	14 5	15 —	11 —
Montgomery	11 2	11 1	15 —	15 —			10 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	11 —
Dera Ismael Khan	11 —	10 5	14 —	12 8			10 —	10 5	15 1	15 1	15 12	13 12
Muzaffargarh	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —			10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 1	13 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 10	14 6	13 12			7 13	7 13	14 14	15 —	11 6	15 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 10	9 —			6 7	6 8	8 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	15 8	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8			6 5	6 8	5 —	5 —	12 1	12 —	13 —	12 —
Ihai and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —			10 —	13 —	18 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Smakpur	10 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	15 —	13 5	13 —
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 5	11 12	9 —	8 —
Bombay—												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	6 —	6 —			8 10	8 1	9 10	9 2	10 7	10 7	10 7	10 7
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12			8 11	8 11	9 10	9 4	10 8	10 8	5 15	5 15
Ahmednagar	5 9	5 9			9 11	9 7	10 12	9 14	10 12	10 12	7 5	7 5
Bombay	5 8	5 8			5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	10 7	10 7	5 10	7 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6			8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	10 7	10 7	10 13	9 —
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar	7 6	6 7			8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	13 1	13 12	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	7 1	7 1			8 1	8 10	8 6	8 15	13 5	11 7	11 11	9 12
Satara	6 8	6 8			5 14	5 14	6 5	6 5	8 8	7 15	8 —	7 10
Sholapur	6 1	6 1			6 11	6 11	8 5	8 5	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Bijapur	8 —	8 —			5 9	5 9	8 9	8 9	14 6	14 6	14 2	14 2
Poona	7 —	7 —			7 4	6 11	8 6	7 13	10 9	9 0	10 6	9 3
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	6 8			5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	8 5	8 —	8 —
Nasik	7 3	7 3			7 6	6 10	8 1	7 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	7 12
Dhulia	7 14	7 14			6 1	6 1	7 8	7 9	12 15	12 1	14 11	11 15
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	6 —	6 —			6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	11 12	9 11
Broach	9 8	9 —			7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8
Kaira	7 8	9 —			7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	11 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	6 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	11 —
Ahmadabad	6 —	6 8			6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	11 —
Godhra	8 8	8 8			7 12	7 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 2	10 2
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —			5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8
<i>Kathiawar—</i>												
Rajkot	8 4	8 4			6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 13	9 4	10 4	8 13
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	8 8	8 —			5 7	4 10	9 2	7 10	9 13	9 3	10 —	10 —
Bhandwa	7 12	8 8			6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshangabad	7 12	7 12			7 4	7 —	7 15	7 15	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Betul	8 —	7 3			7 3	7 3	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Udhwadwara	8 7	8 —			7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Nagpur	9 6	8 12			8 12	7 8	12 8	9 6	11 8	10 13	10 —	10 —
Wardha	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —

* Not sold,

† Not produced,

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGRI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MIL P ^{er} (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR TURP CADJAN P ^{er} (<i>Cajana indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	
† † 10 —	† † 10 —	† 13 — 7 —	† 12 — 7 —	10 8 10 — 9 —	10 4 9 8 9 —	14 — 15 8 12 — 16 —	13 — 15 — 9 — 15 —	11 — 10 8 10 — 8 —	11 — 10 8 10 — 8 —	11 — 11 8 11 — 10 8	11 — 11 8 11 — 10 8	Punjab— <i>continue</i> <i>South-eastern—</i> Gurgaon Delhi Rohtak Karnal
† † 14 — † †	† † 14 — † †	12 — 15 — 12 — 13 — 12 — 10 —	12 — 13 8 12 — 12 — 12 — 14 —	10 8 11 — 11 — 11 4 10 — 10 — 10 8	10 12 11 — 12 — 11 8 10 — 10 — 10 —	19 8 19 — 19 — 19 — 19 8 10 — 14 —	19 8 10 4 18 — 19 8 10 — 14 — 15 —	† 6 12 † † † †	† 6 12 † † † †	12 4 12 12 13 — 13 — 12 — 12 — 13 12	12 4 12 8 13 — 13 — 12 — 12 — 13 12	<i>Submontane—</i> Ambala Ludhiana Jalandhar Hoshiarpur. Gurdaspur. Amritsar. Sialkot.
13 — †	11 — †	9 — †	7 — †	10 — 10 —	8 14 8 —	16 — 20 —	12 8 20 —	6 8 7 8	5 8 7 —	8 4 11 —	8 4 10 —	<i>Hills—</i> Simla Kangra.
* † † † 13 2	* † † † 13 2	9 12 † 14 — †	9 12 † † †	9 8 9 — 9 6 7 8 10 2	9 8 8 4 8 12 7 5 9 9	13 — 16 8 16 — 10 13 17 10	12 12 15 8 15 — 12 12 15 15	† † † † 4 10	* † † † 4 11	13 8 11 — 12 — 14 — 20 —	13 8 11 — 13 — 14 4 20 —	<i>Northern—</i> Rawalpindi. Hazara. Peshawar. Kohat Bannu
14 — 10 — † † † † †	14 — 10 — † † † † †	14 — 20 — † † † † †	14 — 18 — † † † † †	11 8 10 — 9 4 10 8 11 4 9 11	12 — 10 — 9 4 11 12 10 15 9 0	16 — 20 — 15 8 14 — 10 — †	16 — 20 — 13 — † 10 — †	† 8 — † † 4 6 †	† 8 — † † 4 6 †	13 — 10 — 12 — 13 8 15 — 12 — 10 —	13 — 12 — 12 — 12 8 15 — 12 — 9 4	<i>Western—</i> Shahpur. Jhang Multan Montgomery Dera Ismael Khan Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
† † † † † † †	† † † † † † †	† † † † † † †	† † † † † † †	8 — 8 8 6 — 9 — 9 — 8 —	8 — 8 — 6 — 9 — 9 — 7 14	.. .. .. .. .. 6 14	.. .. .. .. .. 5 12	6 — 5 8 6 8 5 — 5 — 6 —	6 — 5 8 6 8 5 — 5 — 5 12	14 — 12 — 12 — 12 — 11 — 9 —	14 — 12 — 12 — 12 — 11 — 9 —	<i>Sind and Baluchistan—</i> Karachi Hyderabad Jhar and Parkar (Umakot). Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta.
14 6 9 6 9 9 9 *	12 10 9 6 9 9 9 *	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	6 12 7 9 6 13 6 14 8 —	6 12 7 9 6 13 6 14 8 —	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	5 6 5 2 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 6 5 11 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 10 10 6 10 3 11 9 12 4	10 10 10 6 10 3 11 9 12 4	<i>Bombay—</i> <i>Konkan—</i> Karwar. Ratnagiri. Alibag Bombay. Tanna
10 — .. 20 4 12 13	17 — .. 20 4 12 13	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	7 12 7 4 6 5 5 0 7 2 6 14	8 3 7 — 5 15 5 6 7 2 6 14	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	6 15 7 13 5 15 7 15 7 2 6 —	6 15 7 5 5 10 7 15 7 2 6 —	10 8 10 12 9 15 11 — 10 9 10 3	10 8 10 12 10 2 11 — 10 9 10 3	<i>Deccan—</i> Dharwar. Belgaum. Satara Sholapur Bijapur Poona
12 10 ..	9 3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 5 7 2 7 —	8 5 7 2 7 —	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6 11 7 2 6 8	6 11 6 7 6 8	11 11 12 1 9 12	11 11 12 1 9 12	<i>Khandesh—</i> Ahmadnagar. Nasik. Dhulia
14 8 .. 13 12 ..	11 — .. 12 8 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	6 — 7 8 7 8 9 — 9 4 8 4	6 — 7 — 6 8 7 — 9 — 8 8	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	6 8 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 8 7 8	6 8 7 — 7 — 7 — 8 — 8 —	12 8 13 — 12 8 11 8 13 8 12 —	12 8 13 — 12 8 11 8 13 8 12 —	<i>Gujarat—</i> Surat. Broach. Kaira. Baroda Cantonment. Ahmadabad. Godhra. Dasa Cantonment
.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	7 4 7 4	7 4 7 4 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	6 — 6 —	6 — 6 —	70 — 70 —	70 — 70 —	<i>Kathawar—</i> Rajkot
.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	8 — * 7 7 6 14 8 — 8 2 7 4	8 — 7 8 7 3 8 — 8 12 7 4	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	6 — * 5 15 6 — 5 9 8 2 7 4	6 — * 6 — 6 — 5 9 5 12 7 4	10 14 9 — 10 — 7 3 8 — 10 — 10 11	10 14 9 — 10 — 7 3 8 — 10 — 10 11	<i>Central Provinces—</i> <i>Western—</i> Nimar Khandwa. Hoshangabad Betul. Chhindwara. Nagpur Wardha.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

E

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897 - *on a 1000 lbs. of The figures*

[illegible]

* Not sold.

* represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas, and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAJUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUK, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
..	.	...	.	8 —	8 —	.	.	7 2	7 2	9 12	9 2	Central Provinces—cont'd
..	.	...	.	8 4	7 8	.	.	7 2	6 6	10 11	10 11	
..	.	...	.	9 4	7 10	.	.	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Central—
..	.	...	.	8 12	9 —	.	.	7 4	7 —	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur
..	.	...	.	8 8	8 8	.	.	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Saugor
..	.	...	.	8 —	8 —	.	.	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Damoh
..	.	...	.	8 12	8 12	.	.	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore.
..	.	...	.	9 5	7 10	.	.	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Mandla
..	.	...	.	7 2	7 2	.	.	7 11	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni
..	.	...	.	8 —	8 8	.	.	6 6	6 6	8 —	9 2	Balaghat
..	.	...	.	7 —	7 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandara
..	.	...	.	7 2	6 8	.	.	6 4	5 12	9 8	9 8	Chanda
..	.	...	.	7 —	7 4	.	.	7 12	7 —	9 —	9 —	Eastern—
..	.	...	.	7 6	7 10	.	.	6 —	6 14	11 —	11 —	Bilaspur.
..	.	...	.	6 8	7 —	.	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Raipur
..	.	...	.	6 8	7 —	.	.	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Sambalpur.
..	.	...	.	6 4	6 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Berar—
11 8	10 9	*	*	6 5	6 8 1/2	*	*	6 9	6 5 1/2	8 7	8 7	Buldana
*	*	*	*	6 11	6 11	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Basim
*	*	*	*	7 4	7 10	*	*	*	*	9 —	9 —	Akola
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ellichpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amraoti
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wun
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nizam's Territories—
18 —	15 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 3	11 3	Secunderabad
20 2	19 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 14	11 14	Bolam
17 6	17 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 5	10 5	Chadarghat
22 5	22 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 11	9 11	Madras—
17 5	16 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 6	10 6	Malabar Coast—
15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 13 & 12	10 13 & 12	Malabar
11 8	11 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 8	11 8	S Canara.
12 8	11 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 13	11 13	South, central—
16 8	12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 2	10 2	Cumbatore
12 14	11 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 —	11 —	Nalgiris
14 6	14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 —	12 —	Salem
16 6	16 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 2	12 2	Central—
15 2	14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	Bellary
18 13	17 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 13	12 13	Anantapur.
17 8	17 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	12 13	Cuddapah.
24 10	25 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 14	12 14	Karnul
19 —	18 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 10	11 10	East Coast, north—
18 10	17 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 13	13 13	Ganjam
19 —	19 —	..	..	5 8	6 10	..	..	11 —	11 —	12 11	12 11	Vizagapatnam
19 8	19 7	..	..	6 3	6 3	..	..	11 13	10 2	10 —	10 —	Godavari
24 —	24 —	..	..	5 —	6 8	12 —	..	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —	East Coast, central—
24 —	24 —	..	..	6 4	6 8	..	..	13 —	..	12 13	12 13	Kistna.
25 —	25 —	..	..	6 8	6 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	13 3	12 13	Nellore.
20 —	20 —	..	..	6 —	7 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	12 14	12 14	East Coast, south—
19 7	21 —	..	..	7 14	8 2	..	..	8 —	8 —	11 10	11 10	Madras
20 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chingleput.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 3	10 3	N Arcot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 8	8 8	S Arcot.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 —	9 —	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 4	10 4	Trichinopoly.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 —	9 —	Southern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Innevelly.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madura.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bangalore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kolar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tumkur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hassan.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kadur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shimoga.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chitaldrug.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coorg—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coorg.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Census and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are included as on relief work when distributed in the local return to a person gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897			OF THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897			OF THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL
Madras													
1	Cuddapah		1,371	1,371	..	601	601	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bellary . . . . .	..	970	970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Anantapur . . . . .	..	601	601	..	181	181	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Godavari . . . . .	..	20	20	..	10	10	..	11	11	..	20	20
TOTAL MADRAS		..	(1) 2,977	2,977	..	(1) 1,102	1,102	..	41	41	..	20	20
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	1,703	167	1,870	1,510	..	1,510	1,520	..	1,520	1,703	..	1,703
2	Sholapur	25,751	5,905	31,656	17,101	4,793	21,894	10,602	2,003	12,605	1,128	2,128	11,038
3	Poona	9,361	7,930	17,291	9,020	5,595	14,615	6,611	5,680	12,291	3,110	3,110	8,906
4	Satara	4,608	550	5,158	4,608	..	4,608	..	..	4,608	..	..	4,608
5	Belgaum	1,334	..	1,334	970	..	970	533	139	672	702	131	921
6	Dharwar	220	989	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL BOMBAY		43,037	15,057	58,094	33,590	10,208	43,798	19,445	8,107	27,552	17,083	5,411	22,494
Central Provinces													
1	Saugor	2,437	22,436	24,873	2,154	18,928	21,082	..	16,461	16,461	..	12,569	12,569
2	Damoh . . . . .	..	13,200	13,200	..	10,701	10,701	..	9,031	9,031	..	7,435	7,435
3	Jabalpur	1,405	28,175	29,580	..	20,125	20,125	..	18,701	18,701	..	17,128	17,128
4	Mandla	768	25,180	25,948	..	23,283	23,283	..	21,977	21,977	..	20,885	20,885
5	Seoni	26	11,545	11,571	35	10,035	10,070	..	8,997	8,997	..	6,857	6,857
6	Narsinghpur	1,577	10,889	12,466	1,456	9,520	10,976	1,426	8,113	9,539	1,287	6,747	8,034
7	Hoshangabad . . . . .	..	8,702	8,702	..	8,192	8,192	..	6,902	6,902	..	6,350	6,350
8	Nimar . . . . .	..	2,310	2,310	..	2,044	2,044	..	1,987	1,987	..	1,862	1,862
9	Betul	4,955	11,797	16,752	2,713	10,018	12,731	2,322	9,560	11,882	1,147	9,274	10,421
10	Chundwara	3,899	13,135	17,034	521	9,606	10,127	..	8,215	8,215	..	7,085	7,085
11	Nagpur . . . . .	..	11,140	11,140	..	11,544	11,544	..	9,003	9,003	..	8,110	8,110
12	Chanda . . . . .	..	10,722	10,722	..	9,869	9,869	..	7,163	7,163	..	3,114	3,114
13	Bhandara	5,687	19,928	25,615	1,021	18,450	19,471	..	15,253	15,253	..	11,909	11,909
14	Balaghat	9,556	13,208	22,764	7,895	11,798	19,693	4,590	10,927	15,417	4,350	10,191	14,541
15	Raipur	22,262	20,996	43,258	17,259	17,004	34,263	7,450	17,573	24,823	..	11,833	11,833
16	Bilaspur	20,974	54,513	75,487	4,534	39,943	44,477	..	25,083	25,083	..	14,760	14,760
17	Wardha . . . . .	..	594	594	..	738	738	..	899	899	..	823	823
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		73,546	284,602	358,148	37,588	231,888	269,476	15,588	195,871	211,459	6,784	137,298	144,082

(1) Includes 2,242 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(2) 1,143

* There were also 8,189 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1897		
	Relief works.	Gratu-tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratu-tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratu-tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratu-tous relief.	TOTAL.
<i>Burma</i>												
1 Myingyan . . .	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	.
TOTAL BURMA .	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	..	...
<i>Berar.</i>												
1 Buldana . . .	...	49	49	...	60	60	...	36	36	...	17	17
TOTAL BERAR .	...	49	49	...	60	60	...	36	36	.	17	17
<i>Hyderabad.</i>												
1 Raichur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
2 Naldrug . . .	5,279*	...	5,279	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
3 Gulburga . . .	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	..	...	.	.	...
4 Lingsagar . . .	...	...	...	3,007†	...	3,007	...	...	...	...	.	...
5 Bir . . .	...	312	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
6 Mahbubnagar . . .	...	234	234	...	200	200	...	..	...	...	.	...
7 Elgandal . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
8 Aurangabad . . .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Nalgonda . . .	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	..	...	...	.	..
TOTAL HYDERABAD	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207	...	...	.	.	..	...
<i>Central India.</i>												
1 Bundelkhand . . .	3,886	9,934	13,820	3,563	2,790	6,353	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751
2 Gwalior . . .	...	33	33	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,322	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
1 Dholpur . . .	...	38	38	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	28
TOTAL RAJPUTANA .	...	38	38	...	28	28	...	28	28	.	28	28
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES .	135,090	316,399	451,489	83,500	248,283	331,787	44,356	208,186	252,542	27,707	164,694	192,401

* Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal
† Includes Naldrug and Lingsagar
The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 11th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH NOVEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible

N B — As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st July 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 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3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 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3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3831, 3832, 3833, 3834, 3835, 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3842, 3843, 3844, 3845, 3846, 3847, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3865, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874, 3875, 3876, 3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3919, 3920, 3921, 3922, 3923, 3924, 3925, 3926, 3927, 3928, 3929, 3930, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3934, 3935, 3936, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940, 3941, 3942, 3943, 3944, 3945, 3946, 3947, 3948, 3949, 3950, 3951, 3952, 3953, 3954, 395

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Maunad, the Khambhat, and the Amravati railways.
(d) Total earnings from the 10th to the 27th November, 1897.
(e) Total earnings from the 12th July to the 28th November, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXXIII of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1890-97	WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER, 1896				WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 28th November, 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 27th November, 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total.	Per mile open per week		Total.	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	606	1,735	11,63,915	671	1,737	12,13,000	698	3,40,95,219	3,79,36,000	38,40,781			
Bengal Central	140	125	18,905	151	125	22,700	182	6,48,034	7,37,000	55,966			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,17,574	136	862	1,11,000	129	35,39,039	35,24,000			15,039	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Irtari)	139	752	1,10,189	147	752	1,15,000	153	34,59,672	39,37,000	4,77,328			
Bezawada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,083	99	21	2,600	124	59,521	98,500	5,079			
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezawada-Mad.)	103	9	410	40	9	800	89	47,587	40,800			6,787	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	3,88,087	214	1,815	3,85,000	212	1,27,61,754	1,22,09,000			5,52,754	
Palanpur-Deesa	50	17	747	44	17	500	29	30,732	24,300			12,432	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,60,897	154	1,042	1,46,000	140	60,25,344	60,87,000	61,656			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,274	79	54	4,000	74	1,75,841	1,83,000	7,159			
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal Mysore Frontier Section)	110	1,165	1,32,544	114	1,165	1,15,000	99	47,25,007	49,50,000	2,24,933			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	28,969	98	296	33,800	114	10,60,429	13,22,000	2,61,571			
Bengal and North-Western (including Lirhoot Section)	140	762	1,26,888	167	815	1,14,000	140	36,65,052	40,01,000	3,35,948			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	12,168	61	200	15,300	77	4,90,172	5,12,000	21,828			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	10,385	65	286	23,700	83	3,05,040	5,87,000	2,21,960			
Burma	175	886	1,72,493	195	888	1,39,000	157	43,53,569	49,82,000	6,28,431			
TOTAL	232	9,900	24,50,798	248	10,084	24,41,400	242	7,55,38,372	8,11,30,600	50,92,228			
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,74,076	205	2,883	6,44,000	223	1,85,03,944	2,15,36,000	30,32,056			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	810	1,65,517	204	875	1,70,000	194	53,36,875	54,92,000	1,55,125			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,74,425	460	817	4,12,000	504	1,03,73,779	96,76,000			4,97,779	
East Coast	94	500	59,944	114	538	64,000	119	10,05,016	19,10,000	3,04,384			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	73	28	1,411	50	25	300	12	63,596	60,300			8,296	
Cheira-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(?)	...	(c) 5,058	(d) 4,200			850
TOTAL	219	4,949	11,72,373	237	5,138	12,90,300	251	3,58,93,868	3,88,78,500	29,84,632			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,490	6,28,595	422	1,491	5,42,000	354	2,01,09,960	1,69,73,000			31,36,960	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	3,11,994	677	461	2,40,000	521	99,21,550	89,02,000			9,59,550	
Madras	250	840	1,94,737	232	840	2,03,000	242	73,02,180	70,79,000	3,76,814			
TOTAL	397	2,791	11,35,326	407	2,792	9,85,000	353	3,73,33,696	3,39,14,000			34,19,090	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,040	47,58,497	270	18,014	47,10,700	262	14,87,85,936	15,39,23,100	51,57,104			
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	27,916	174	160	31,300	196	8,73,203	10,53,000	1,79,797			
Tarkessur	274	22	6,156	280	22	5,400	245	2,00,134	2,02,000			4,134	
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec)	131	66	4,838	73	66	17,300	43	3,26,682	(f) 28,600	28,600		27,682	
Bengal Dooars	140	36	5,913	104	36	6,000	100	1,98,051	2,09,000	8,949			
Dibru-Sadiya	160	70	14,321	184	78	16,800	215	4,19,300	5,30,000	1,10,140			
Ahmedabad Parantij . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	36	...	(g) 56,100			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	12,390	243	51	12,000	235	5,48,863	5,24,000			24,863	
TOTAL	176	413	71,534	173	870	1,01,000	116	25,72,793	28,99,700	3,26,907			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina Coona	28	74	2,189	30	74	1,400	19	64,083	62,400			1,683	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,232	63	114	7,500	66	3,09,260	2,20,000			89,260	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,701	50	35	1,900	54	(h) 31,984	67,400	35,416			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	60,279	161	334	72,000	216	20,74,129	22,68,000	1,93,871			
The Gaekwar's Peldad	159	13	1,607	124	13	900	69	90,965	42,300			48,665	
Kajpura Bhatinda	159	106	11,213	104	108	15,300	142	6,01,434	4,49,000			2,12,434	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,380	339	10	4,000	460	1,07,157	1,30,000	28,843			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,127	78	66	5,400	82	1,77,370	2,10,000	32,630			
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	6,015	65	93	5,100	55	3,01,996	2,15,000			86,996	
Kolhapur	76	29	1,689	58	29	1,200	41	77,138	64,000			13,138	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,334	74	79	2,800	35	1,52,198	1,43,000			9,198	
Anklesvar-Pardi section (Rajpipla) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	200	11	...	(i) 4,500	4,500		
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,728	79	22	1,200	55	43,592	35,000			8,592	
TOTAL	125	968	1,07,500	111	996	1,19,500	120	40,91,312	39,16,600			1,74,712	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	108	334	38,060	114	334	34,300	103	11,52,191	10,97,000			55,191	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	51	40	4,044	88	40	6,200	135	1,20,999	1,31,000	10,001			
Jamnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	67	...	(j) 77,200	77,200		
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	25,087	69	364	17,300	48	7,67,633	7,44,000			23,633	
Godoyore-Chitor	42	60	2,149	30	60	2,900	48	89,721	81,400			8,321	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	78	94	6,657	71	94	9,000	96	2,54,085	2,55,000	915			
TOTAL	82	898	75,997	85	949	73,100	77	23,84,629	23,85,600	971			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,919	50,13,528	252	20,829	50,10,300	241	15,78,14,079	16,31,25,000	53,10,330			

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipali railways.
 (b) Information not received.
 (c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.
 (d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
 (e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Maamad, the Khamsaon, and the Amravati railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th to the 27th November, 1897.
 (g) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 27th November, 1897.
 (h) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 28th November, 1896.
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 27th November, 1897.
 (j) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 27th November, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 9th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, November 27th, 1897.

Over the Bay area the weather has been slightly unsettled during the week under review. The low pressure area which for some considerable time past has been established over the east of the Bay has, during the present week, been transferred westward to the Madras coast. Within this low pressure area a small centre apparently formed on Wednesday, the 24th, and this small storm passed inland close to but to the north of Madras on the morning of the 25th. It occasioned over three inches of rain at Madras and was followed by a period of showery weather over the southern half of the Madras Presidency which lasted until the close of the week. In all other parts of the Indian region the weather has been very quiet and fine. Pressure has been steadily highest over the north-west and centre and relatively high over the north-east, while slight to moderate gradients have prevailed between these two areas of high pressure and the low pressure area over the Bay. Abnormal southerly and south-westerly winds have been reported from the South Madras coast, and in Lower Burma the wind directions have been more easterly than usual, but elsewhere the winds have been fairly normal. In Burma on all days and in Bombay on most days the weather has been cooler than usual, but in all other parts of the country the mean temperature of the week has been more or less excessive.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 21st November.*—The barometric changes had been everywhere slight or small. Pressure was highest in North-West India, relatively high in North-East India, and low over the Bay. The distribution was nearly normal. Calms prevailed over Northern and Central India, easterly winds on the Burma coasts, and northerly winds in other parts of the Bay area and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. The force had decreased at Diamond Island and increased at the Circars stations. The mean temperature had been higher than usual over North-West India and the central parts of India and of the Peninsula, and below the normal average elsewhere. There had been practically no rain.

Monday, 22nd November.—The barometric changes continued slight, but were generally upward. The distribution of pressure was the same as on the 21st. The winds were also practically unaltered. The variations of temperature from the normal were generally small, but there had been a moderate to large excess over the Gangetic Plain, a moderate excess in the North Punjab and part of Madras and of Orissa, and a moderate deficiency over Upper Burma, Cachar and East Bengal. There had been no rain anywhere.

Tuesday, 23rd November.—The barometer had risen briskly over the West Punjab and changed slightly elsewhere. Pressure was high over North-West and North-East India, while a small area of low pressure was appearing off the mid-Madras coast, where pressure was in moderate defect of the normal. The winds had backed to north-west all along the Madras coast, but elsewhere the directions were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the Gangetic Plain and Bihar as well as over Orissa and the Circars, and was lower than usual on the Konkan coast and over part of North-East India, while elsewhere the variations from the normal were small. A few drops of rain had fallen in Orissa and Ganjam, where the weather was cloudy.

Wednesday, 24th November.—The barometric changes were again slight, but in Madras pressure was giving way. Pressure remained high over North-West and North-East India, but the low pressure area over the Bay had been transferred westward and was shown off the Madras coast. In this region pressure was in slight defect of the normal, while over North-East India it was in moderate excess. At Madras the wind was south-south-westerly and at Cuddalore and Negapatam nearly westerly, while at Cocanada the direction

was north-easterly and the wind was blowing a gale. Elsewhere the winds were practically unchanged. There was a considerable excess of temperature over Bihar and over Madras. Light showers had been received over Upper Burma, Cachar, Lower Bengal, Ganjam and the east of the Central Provinces.

Thursday, 25th November.—Pressure had increased in most places, but at Madras there had been a slight fall. The lowest pressures had been established over the south-west of the Bay, while pressure remained high in the north-west and north-east. A small storm crossed the coast close to but to the northward of Madras soon after 8 A.M., and strong southerly winds and heavy rain (3") were reported from Madras. North-easterly winds continued at Cocanada and generally the winds were the same as those reported on the 24th. The mean temperature remained high over the Gangetic Plain and Madras. At Cuddapah the excess was over 7°. In addition to the rain at Madras about half an inch had been received at Nellore.

Friday, 26th November.—A local increase of pressure was reported from Madras, but elsewhere the barometer was generally falling. Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over the south-west of the Bay. The wind had shifted to north-west along the Madras coast from Madras southward, but elsewhere the directions were generally unchanged. The mean temperature was high over the greater part of Madras (Kurnool +7° 6), relatively high over the Gangetic Plain and over the western desert, low in Lower Burma and approximately normal elsewhere. Showers had been received over the southern half of Madras and over Mysore.

Saturday, 27th November.—The barometer had continued to fall almost everywhere, but there had been no important change in the distribution. Pressure was lower than usual over the Bay area, and was about normal elsewhere. A westerly wind had appeared down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions were generally unaltered. The temperature variations were irregular, but the heat was generally considerably less than usual over Lower Burma and the central parts of the country, and considerably greater than usual over the greater part of the Peninsula and over the western desert and Baluchistan. Fairly general showers had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The principal features in the temperature conditions have been the excess of heat which has prevailed during the week over the Gangetic Plain and southward over the eastern half of the Peninsula, and the low temperatures which have prevailed over Assam and Burma. These conditions were most marked on the 26th and 27th, when the variations were +7° 6 at Kurnool and -4° 6 at Moulmein and +6° 3 at Kurnool and -7° 9 at Tavoy.

The following table gives temperature data for the week —

PROVINCE	NOVEMBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	21st	22nd	23rd	24th.	25th	26th	27th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	-2 0	-0 5	-0 5	-0 5	-1 1	-1 0	-1 4	-1 0
Bengal and Assam	-0 7	-0 3	+1 2	+1 2	-0 1	+1 1	+1 2	+0 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2 5	+3 8	+3 1	+2 5	+1 9	+1 8	+1 5	+2 4
Punjab	+2 2	+1 7	+1 6	+1 2	+1 4	+0 9	+1 1	+1 4
Bombay	-0 8	-0 4	-0 5	-0 1	-0 5	+0 8	+1 0	-0 1
Central Provinces and Berar	+0 9	+1 0	+1 9	+1 6	+0 5	+0 4	-1 4	+0 7
Central India and Gujarat	+0 2	+0 6	+1 0	+1 0	+0 4	+0 2	-0 6	+0 4
Sind and Rajputana	+1 1	+0 6	+0 1	0	+0 1	+0 2	-0 2	+0 3
Madras	-0 1	+0 8	+1 1	+2 5	+3 4	+3 4	+2 7	+2 0
Mean for whole of India	+0 4	+0 8	+1 0	+1 0	+0 7	+0 9	+0 4	+0 7

The mean temperature of the whole country was thus nearly normal on each day of the week. The provincial variations show that in Burma for the week the heat was less than usual, in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana it was normal, and in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Madras it was excessive.

Rain.—The rainfall has been lighter and more restricted even than last week. It has, however, fallen over much the same districts. Effective rain, that is, rain exceeding one-tenth of an inch, has fallen in eleven divisions, viz., Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Surma and Hills), Orissa, Malabar, South Central Madras, Central Madras, South Madras and the East Coast, (Central and South), while light rain averaging less than one-tenth of an inch has been received in Upper Burma, East Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Coorg, Mysore and the East Coast (North). In all the other divisions there has been no rain. Among the divisions reporting effective rainfall the following are the principal amounts.—Arakan 1.10", the East Coast (Central) 0.82", the East Coast (South) 0.87" and Madras (South) 0.70". In North-East India the rainfall occurred as light showers falling at different times during the week, while the rainfall over the south of the Peninsula all occurred during the last three days of the week.

The third column of the table shows that in Arakan no rain is expected during the week under review, and hence that the whole of the amount received, 1.10", was in excess of the normal. It also shows that in parts of Assam and of Lower Bengal as well as in South Madras the rainfall of the week was in trifling excess of the average, but that in all other parts of the country the falls were less than the small anticipated amounts. In parts of the east and south of the Peninsula the deficiencies were between half and three-quarters of an inch, but elsewhere the deficiency was unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the rainfall table exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall show an even more unfavourable condition than was the case last week. In parts of Burma, of Assam, of Bengal, and of the east of the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces the rainfall since October 17th has been heavier than usual, but elsewhere there has been general deficiency. This deficiency is absolutely largest and is most important in Madras, where the autumn rains have very largely failed, thus Madras (Central) has received for the whole period an average of only 0.63" instead of 4.83", the East Coast (Central) 2.31" instead of 10.03", the East Coast (South) 2.51" instead of 12.70", Madras (South) 5.45" instead of 9.02", Malabar 4.06" instead of 8.89", Madras (South-Central) 2.04" instead of 7.78", Coorg 1.66" instead of 7.06" and Mysore 0.46" instead of 5.14".

Though the general rainfall during the week under review has been scanty in Madras certain stations in the south have received moderate local falls, thus Chitvel (Cuddapah) has received a total of 3.13", Gudur (Nellore) 4.54", Madras 3.58", Kalahasti (North Arcot) 2.59", Mannargudi (Tanjore) 2.68", Tinnevely 2.45" and Sivagunga (Madura) 6.44".

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM 17TH OCTOBER TO 27TH NOVEMBER 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of Division	Average normal rainfall of Division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 17th Oct to 27th Nov	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	0	0	0	6.34	5.26	+ 21
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0.36	-0.36	4.01	6.87	- 33
	3 Central do	0.11	0.33	-0.22	5.07	3.96	+ 28
	4 Upper do	0.05	0.10	-0.05	3.47	3.63	- 4
	5 Arakan	1.10	0	+1.10	9.69	7.64	+ 27
	6 Eastern Bengal	0.07	0.29	-0.22	3.35	3.89	- 14
	7 Assam Surma	0.15	0.08	+0.07	3.20	3.21	0
	8 Do Hills	0.16	0.06	+0.10	3.54	3.00	+ 2
	9 Do Brahmaputra	0.01	0.05	-0.04	2.35	2.15	+ 9
BENGAL AND ASSAM	10 Deltaic Bengal	0.05	0.04	+0.01	1.96	2.57	- 24
	11 Central do	0.02	0.01	+0.01	2.51	2.14	+ 17
	12 North do	0	0.01	-0.01	0.51	2.20	- 77
	13 Bengal Hills	0	0.03	-0.03	0.75	2.83	- 73
	14 Orissa	0.15	0.33	-0.18	5.11	4.63	+ 10
	15 Chota Nagpur	0	0.02	-0.02	1.89	1.49	+ 27
	16 South Bihar	0	0.02	-0.02	2.41	1.33	+ 81
	17 North do.	0	0.02	-0.02	1.51	1.12	+ 35
	18 North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0.02	-0.02	3.36	0.85	+ 295
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH	19 South Oudh	0	0.02	-0.02	0.17	0.41	- 59
	20 North do	0	0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.29	- 93
	21 North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0.01	-0.01	0.11	0.20	- 45
	22 North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0	0	0	0.04	- 100
	23 North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0.02	-0.02	0.89	0.83	+ 7
	24 North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0	0.02	-0.02	0	0.10	- 100
	25 North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0.07	-0.07	0.08	0.27	- 66
	26 South-East Punjab	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.10	- 100
	27 South do	0	0.03	-0.03	0	0.15	- 100
PUNJAB	28 Central do	0	0.05	-0.05	0	0.29	- 100
	29 Punjab Submontane	0	0.04	-0.04	0	0.16	- 100
	30 Do Hills	0	0.10	-0.10	0	0.60	- 100
	31 North Punjab	0	0.33	-0.33	0	0.76	- 100
	32 West do.	0	0.04	-0.04	0	0.11	- 100
	33 Malabar	0.22	0.44	-0.22	4.06	8.89	- 54
	34 Madras South Cen- tral	0.12	0.56	-0.44	2.04	7.78	- 74
	35 Coorg	0.03	0.65	-0.62	1.66	7.06	- 76
	36 Mysore	0.05	0.34	-0.29	0.46	5.14	- 91
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	37 Konkan	0	0.05	-0.05	0.22	3.38	- 93
	38 Bombay Deccan	0	0.08	-0.08	0.86	3.55	- 76
	39 Hyderabad North	0	0.06	-0.06	0.20	2.15	- 91
	40 Khandesh	0	0.11	-0.11	0.44	1.90	- 77
	41 Berar	0	0.02	-0.02	0.89	1.22	- 27
	42 Central Provinces West	0	0.03	-0.03	0.82	0.99	- 17
	43 Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0.06	-0.06	2.08	1.21	+ 68
	44 Central Provinces East	0	0	0	0	0.59	- 100
	45 Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.32	- 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	46 Kathiawar	0	0.03	-0.03	0	0.06	- 100
	47 Sind	0	0.09	-0.09	0	0.10	- 100
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0.12	-0.12	0.11	0.45	- 76
	49 Central India East	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.30	- 100
	50 Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.11	- 100
	51 West Rajputana	0.03	0.89	-0.86	4.65	7.52	- 38
	52 East Coast North	0	0.57	-0.57	3.20	5.15	- 38
	52-A. Do do. (a)	0	0.10	-0.10	1.36	1.12	+ 21
	53 Hyderabad South	0.27	0.44	-0.17	0.63	4.83	- 87
MADRAS	54 Madras Central	0.82	1.46	-0.64	2.31	10.03	- 76
	55 East Coast Central	0.87	1.63	-0.76	2.51	12.70	- 80
	56 Do South	0.76	0.69	+0.07	5.45	9.02	- 40
	57 Madras South						

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India,

SIMLA, the 2nd December 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th December.*—Rainfall *nil* or inappreciable in the Circars and the Deccan, elsewhere it was generally normal or better, except in the extreme north of the Carnatic group. The water-supply is sufficient under the Godavari, Kistna and Tinnevely irrigation systems, but is in some defect elsewhere. More rain is urgently required in the latter areas, especially for dry crops. Agricultural operations are general. Wet crops are still in good condition, but dry crops are generally suffering, and wet crops in parts are also suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient, but the supply of fodder is short in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are on the whole somewhat easier. Relief operations have been closed in Bhadrachalam. One test work has been opened in the Nellore district with 150 workers. The recent rainfall has much improved matters, but prospects are not yet assured. The present outlook in North Nellore is not encouraging.

Bombay—*For week ending 6th December.*—Rain is wanted in the Deccan and Karnatak for the spring crops which are withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Spring *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been blighted in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar and crops have been generally damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad and Thal and Parkar. The standing crops are otherwise good. The harvesting of autumn and the sowing of spring crops continue in several districts. Supplies of fodder, water, and food-grains are sufficient. The agricultural stock is healthy. Prices are generally falling. In affected districts prices were—Belgaum 14½, Bijapur 14½, Sholapur 9½, Poona 11½, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 909, Sholapur 7,943, Poona 6,059, Belgaum 860, total 15,771, of whom 13,810 are relief workers and 1,961 dependants. Of relief workers—4,649 are men, 6,481 women, and 2,680 children. Of dependants—16 are men, 263 women, and 1,682 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,147, including 71 in poor-houses, Poona 3,739; total 5,886, of whom 2,086 are men, 2,127 women, and 1,673 children. Total number on relief 21,657.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th December.*—There was no rain during the week; prospects remained unchanged. The harvesting of winter rice is everywhere in progress. The spring poppy, sugarcane, and other standing crops promise well. A flight of locusts is reported to have passed over Deoghur on the 2nd instant. The fodder-supply is everywhere reported sufficient except at Kurigram in Rangpur and at Sirajganj in Pabna. The price of common rice is falling with the appearance of the new grain in the market.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th December.*—The weather continues clear. Rain is needed in places to forward the crops which so far are reported to be in good condition. Irrigation is being resorted to where possible. Prospects are favourable. Locusts have appeared in Dehra and Almora and have caused slight damage in the former district. Supplies and fodder are abundant. Prices are falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Rainfall *nil*. Rain is generally wanted. The harvesting of autumn crops is almost over. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing continue in most districts. Sowing for spring crops is generally in progress. The condition of the standing spring crops is generally good. The outturn is reported good in Hissar and Rohtak on canal irrigated lands. The yield of cotton is average in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan and below average in Lahore. Blight and insects are damaging the crops in

Lahore and Gujranwala. Grasshoppers are destroying seedlings in Peshawar and white ants are injuring the spring crops in parts of Sialkot. Cattle are losing condition in Sialkot owing to overwork but are in good condition elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Amritsar; is becoming scarce in Sialkot, and is sufficient elsewhere. In Gujranwala dry fodder is reported to be scarce. Prices are generally high; they have risen in Dera Ismail Khan, fallen in Umballa, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13, barley 14 to 18, maize 14½ to 21, gram 10 to 12, bulrush millet 14 to 20, and great millet 14 to 25, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th December*—The weather is, clear and cold. The reaping and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue with good outturns. Pressing of sugar cane is commencing. The winter sowings have germinated well and the young plants are thriving everywhere, except in parts of the Hoshangabad and Seoni tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, where they are reported to be suffering from insufficiency of moisture. Some damage from locusts to *ringni juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is reported from the Ramtek tahsil of Nagpur. Prices—wheat is steady, rice and *juar* are generally falling, *juar* is selling at 24 seers the rupee in Nimar. Relief works have been closed in all districts except in Balaghat. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have decreased by 51,000. The number on relief works in Balaghat was 3,295. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 8,649, Damoh 5,704, Jubbulpore 15,193, Mandla 18,950, Seoni 1,957, Narsinghpur 5,406, Hoshangabad 6,596, Nimar 1,557, Betul 8,365, Chhindwara 5,919, Wardha 894, Nagpur 69, Chanda 946, Bhandara 8,509, Balaghat 6,165, Raipur 7,913, and Bilaspur 8,670, total 111,462. Total number on relief 114,757. There were also 9,465 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 1,108, women 1,395, and children 792. Dependants—men 1, women 4, and children 580. Poor-houses—men 1,053, women 1,035, and children 3,756. Otherwise relieved—men 14,325, women 32,897, and children 32,321, with 25,490 unclassified. Wage prices—Balaghat 11½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th December.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy continues, and reaping of the main wet-weather crop has commenced in places. Prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of early paddy is nearly completed, and reaping of late paddy has commenced. The standing crops are generally in good condition. More rain is required in parts of Pakokku, Minbu, and Yamethin. The price of paddy has increased largely in Akyab and slightly in Myaungmya; decreased largely in Minbu; considerably in Thayetmyo and Mandalay, and slightly in Rangoon, Pakokku, and Shwebo, elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th December.*—The weather is seasonable. The harvesting of late rice is progressing. Mustard and pulses are being sown. The prospects of the late rice are good in the Surma Valley and in Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Naga Hills, and Garo Hills, and are fair in other places. The condition of sugarcane is good in Cachar and Lakhimpur, elsewhere it is fair. The manufacture of tea is nearly finished and pruning has commenced in places. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 12, Sylhet 14, Dhubri 10½, Gauhati 10, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 9, and Nowgong 8, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th December.*—MYSORE Fifty cents rain in Civil and Military Station and slight rain in parts of the State. The standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have fallen in Bangalore and Tumkur, and have risen in Hassan and Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in five districts.

COORG: The rice crop is maturing. Coffee-picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th December.*—BERAR The weather is cold. Cotton-picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are in good condition in all districts. Sowings have been completed. Fodder and water are sufficient for requirements. The prices of food-grains show a tendency to fall. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 16, Amraoti 14, Basim 18, Buldana 13, Ellichpur 16, Wun 17, seers per rupee.

HYDRABAD. No rain during the week. Agricultural prospects on the whole continue favourable, but rain is wanted in parts for the spring crops. Rice sowings will be limited as tanks have not been filled. The hot-weather rice crop has been harvested. Spring sowings have been completed. The prices of grain, though stationary, show a tendency to rise in parts. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* $12\frac{1}{2}$, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th December.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. A great scarcity of drinking water is felt in two States of the Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops are in good condition but have been damaged by locusts in some States in Bundelkhand and in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, and are falling in other agencies. Opium sowing is in progress in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 3,568 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,129 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief 4,697. Prices 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th December.*—The harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. The autumn crops have been damaged by locusts in Jeysulmere to the extent of eight annas in the rupee. Agricultural stock is good and fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Pertaigarh; are steady in Kotah, Jeypore, Dholepore, Ulwar, and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 20.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 7th December.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Prices are generally stationary. Sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Locusts are still in Reasi tehsil and are doing damage to standing crops; measures are being taken for their destruction.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th December.*—Rainfall nil. The weather is fine and cold but has just begun to cloud up. Wheat and barley are still being sown. Price— $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows. —

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
Madras . .	...	29	29	150	...	150	+ 121
Bombay . .	13,190	5,471	18,661	15,771	5,886	21,657	+ 2,996
Central Provinces	8,669	162,270	170,939	3,295	111,462	114,757	—56,182
Central India .	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	— 1,054
Rajputana . .	...	28	28	..	20	20	— 8
TOTAL .	25,699	169,709	195,408	22,784	118,497	141,281	—54,127

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BUTTER		JAWAR	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	15 3	17 to 20 1	34									
Tavoy	18 7	18 7	38 25	40 8								
Moulmein and Amherst	13 6	25 5	63 75	68								
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Bangoon	17	25 5	47 0	63 75	93 5	48 45						
Ihôngwa		19 55	55 25	70 5								
Bassein	17	25 5	51	85								
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	13 94	17 17	42 67	62 22								
Toungoo	19 55	21 25	54 4	08								
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	20 23	27 03	54 57	63 58	71 57	61 30						
Bamo												
Pakokku	17 85	27 2	51	59 5								
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	17	25 5	40 8	51								
Akjab	19 04	20 4	35 06	42 5								
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	20	23 7	42 08	50								
Gauhati		35 7										
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			35	42 5								
Dacca			33 75	42 5	40 02	55			32 5			
<i>Deltic—</i>												
Midnapur			34 5 and 40	38 7								
Calcutta			50	45	45	45			35	35	35	32 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan			39 37	40								
Pabna			37 97	40 6	48 12	35						
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur			50	41 1	56 25							
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			29 06	32	50	51 9						
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna			33 12	38 7	38 75	43 7			30	31 9	17 5	
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur			38 12	40	39 37	43 4			40	35		
Muzaffarpur			40	53 3	42 19	50			30 78	34 5		
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	21 87	32 6	40	54 9	39 06	52 1	45 47	56 5	31 25	41 8	27 29	35 8
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	19 53	32	36 35	49 2	38 07	55	43 23	61 6	24 63	41 5	22 24	40
Jhansi	21 04	28 6	49 22	53 1	40	50	47 08	57 2	24 63	40	26 04	38 1
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut					38 12	50						
Agra			50	52 2	40	51 4			58 1	25	44 7	40 6
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	18 18	26 7		48 5	34 74	48 4			23 49	43 2		39 1
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	21 25	30 9	40	53 5	38 54	58 3	42 08	59 4	26 67	41 4	22 19	40 5
<i>Northern—</i>												
Ryzaad	23 12	26 7			39 06	50			30 78			

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
												Mergui
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
						71 4	56 1					Rangoon
												Thongwa
												Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
												Henzada
												Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
						72 76	48 11					Mandalay.
												Bamo
												Pakokku
												Arakan—
												Kyaukpyu
												Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmatutra—
												Golpara.
												Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
						50	36 2			400	370	Chittagong.
						50	41 9	60	43 7	350	415	Dacca
												Deltaic—
										320	320	Midnapur.
37 5	40			30	35	47 5	37 5	42 5	37 5	320	320	Calcutta.
						49 37	40	62 5	53 1	300	305	Central—
						46 25	37 5	57 5	40	340	350	Bardwan.
												Pabna.
				30	30	52 5	45	72 5	47 5	330	340	Northern—
												Rangpur.
						35 78	26 6	35 78	26 4	352 5	340	Orissa—
												Cuttack.
		17 5	26 2	19 06	30	35	34 4	36 25	38 7	270	230	Bihar, south—
												Patna
				20	30	40	34 4	42 08	35	290	285	Bihar, north—
		20	28 6	23 44	33 3	40	34 4	57 19	50	266 56		Bhagalpur
												Muzaffarpur
												N.W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
28 28	40 7			27 19	34 9	40 16	42 3	58 65	51 2	293 38	278 1	Benares.
24 22				21 03	37 3	38 07	43 3	55 16		255 99	256	Central—
23 85	39 4			24 11	38 1	36 35	39 4	40	50	245	241 9	Cawnpore.
												Jhansi.
						43 75					275 3	Western—
22 67	45 6				37 2	43 28	45 5	56 87	41 7	272 19	285	Meerut.
												Agra.
23 49	41					43 23	43 2			260	235	Submontane, west—
												Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
23 75	43 8			25	37 6	43 12	43 9		54 1	275	252 5	Lucknow.
				25	34 8	38 12	40			256 25	260	Northern—
												Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS	GUR		SALT		TOBACCO HAI		LUMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui												
Tavoy												
Moulmein and Amheist												
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon												
Ihôngwa												
Bassein												
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada												
Ioungoo												
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay												
Bamo												
Pakòkku												
<i>Aralan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu												
Akyab												
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara												
Gauhati												
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong												
Dacca			37 5	40	100	65			40	30		
			37 5	44 4	65	95						
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur			36 87	40	{ 47 5	{ 65					1 5(a)	2(a)
					{ 67 5	{ 95						
Calcutta			35 62	40	70	70			6 25(a)	7(a)	6(a)	6(a)
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan			35	33 1							4(a)	6(a)
Pabna			39 06	43 1	70	80					7 5	6 2
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur			40	45	50				17(b)	16(b)	17(b)	17(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			31 87	31 2	65	25			20(a)	20(a)	3 19(a)	3 62(a)
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna			36 25	37 5	30	30			3 12	3 7		
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhāgalpur			40	38 1	80	67 5						
Muzaffarpur			36 25	35 2	100	114 4						
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	66 72	51 2						85 7				
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	53 33	47			70	80	100			5		
Jhānsi												
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut												
Agra	53 28	51 6										
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjāhānpur							125	70 & 80				
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	63 96	50			75	75	120		3 12	3 7		
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad									2 81	3 1		

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui
										Iavoy
										Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
										Rangoon
										Thongwa
										Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
										Henzada
										Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
										Mandalay
										Bamo
										Pakokku
										Arakan—
										Kyaukpyu
										Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
										Goalpara
										Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
										Chittagong
										Dacca
										Deltaic—
										Midnapur
										Calcutta
										Central—
										Bardwan
										Pabna
										Northern—
										Rangpur
										Orissa—
										Cuttack
										Bihār, south—
										Patna.
										Bihār, north—
										Bhagalpur
										Muzaffarpur.
										N-W Provinces—
										Eastern—
										Benares.
										Central—
										Cawnpore.
										Jhansi.
										Western—
										Meerut
										Agra.
										Submontane, west—
										Shahjahanpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
										Lucknow
										Northern—
										Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BAKERY		JAWAR	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33 33	33 33			42 66	50			22 01	4 1	20 78	40
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	26 25	33 3	80	50	36 87	53 5	36 25	57 1	27 5	40	30	40
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	30 08	36 6	59 84	52 5	35 52	51 1	30 01	61 0	25 75	44 4	20 02	41 9
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	26 67	28 6	40	50	37 19	51 5	40 99	50 3	25	45 7	11 56	12 7
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	27 6	33 3	50	57	31 00	50	36 35	56 1	14 22	40		36 4
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	28 6	57 15	60 5	36 55	49 4	38 17	57 3	25 78	37 2	25 59	36 2
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	19 06	27 6	42 03	40	40	48 5	14 43	55 1	25 94	37 2	25 75	37 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi					45	12 5			25 75	16 2	30 91	
Shikarpur			44 06	41 9	39 53	14 1			27 10		30 91	
Quetta . . . . .	...		...		41 57	44 4	65	65	30	3 7	35	39 1
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .						...
Sholapur												37 3
Poona						51 4		54 5				40 4
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar		52 9				57 4						43 6
Dhule												40 9
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .		...				54 8						34 6
Ahmadabad		30		50		57 5				40	27 5	40
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .		...	39	48	41 5	48	56	56	...	...	33	34 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore			30 19	44 44	39	44 19	44 44	50			32 06	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	38	44	44 5	40	53 5	51	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basm . . . . .		...			51 85	46 43			...		30 76	34 61
Ellichpur			80	72 7	57 14	47 06	66 66	53 55	...		44 37	34 79
Amratoti			56 87	64 25	56 87	50	56 87	56	...		36 25	34 37
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore											25	32 5
Salem												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary											29 01	40 4
Cuddapah	27 92	31 9	47 03	47	...	...					32 81	35 9
Karnul . . . . .		...	...								...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .		...	...		...	...					...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	28 75	25 2	45 68	48	...	...						...
Tanjore	28 38	20 5	52 08	40 9	...	...						...
Trichinopoly . . . . .		...	...		...	...						...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...		...	...					29 22	25 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	26 47	26 47	45 71	45 72	73 47	62 69	98 74	76 81			16 45	36 56
Bangalore	20 58	23 5	55 86	50 97	62 72	55 87	58 8	62 62			23 51	35 28

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	
32 34	45 8	..	..	27 86	39 8	47 86	44 1	..	..	336 87	320	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
26 25	44 5	..	..	25	40	37 5	44 5	56 87	67 3	340	336 1	Panjab— Southern Ferozpur
26 67	45 7	..	..	24 53	38 1	38 54	43	55 16	64 1	330 57	336 8	Central— Lahore.
25	45 7	..	..	24 48	42 7	40	43 2	53 18	57 2	345 94	291	South eastern— Delhi
..	40	..	..	23 54	38 1	36 35	43 2	..	..	350	345	Submontane— Amritsar
29 58	41 1	..	..	27 6	38 1	40	42 2	64 17	40	291 25	305	Northern— Rawalpindi
28 54	39	..	..	25	38 1	42 08	47 1	..	..	336 87	355 6	Western— Multan
32 5	..	..	..	37 5	.. 35	44 06 41 25	43 1 41 2	65	..	380 330	360 315 360	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 4	..	..	..	..	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
33 7	52 1	..	..	..	..	..	45 6	..	49	..	..	..
..	52 4	..	..	..	..	..	45 6	..	47 6	..	366 7	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
36 25	44 7 46 2	..	32 5	..	..	..	47 6 43 7	..	49 1	..	320	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	52	..	318	..	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	53 31	..	240	..	Central— Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	58	..	270	..	Eastern— Raipur
50 36 25	50 44 37	..	..	..	..	40 74 53 33 44 37	46 16 47 06 44 37	61 5 56 87	44 44 40	320 300	263 280	Berar— Basim Ellichpur Amraoti
21 87	22 5	20 99	47 2	..	..	60	56 9	..	..	400 359 95	456 9 385 7	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
..	..	..	..	..	..	55 99	..	..	..	412 08	443 8	Central— Bellary.
27 03	38 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333 33	383 3	Cuddapah. Karnul.
..	..	29 53	32	..	..	37 34	37 3	..	..	..	412 3	East Coast, central— Nellore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	59 84	45 5	..	..	329 11	..	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore. Trichinopoly
22 86	..	..	..	..	..	25 68	..	..	..	..	..	Southern— Madura.
..	..	21 55	21 55	..	..	23 93	33 65	68 57	68 57	339 25	427 7	Mysore— Mysore.
..	..	23 52	33 41	..	..	33 28	39 2	55 43	55	411 74	479 55	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—concluded

DISTRICTS	GUR.		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		GUMMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	53 33	61 6	.	.			..		5	5'7	5	5
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur . . . . .			.	.	50	49 1	110	80	3 12	6 7	6 25	10
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore . . . . .	.	.			57 13	9 6	113 75	72 1	10	10	7 20	7 4
<i>South eastern—</i>												
Delhi . . . . .		.			80	80	123 12	80	5 73	5	8 91	8'7
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar . . . . .	.	.	..		...	...	..			5	5 31	6 1
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi . . . . .	.	...			40	40	94 22	72 7	5	10	7 07	14 7
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan . . . . .			..		100	114 3	133 33	80	3'07	4 4	6 67	7'3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	82 5	62 5										
Shikarpur	50	37 5				15 48 1	107 5	67 5	.	4 8	..	...
Quetta . . . . .	.	.					..	.		.	..	.
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	..	.		.	.		..	...		..	.	..
Sholapur . . . . .	..	.		.	...	112 .	.	60 5		.	.	..
Poona . . . . .	...	51 7			...		.			.	.	..
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	.	73 3	...	...	...	83'3	..	75	..	...	..	..
Dhule . . . . .	...	.	...		.	.	..	...	..	...	..	.
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	..	.	..	.	.			.				.
Ahmadabad . . . . .	..	100	..	.	.			.		5 5		..
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	..	...	...		..	..	.		..	.	.	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	38 56	39		70	100	115	70		3'31		...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	43	43	...	180	150	100	52	...	..	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	.	..	...	...	..	.	..		3	.	.	...
Ellichpur . . . . .	.	.	...	...	320	200	76 25	76 25		30	...	...
Amraoti . . . . .	.	.	.	.	200	200	105	60	19(a)	3 1(a)	..	...
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	71'87	65 6	..				100	57'5	.	...	2'5	2'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	.	...	102 76	94 2	51 61	47 9	...	..	2'5	6 9
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	63'38	53 4						...	...	...	...	..
Cuddapah . . . . .	.	.					66 67	30	...	...	...	..
Karnul . . . . .	.	..	..		66 67	66 7	61'51	47 6	..	.	...	..
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	.		..	..		.	..	...	..	6 9	5'1	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	57 6	57 6	...	..	131 67	131'7	57 6	57 6	...	.	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	..	...	..	...		.	...	...	..	.	...	..
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	...	..	...	118'28	118 3	...	.	..	..	...	..
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111 72	89'7		...	...	...	5 36	6'4
Mysore—												
Mysore	68'56	46'62	..		374	374	116 87	70 12	10'71	10'71	7'14	7'14
Bangalore	85'69	63'55	...	..	337 47	428 55	85'69	68'5	3 5	9 62	13'71	25'62

(a) Per 100 pulles.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1897	1896.	1897	1896	1897.	1896	1897	1896.	1897	1896	
5	15	.	..	140	140	.		80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
3 12	5			50	40	..		75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
5	5	..		100	100			105	86	Central— Lahore
5 73	6 1	.		60	40	.		125	100	South-eastern— Delhi
	..							.	93	Submontane— Amritsar
5	10			55	50			60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
3 33	5	.	...	50	50			70	70	Western— Multan.
..	4'8	..		.	..				50	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
	...	9 37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140			.		
	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..		Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur. Poona.
..	18'3	.	..		50	.	...	..	40	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia
...	8 7	...	.	..	60 40	.. .	.	.	100	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad.
..	..	...	...	60	60			70	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
.	..	.	...	40	40	...	.	35	30	Central— Jubbulpore.
..	...	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	Eastern— Raipur.
9	8 12	..		60 50	50 55	..		50 90	50 100	Berar— Basim Ellichpur. Amratoti
..	...	...	.	90 80	80 80	90 80	80 80	60 .	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem
.	..	..	.	120	60	120	60	140	40	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	
	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	.	.	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	.	55	55	55	55	..	..	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore Trichinopoly.
...	
...	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	40		Southern— Madura
2'96	3'29	...	.	100	100	.	...	70	50	Mysore— Mysore.
...	..	..	...	200	100 to 140	..	...	120	50 to 80	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR GHODUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR ABBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort.		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14				
Lavoy					12 3	11 7	13 —	12 10				
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			9 1	12 12	10 5	10 5				
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu					10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				
Rangoon	6 8	6 12			8 3	8 5	11 —	10 1				
Thongwa					10 11	10 8	11 9	11 9				
Basson					12 0	12 2	12 15	12 15				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Iharawadi					12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1				
Henzada					9 15	11 4	11 15	11 4				
Prome	10 6	10 6			9 15	9 15	14 12	12 1				
Toungoo					12 2	10 0	11 14	12 0				
Ihayetmyo	0 15	0 11			11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12				
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	8 —	8 12			10 3	9 11	10 12	10 3				
Bamo					9 9	9 1	12 3	11 3				
Pakokku					8 —	8 5	9 13	10 10	27 —	27 —		
Meiktila					10 15	10 15	12 —	12 —				
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					16 —	16 —	19 10	19 10				
Kyaukpyu					11 2	10 4	12 2	11 1				
Akyab					13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —				
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet					5 12	7 14	13 2	10 —				
Cachar	6 2½	6 10½			5 11½	5 11½	10 —	8 7½				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —			4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —				
Garo Hills					4 —	6 —	9 —	8 —				
Mamrup					18 —	16 8	23 —	19 —				
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —				
Kamrup	7 8	6 8			5 8	5 8	9 —	9 8				
Dairang	6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8				
Nowgong					5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —				
Sibsagar					5 12	5 —	11 —	10 —				
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —			4 12	4 12	9 —	9 —				
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills					4 8	4 —	7 —	7 —				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj					9 —	8 — and	9 8	9 — and				
Noakhali					8 —	10 —	12 —	11 8				
Chittagong					6 8	6 —	10 8	9 4				
Tippera					7 8	5 11	10 8	7 4				
Dacca	8 10	8 8	12 4	11 4	6 8	7 —	12 —	11 —				
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —			6 8	5 —	8 —	7 —				
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna					9 —	8 —	10 8	10 —				
24 Parganas					6 4	6 2	8 8	8 8				
Midnapur	7 8	7 8			8 —	7 8	9 10 and	9 6 and				
Howrah					6 8	7 2	8 —	8 —				
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	6 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —			7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2				
Nadia (Krishnagar h)	8 —	8 7			6 2	5 8	9 12	10 —				
Jessore	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	7 —	12 —	13 —				
Faridpur					5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —				

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OF RAGI (<i>Fleusine corocana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUP, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Lycer ariselinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
				9 5	9 5	..		7 —	5 11	15 —	15 —	Mergui
										14 3	17 12	Tavoy
										14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
				11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
				7 12	8 —	..		7 —	6 12	20 8	20 —	Pegu
										13 5	13 5	Rangoon
				5 1	6 10	..				17 11	17 11	Thongwa
												Bassein
				10 9	10 9	..	..	4 —	4 —	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
					6 8	..	..	5 10	5 10	10 —	11 6	Tharawadi
				5 11	5 15	..	..	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Henzada
				8 8	8 8					12 10	12 10	Prome
				6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Toungoo
												Thayetmyo
				6 2	7 2	11 8	15 8	7 6	7 6	14 6	14 6	Upper Burma—
				9 4	9 4	..	..	5 4	6 7	9 7	9 7	Mandalay.
				8 —	8 9	..	..	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Bamo
				5 12	..	28 7	28 7	4 9	5 14	14 4	14 4	Pakokku.
												Meiktila
				6 —	6 —	..	..	..	..	14 —	14 —	Arakan—
				8 —	8 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	30 —	28 —	Sandoway.
										13 —	13 —	Kyaukpau
												Akyab
				7 —	7 8	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Assam—
				6 10	6 14	..	..	..	..	9 6	9 6	Surma—
												Sylhet.
				5 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	..	..	5 —	6 —	Cachar
				..	6 5	..	..	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 —	Hill tracts—
					3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Khasi and Jaintia Hills,
												Garo Hills
												Manipur
				6 8	6 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
				6 8	6 4	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
				6 —	6 —	..	..	..	..	10 —	9 8	Kamrup
				5 8	5 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darrang.
				8 —	6 8	..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
				6 —	6 8	14 —	15 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar
												Lakhimpur.
				4 —	4 —	..	..	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Bengal—
				7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Eastern hill tracts—
				7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Naga Hills.
				8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
				8 —	7 4	..	..	6 10	5 14	10 8	10 8	Backerganj.
				5 —	8 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Noakhali
				6 8	6 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
				7 14	7 12	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tippera
				7 8	7 —	..	..	..	..	10 8	10 8	Dacca
				8 —	8 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltac—
				6 8	6 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna
				7 14	7 12	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
				7 8	7 —	..	..	..	..	10 8	10 8	Midnapur.
				8 —	8 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah
				8 —	8 —	10 4	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Calcutta
				8 —	8 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
				8 3	8 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 7	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
				7 —	8 —	..	..	9 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Jessore
				6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort.		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	8 8	9 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	15 12	13 8				...
Bardwan	7 8	7 8			8 —	7 8	10 —	9 12				...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8			8 —	7 8	11 —	9 12				...
Murshidabad	9 —	8 8			8 —	8 —	10 — and 12 —	10 — and 12 —			...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	7 12	12 4	9 —	..			...
Pabna	8 4	8 —	10 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 4				...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	..	..	6 —	6 12	7 8 and 9 —	8 10 and 9 12				...
Rajshahi	8 4	7 8	8 4	8 4	6 —	6 —	10 2 and 11 4	9 — and 11 4				...
Malda	9 —				6 8	.	11 8	10 9	...			...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12			6 —	5 8	7 —	6 4	..			...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 5	5 6½	9 — and 12 —	8 6½ and 10 3				...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8				...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —				...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	6 13	7 2	.	.	9 3 and 13 2	6 14	10 6 and 14 7	11 13 and 12 8				...
Cuttack	7 8	7 8	.	.	8 9	8 9	12 8	12 8	..			...
Balasore	10 6	10 6	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 8				...
<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	6 —	8 —	..	..	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —				...
Mandhum	9 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	9 8	10 4	15 8	11 8	..		16 —	...
Lohardaga	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 7 14	..	..	6 8 to 10 —	6 8 to 9 —	10 — and 15 —	10 — and 14 —	..		...	...
Palamau	7 7	7 14	10 2	10 2	9 —	9 —	12 13	12 6	...		...	...
Hazaribagh	7 4	..	8 —	9 —	6 12	6 —	12 4	10 —	..		...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Monghyr	9 15½	8 14½	9 15½	8 6½	6 4½	5 4	9 7½	8 10½				...
Gaya	8 12	8 8	11 4	11 —	7 —	6 8	9 8	8 —	...		...	...
Patna	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	22 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	9 8 and 9 12	9 — and 9 8	11 —	10 —	8 — and 9 8	8 —	10 — and 10 8	9 — and 10 —	...		...	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Furnea	9 9	9 9	10 2	11 6	5 15½	5 2	10 8	11 11				...
Bhagalpur	10 4	9 8	10 2	11 6	5 15½	5 2	10 8	11 11				...
Daihang	8 —	8 —	11 —	9 8	7 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	...		...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	8 8	13 —	10 —	6 4	6 8	10 —	9 8			...	...
Saran	10 —	9 8	12 —	10 —	6 8	6 —	12 12	11 4			...	...
Champaran	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 8	12 8	..		...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mirzapur	8 5	8 4	11 6	11 9	5 15	5 6	8 14	7 15	16 —	...	13 1	11 12
Benares	10 5	9 10	13 —	12 3	6 4	6 4	10 —	...	...		14 10	12 7
Ghazipur	9 8	9 —	12 12	11 8	5 12	5 8	10 4	9 4	16 —	...	13 12	12 4
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	14 —	11 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8	14 —	7 —	14 —	...
Allahabad	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	5 4	5 —	10 4	10 4	17 —	...	14 8	13 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 8	8 4	6 4	9 8	8 4	20 —	13 —	16 —	...
Fatehpur	9 4	9 —	14 —	12 —	5 8	5 12	10 12	17 8	...		14 10	14 4
Hamirpur	9 5	8 15	12 14	11 10	6 —	6 —	8 3	7 11	17 14	12 3	14 10	12 3
Jalaun	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	10 —	15 —	15 8
Cawnpore	10 12	10 12	10 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	19 —	...	10 —	15 8
Jhansi	9 12	9 8	10 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 12	14 —	10 8	15 8
Etawah	10 5	10 6	14 1	13 —	5 —	4 8	12 12	10 11	18 9	12 8	18 4	14 13
Farukhabad	10 14½	10 6	15 10½	15 5	5 7	5 1	6 2 to 13 13½	5 7 to 8 2	16 5	15 —	15 —	3 10
Mainpuri	11 6	10 13	16 12	14 4	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 —	17 2	16 —	16 12	14 4
Etah	11 12	11 12	18 4	16 4	5 4	5 4	9 8	8 4	18 8	17 8	17 4	15 12
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 8	14 —
Agra	10 —	9 8	17 8	14 4	6 4	6 —	7 12	8 —	20 —	17 12	17 —	17 —
Muttra	11 4	11 —	18 4	15 8	4 4	6 —	9 8	8 8	20 —	10 —	17 12	10 8
Aligarh	10 —	10 4	17 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	18 —	...	16 —	14 8
Bulandshahr	10 10	11 —	16 4	15 8	5 —	5 —	8 2	8 8	16 8	16 9	14 8	14 12
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Ballia	10 8	9 4	12 8	11 —	5 4	5 4	8 8	7 8	...		13 —	...
Azamgarh	8 14	8 8	13 —	11 —	3 7	4 7	10 6	10 6	...		...	...
Gorakhpur	9 —	8 9	12 2	11 11	5 6	5 6	11 4	11 4	15 12	9 —	13 15	12 9
Basti	11 —	11 —	13 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	11 2	10 10	10 —	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvensis</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.	
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month		
..	..	..	..	8 —	9 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 8	Bengal—continued.
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 4	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Central—
..	..	..	..	9 4	9 —	..	..	..	11 —	10 8	10 —	Bankura.
..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	19 —	18 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bardwan.
..	..	..	..	8 4	8 4	..	..	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Birbhum.
..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	9 9½	9 —	Murshidabad.
..	..	..	..	8 4	8 4	..	..	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Santhal Parganas.
..	..	..	..	8 —	..	20 —	20 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	Pabna.
..	..	..	..	6 12	7 8	12 —	12 —	4 12	5 —	9 —	9 —	Bogra.
..	..	..	..	7 11	7 11	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	Rajshahi.
..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Malda.
11 —	11 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Northern—
..	..	..	..	11 13	11 4	..	..	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Rangpur.
..	..	..	..	10 8*	10 8*	..	..	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Dinajpur.
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	..	..	5 14	6 —	11 8	11 8	Jalpaiguri.
..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Hills—
..	..	..	..	9 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 2	Darjeeling.
22 —	22 —	..	..	7 —	6 12	14 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Orissa—
18 —	18 —	..	..	8 7	7 8	16 14	16 14	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Puri.
18 —	20 —	..	..	8 —	7 8	15 —	13 12	8 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Cuttack.
..	8 6½	9 15½	9 15½	16 12½	14 11½	9 7½	9 7½	10 8	10 8	Balasore.
17 4	..	8 4	10 4	9 8	9 —	17 12	13 8	10 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	Chota-Nagpur—	
22 —	19 8	12 —	14 —	9 8	9 8	19 8	15 8	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	Singbhum.	
16 —	16 —	..	..	9 8 and 10 10	9 —	16 —	13 8 and 14 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Manbhum.
..	..	..	..	10 10	9 9	21 4	15 2	8 8	6 6	10 —	10 10	Lohardaga.
..	..	..	..	9	8 14	20 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Palāmau.
20 —	19 —	..	..	10 —	8 8	18 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Hazaribagh.
20 —	18 —	..	..	10 —	9 —	16 4	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Bihar, south—
18 —	18 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	18 8	17 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	Monghyr.	
20 —	20 —	..	..	10 —	10 8	18 8	17 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gaya.
..	8 6½	9 15½	9 15½	16 12½	14 11½	9 7½	9 7½	10 8	10 8	Patna.
17 4	..	8 4	10 4	9 8	9 —	17 12	13 8	10 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.	
22 —	19 8	12 —	14 —	9 8	9 8	19 8	15 8	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	Bihar, north—	
16 —	16 —	..	..	9 8 and 10 10	9 —	16 —	13 8 and 14 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Furnea.
..	..	..	..	10 10	9 9	21 4	15 2	8 8	6 6	10 —	10 10	Bhāgalpur.
..	..	..	..	9	8 14	20 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	19 —	..	..	10 —	8 8	18 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
20 —	18 —	..	..	10 —	9 —	16 4	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Saran.
18 —	18 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	18 8	17 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	Champaran.	
20 —	20 —	..	..	10 —	10 8	18 8	17 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	N.-W. Provinces—
..	..	..	..	8 11	7 13	11 12	11 8	6 —	6 6	9 10	9 11	Eastern—
12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	8 11	7 13	11 12	11 8	6 —	6 6	9 10	9 11	Mirzapur.	
15 7	14 1½	14 1½	13 9	10 13½	8 11	15 3	13 4	6 12	7 1	10 13	10 13	Benares.	
5 —	14 8	14 8	14 8	10 —	8 4	16 8	13 4	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.	
14 —	14 —	..	..	9 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	6 6	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
..	15 —	16 —	15 —	9 8	9 —	14 —	13 8	9 12	9 12	11 —	10 8	Allahabad.	
..	..	16 —	17 —	10 8	9 4	15 —	..	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Central—	
..	..	16 —	17 —	8 —	7 8	17 —	14 8	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	Banda.	
..	..	16 —	17 —	10 7	10 2	16 1	13 —	7 4	7 6	10 4	10 4	Fatehpur.	
..	..	16 —	17 —	10 7	10 2	16 1	13 —	7 4	7 6	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.	
9 —†	9 —†	10 —	9 —	9 —†	8 —†	16 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.	
16 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	9 4	18 —	16 —	9 8	10 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.	
..	16 —	17 —	16 —	10 12	9 8	17 12	15 8	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	Jhansi.	
19 10	17 3	15 14	15 —	8 9	8 4	19 9	16 7	0 13	7 —	10 12	10 12	Etawah.	
..	..	24 —	16 —	9 9	9 8	18 6	17 5	9 14	9 14	11 12	11 12	Farukhabad.	
..	..	..	..	8 13	8 12	20 13	17 4	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
18 8	16 —	10 —	..	10 6	9 12	19 8	19 4	8 4	7 12	11 8	11 8	Etah.	
..	..	..	..	9 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	Western—
..	..	18 —	18 —	10 12	7 —	16 —	15 8	7 —	6 12	12 4	12 4	Meerut.	
..	..	16 —	14 —	11 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	11 8	11 4	12 5	12 —	Agia.	
..	..	..	..	12 —	12 —	9 12	10 8	16 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Muttra.
..	..	..	..	11 —	13 —	10 12	10 —	15 8	16 —	8 8	8 8	Aligarh.
15 —	15 —	..	..	10 —	9 8	14 —	13 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bulandshahr.
15 12	14 12	..	..	8 14	5 15	14 12	13 4	7 1	6 11	10 —	10 —	Submontane, east—
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 15	8 12	8 10	13 8	14 —	9 —	8 14	10 12	10 12	Ballia.	
..	10 —	9 8	14 —	13 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.	
..	10 —	9 8	14 —	13 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur.	
..	10 —	9 8	14 —	13 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Basti.	

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOILUM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort.		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
N-W Provinces—contd.												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	11 8	11 12	17 —	15 12	4 8	4 8	11 8	10 8	18 —	17 —	17 —	15 12
Budaun	11 2 & 11 8	11 —	14 1 & 10 3	14 7	5 10	5 10	10 2	9 14	19 13	19 1	15 —	17 2
Pilibit	10 11	10 11	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	13 —	13 —	10 2	14 11	13 —	13 —
Bareilly	10 9	9 11	13 8	13 0	1 7	4 11	10 —	10 —	10 2	14 11	15 14	14 1
Moradabad	10 10	10 7	14 4	14 —	5 —	5 —	11 5	10 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	15 —
Bijnor	10 11	10 11	15 1	15 8	11 4	6 12	12 0	11 9	...	...	10 14	17 13
Muzaffarnagar	11 4	11 0	14 0	13 3	5 —	5 —	9 10	9 1	...	...	14 14	...
Saharanpur	11 2	11 8	16 0	13 10	5 6	4 13	10 3	11 4	17 14	12 14	10 —	15 1
Dehra-Dun	10 8	11 —	15 —	15 —	9 3	7 8	9 11	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 5	14 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	3 3	3 0	9 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	6 —
Almora	11 5	11 8	14 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	10 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	9 8	9 4	11 8	11 4	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	15 —	...	12 1	12 —
Sultanpur	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 —	6 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	17 —	...	13 8	...
Rae-Bareilly	11 —	10 8	11 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	20 —	10 —	17 8	14 —
Unao	10 8	10 —	14 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	11 12	10 12	19 —	10 —	16 —	15 —
Lucknow	10 8	10 8	15 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	10 12	11 —	15 8	15 8	17 8	10 —
Hardoi	11 8	11 —	17 —	15 —	8 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	17 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 —	10 12	13 8	13 8	8 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	...	14 —	12 —
Barabanki	10 4	10 4	13 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 —	19 —	17 —	16 —	10 —
Gonda	10 6	9 14	13 4	11 8	8 7	7 4	11 —	10 8	15 10	10 —	14 3	12 —
Bahraich	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	20 —	...	10 —	...
Sitapur	11 8	11 —	18 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	...	19 —	10 —
Kheri	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	8 11	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 10	9 6	...	...	...	...
Banswara	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	13 2	12 4	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 6	9 6	12 8	12 8	7 13	8 9	9 9	9 6	10 15	10 2	10 2	10 2
Hilly tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	15 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —
Erinpura	10 2	10 2	10 7	10 7	6 2	6 2	7 12	7 12	13 2	13 2	12 14	12 14
Ajmere	9 12	9 9	15 8	15 —	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	10 5	12 8	11 5	13 10
Abu	9 6 & 10 9	10 3 & 11 1	14 4	14 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 0	11 11
Kishengarh	9 12	9 8	16 8	15 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 8	19 4	17 8	15 14	14 2
Bundi	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Kotah	8 4	7 12	8 14	8 7	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	13 14	10 12	8 4	6 0
Jhalawar	7 13	7 12	8 4	8 4	6 —	5 8	8 10	7 1	10 4	14 1	10 12	...
Tonk	7 8	7 —	14 1	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	3 —	19 10	19 6	11 12	14 8
Jaipur	9 8	8 12	15 12	14 —	4 —	4 4	6 —	5 12	17 8	14 8	14 8	14 —
Kerani	8 4	8 7	18 12	13 2	8 2	7 8	9 6	8 12	19 12	12 8	19 2	17 8
Dholpur	9 2	9 11	16 0	15 7	5 15	5 11	7 5	7 1	19 14	16 0	22 7	23 4
Bhartpur	10 7	10 12	18 14	17 3	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	22 9	20 —	19 14	18 4
Alwar	10 8	11 5	17 0	17 19	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	18 9	17 8	17 7	17 8
Deoli Cantonment	9 5	9 4	13 12	13 10	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 3	13 4	14 1	13 2
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	13 —	...
Balmer	8 15	7 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 4	15 14
Anadra	10 2 & 11 5	10 1 & 11 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 8	...
Shahpura	10 4	9 9	15 8	12 8	5 12	5 9	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 1 & 9 6	9 1 & 9 11	15 —	15 15	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 1	8 12	11 14 & 12 8	11 4 & 12 8
Jaisalmer	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 3	7 3	9 3	9 4	8 4	...
Bikaner	8 10	8 8	14 —	13 —	3 12	3 8	5 10	6 —	...	...	12 12	11 8
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	13 —	12 —
Gwalior	7 11	8 3	11 3	12 3	5 2	5 2	5 13	5 13	13 13	12 12	13 13	14 3
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	11 8	18 —	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	16 —	19 —	18 8
Ferozpur	10 4	10 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 12	14 12	15 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 9	11 2	15 —	15 8	...	...	7 14	7 13	16 8	17 —	14 8	14 8
Gujranwala	11 4	11 8	16 4	17 4	...	...	9 4	9 8	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrat	11 —	10 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Jhelam	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —

* Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOILUM (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month.				
Panyab—continued.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 12	10 12	17 —	17 —			7 4	7 4	12 —	14 —	17 4	17 8
Delhi	10 6	10 4	15 5	15 —			9 —	9 —	17 —	11 5	15 8	15 8
Rohtak	10 —	9 1	14 —	13 —			10 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Karnal	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —					20 —	10 —	15 —	10 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 8	11 12	14 8	13 8	..	..	10 —	9 5	21 —	15 —	12 —	11 —
Ludhiana	12 8	12 —	19 —	16 —	..	..	6 —	7 5	22 —	1 —	14 —	9 —
Jalandhar	12 4	13 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	3 —	7 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	9 —
Hoshiarpur	11 8	12 5	16 —	15 5	..	..	9 —	9 —	23 1	13 1	12 4	12 4
Gurdaspur	12 —	12 8	16 —	17 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	7 12	7 —	15 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Sialkot	10 5	11 4	14 5	14 8	..	..	9 5	9 —	14 —	†	†	†
Hills—												
Simla	9 5	9 —	14 5	14 —	..	..	7 —	6 —	13 —	5 5	13 5	11 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	..	..	11 5	10 —	1 —	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 12	11 —	15 4	15 —	..	..	7 4	6 12	13 12	9 12	13 4	12 4
Hazara	1 2	12 10	15 5	19 8	..	..	7 5	4 —	1 —	†	†	†
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	..	..	7 —	7 5	14 —	15 —	12 —	11 —
Kohat	9 12	5 12	14 1	14 12	..	..	5 5	5 2	4 —	†	14 5	11 8
Bannu	12 8	11 8	20 7	17 10	..	..	7 15	5 15	17 4	16 4	16 14	16 9
Western—												
Shahpur	12 —	13 —	15 —	16 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	11 8	12 —	18 —	16 —	..	..	8 —	9 —	20 —	17 —	13 —	13 —
Multan	9 12	10 —	15 —	13 5	..	..	10 4	10 —	15 —	15 5	13 5	13 —
Montgomery	11 4	11 2	13 —	13 —	..	..	9 8	8 —	†	†	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	11 4	11 —	15 —	14 —	..	..	6 4	5 10	22 8	13 12	10 —	13 12
Muzaffargarh	11 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 5	13 12	14 6	..	..	7 13	7 13	16 14	11 11	10 9	14 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 —	5 10	..	..	7 —	6 7	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	5 5	..	..	6 3	6 5	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	14 —	13 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	..	..	16 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	..	..	10 —	10 —
Sukarpur	10 —	10 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	14 —	13 8
Quetta	9 5	9 8	12 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	..	..	8 10	8 10	9 10	9 10	10 7	10 7	..	..
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	..	..	9 7	8 11	10 2	9 10	6 10	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	..	..	12 4	9 14	13 4	10 12	..	..	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	..	..	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	9 13	10 7	10 10	8 10
Tanna	6 6	6 6	..	..	10 10	8 13	11 2	9 4	*	*	10 13	10 13
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 4	7 6	..	..	8 10	8 2	9 1	9 1	15 1	13 1	13 1	8 8
Belgaum	9 2	7 1	..	..	8 10	8 1	8 8	8 6	15 9	13 8	14 10	11 11
Satara	6 11	6 8	..	..	6 4	5 14	6 14	6 5	9 3	8 8	9 —	8 —
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	..	..	6 11	6 11	7 13	8 5	9 6	10 12	12 8	10 12
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	..	..	5 9	5 9	8 9	8 9	14 6	14 6	14 2	14 2
Poona	7 —	7 —	..	..	7 4	7 4	8 6	8 6	11 12	10 9	11 8	10 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	6 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	8 5	11 8	8 —
Nasik	8 10	7 3	..	..	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 1	*	15 6	14 3	12 11
Dhulia	7 14	7 14	..	..	5 9	6 1	7 9	7 8	13 13	12 15	12 14	14 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 9	6 —	..	..	5 9	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	10 10	11 12
Broach	10 —	9 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	10 8
Nadiad	7 8	7 8	..	..	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 8	6 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	*	*	10 —	9 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	6 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	14 —	12 —	12 12	13 —
Godhra	8 —	8 8	..	..	8 —	7 12	10 —	9 —	*	*	12 —	11 2
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	11 —	12 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 4	8 4	..	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 13	10 4	10 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	5 9	8 8	..	..	5 7	5 7	10 2	9 2	15 8	9 13	..	..
Khandwa	7 4	7 12	..	..	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	10 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	7 12	..	..	6 15	7 4	8 5	7 15	13 —	..	..	..
Betul	9 —	8 —	..	..	7 3	7 3	8 —	8 —	14 6	..	..	..
Chhindwara	8 7	8 7	..	..	7 4	7 4	..	..	12 —	..	..	..
Nagpur	9 10	9 6	..	..	8 12	8 12	10 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	..	..
Wardha	8 —	8 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	..	..

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of *seers* (of 80 *tolas*) and *chittucks* sold for one rupee)

MAKUA, OR RAGI (<i>Fleu sine coro cano</i>)		LANGNI OR HAIUN, HAIAN MILLI ? (<i>S. car. a talica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OF SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month	
† † 25 —	† † 10 —	† † 5 —	† † 7 —	10 12 9 12 10 —	10 8 10 — 9 —	14 — 16 — 17 — 10 —	14 — 15 8 12 — 16 —	11 — 9 8 10 — 8 —	11 — 10 8 10 — 8 —	11 — 11 8 11 — 10 8	11 — 11 8 11 — 10 8	Panjab—continued
												South-eastern—
												Gurgaon.
												Delhi
												Rohtak
												Karnal
												Submontane—
												Ambala
												Ludmana
												Jalandhar
												Hoshiarpur.
												Gurdaspur.
												Amritsar
												Sialkot.
												Hills—
												Simla
												Kangra.
												Northern—
												Rawalpindi.
												Hazara.
												Peshawar
												Kohat
												Bannu
												Western—
												Shahpur
												Jhang
												Multan
												Montgomery
												Dera Ismael Khan
												Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
												Karachi
												Hyderabad.
												Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
												Shikarpur
												Upper Sind Frontier.
												Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
												Karwar.
												Ratnagiri
												Alibag
												Bombay.
												Tanna
												Deccan—
												Dharwar.
												Belgaum.
												Satara
												Shalapur
												Byapur
												Poona
												Khandesh—
												Ahmadnagar
												Nasik
												Dhulia
												Gujarat—
												Surat
												Broach.
												Kaira
												Baroda Cantonment.
												Ahmadabad.
												Godhra.
												Disa Cantonment.
												Kathiawar—
												Rajkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
												Nimar
												Khandwa
												Hoshangabad
												Betul.
												Cahindwara.
												Nagpur
												Wardha.

Not produced.

Not procurable.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

L

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).	
	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces—contd.												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	.	...	5 13	5 13	8 5	8 5	12 13			.
Saugor	9 2	9 2	.	.	6 2	6 11	7 4	6 1	15 4			...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	.	.	8 —	7 —	13 —	7 4	12 —			...
Jubbulpore	10 —	9 —	.	.	8 —	8 8	13 —	8 1				...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	9 9	11 8				...
Seoni	10 4	10 —	.	.	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —				...
Balaghat	7 4	7 4	.	.	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —				...
Bhandara	8 12	7 8	.	.			10 —	10 —				...
Chanda	8 13	7 5	.	.			11 —	8 15	12 11	10 14		...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 9	8 —	.	.	9 2	8 —	16 —	12 13	...			...
Raipur	8 12	8 2	.	.	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —				...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	.	.	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —				...
Berar—												
Buldana	7 —	7 4	.	.	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 4	12 —	13 —	...
Basim	7 4	7 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	6 12	12 4	10 8		...
Akola	6 14	6 14	.	.	4 13	4 13	6 —	6 —	12 1	10 5		...
Ellichpur	7 —	7 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	...
Amraoti	7 —	6 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 8	10 —	...
Wun	6 —	6 12	.	...	7 —	5 8	8 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 7¼	*	*	5 —	4 14¼	5 13	5 3½	9 4	9 9	10 8	11 2½
Bolarani	5 3	5 4	*	*	5 4	5 4	6 11	7 2	10 —	10 8		...
Chadarghat	5 8	5 4	*	*	5 12	5 8	7 4	7 12	10 12	9 12	13 8	10 8
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	...	...	...	...
S Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 10	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 8	10 —	15 11	17 0	15 14	14 5
Nilgiris . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 —	7 13	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 5	9 14	15 —	15 10	19 10	19 5
Central—												
Hellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 10	12 2	14 0	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 10	15 8	16 8	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 5	11 13	13 0	14 8	18 14
Kanul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 10	11 8	13 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	7 3	...	...	17 13	17 13
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	13 14	12 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	#	#	#	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	11 13	#	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 10	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 13	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 11	12 11	13 3	13 3
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 14	...	...	18 8	20 —
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 13	...	...	19 3	26 3
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	14 6	10 2	17 13	20 5
Southern—												
Innevelly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 13	#	#	#	...
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 11	14 10	14 10	16 3	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	5 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 4	5 5	5 12	5 12	6 15	6 11	7 —	7 1	10 8	18 14		...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	7 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 —	8 8	8 4	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	4 12	4 12	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 1	6 5	6 1	7 14	8 6	10 8	10 8	16 4	14 15	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 —	5 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 10	4 11	5 8	5 14	8 10	8 10	7 10	6 7

Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAPUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 12	9 12	Central Provinces—cont'd
...	...	...	...	11 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	7 2	10 11	10 11	Central—
...	...	...	...	11 7	9 4	...	...	6 6	7 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	Saugor
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 10	9 5	...	...	8 7	7 11	9 —	9 —	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	Bhandara.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Chanda
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 12	9 —	9 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 12	11 —	Basim
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Alkola
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun
11 8	11 8	*	*	6 6	6 5	*	*	6 —	6 9	8 7	8 7	Nizam's Territories—
*	*	*	*	6 14	6 11	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad
*	*	*	*	8 8	7 4	*	*	*	*	9 4	9 —	Bolarum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadai ghāt
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S Canara
18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 5	South, central—
18 13	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
16 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Central—
15 8	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bellary.
14 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Anantapur.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2&12 —	10 2	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
13 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 —	11 —	East Coast, north—
13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 —	12 —	Ganjam.
14 11	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2	12 2	Vizagapatam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
13 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central—
13 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south —
15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Chingleput.
17 8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	N Arcot
20 —	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	S Arcot
18 5	19 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	Southern—
17 2	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Tinnevely.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
18 —	19 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore—
18 14	19 8	...	...	6 4	6 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	10 8	Mysore
20 —	24 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
20 —	24 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
27 —	25 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	Tumkur.
20 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan.
19 15	19 7	...	...	8 6	7 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 4	Kadur.
24 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug.
20 8	17 —	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	Coorg—
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	6 4	32 —	32 —	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District detail of the Provincial total published weekly in the *Crop and Weather Summary in the Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependents of relief workers included as on relief work, etc. do not count towards the return from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1907			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH NOVEMBER, 1907			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1907			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1907		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL
Madras													
1	Cuddapah		601	601									
2	Anantapur		10	10									
3	Godavari		10	10									
4	Nellore												250
TOTAL MADRAS			611	611									250
Bombay													
1	Bijapur	1,510		1,510	1,510		1,510	1,510		1,510			909
2	Sholapur	17,401	4,703	22,104	10,002	2,000	12,002	9,100	1,100	10,200	10,000	2,100	12,100
3	Poona	9,020	3,005	12,025	6,011	3,000	9,011	5,000	1,100	6,100	6,000	3,100	9,100
4	Satara	4,000		4,000									
5	Belgaum	670		670	833	1,000	1,833	700	1,000	1,700	3,000		800
TOTAL BOMBAY		33,590	10,208	43,798	16,415	5,400	21,815	17,000	5,400	22,400	15,770	5,880	21,650
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	2,154	18,928	21,082		10,401	10,401		12,560	12,560		8,049	8,049
2	Damoh		10,701	10,701		9,003	9,003		7,435	7,435		5,704	5,704
3	Jabalpur		20,125	20,125		18,105	18,105		17,128	17,128		15,193	15,193
4	Mandla		23,283	23,283		21,977	21,977		20,585	20,585		18,950	18,950
5	Seoni	35	10,033	10,070		8,907	8,907		6,857	6,857		1,957	1,957
6	Narsinghpur	1,450	9,520	10,970	1,420	8,113	9,533	1,287	6,747	8,034		5,406	5,406
7	Hoshangabad		8,192	8,192		6,902	6,902		6,350	6,350		6,090	6,090
8	Nimar		2,044	2,044		1,907	1,907		1,800	1,800		1,557	1,557
9	Betul	2,713	10,018	12,731	2,322	9,500	11,822	1,147	9,274	10,421		8,305	8,305
10	Chindwara	521	9,606	10,127		8,215	8,215		7,065	7,065		5,919	5,919
11	Nagpur		11,544	11,544		9,003	9,003		8,110	8,110		69	69
12	Chanda		9,869	9,869		7,163	7,163		3,114	3,114		946	946
13	Bhandara	1,021	18,450	19,471		15,453	15,453		11,909	11,909		8,509	8,509
14	Balaghat	7,895	11,798	19,693	4,590	10,927	15,517	4,350	10,191	14,541	3,880	5,580	9,421
15	Kaipur	17,259	17,004	34,263	7,450	17,573	25,023		11,833	11,833		7,913	7,913
16	Bilaspur	4,534	39,943	44,477		25,083	25,083		14,700	14,700		8,670	8,670
17	Wardha		738	738		899	899		823	823		894	894
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV. INCES		37,588	231,888	269,476	15,588	195,871	211,459	6,784	157,298	164,082	3,880	110,877	114,757

(1) Includes 1,143 weavers relieved at their own trade.

* There were 9,403 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1897		
		Relief works	Gratu- tous relief	TOTAL	Relief works.	Gratu- tous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratu- tous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratu- tous relief.	TOTAL.
1	<i>Burma</i> Myingyan . . .	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BURMA .	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	<i>Berar.</i> Buldana . . .	...	60	60	...	36	36	...	17	17	...	...	...
	TOTAL BERAR .	..	60	60	...	36	36	...	17	17	...	...	...
1	<i>Hyderabad.</i> Naldrug . . .	3,007	...	3,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Lingsagar . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mahbubnagar . . .		200	200	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD .	3,007	200	3,207	.	...	.	.	...	..	..	..	..
1	<i>Central India.</i> Bundelkhand . . .	3,563	2,790	6,353	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697
2	Gwalior . . .	..	19	19	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA .	3,563	2,809	6,322	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697
1	<i>Rajputana.</i> Dholpur . . .	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	20	20
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA .	...	28	28	...	28	28	..	28	28	..	20	20
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	83,500	248,283	331,787	44,356	208,186	252,542	27,707	164,694	192,401	23,469	117,912	141,381

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 18th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH DECEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 4TH DECEMBER, 1897

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 5TH DECEMBER, 1896			WEEK ENDING 4TH DECEMBER, 1897			Earnings from 1st July to 5th December, 1896	Earnings from 1st July to 4th December, 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Earnings		Per mile per week	Earnings		Per mile per week				
		Mean mileage worked	TOTAL		Mean mileage worked	TOTAL					
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	12,42,142	710	1,737	12,55,000	723	2,24,65,705	2,44,15,000	19,49,292	..
Bengal Central	150	143	1,45,511	110	143	1,99,700	135	1,54,195	5,30,000	75,102	..
Bengal-Nagpur	118	802	1,25,011	145	802	1,20,000	139	20,90,075	19,81,000	..	1,15,075
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	133	752	1,15,410	153	752	1,11,000	149	22,12,320	2,14,000	2,01,150	..
Bezwada Ctn (East Coast state)	110	21	2,94	109	21	3,000	120	5,000	67,500	1,24,25	..
Madras Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	107	9	297	59	9	700	75	31,594	5,300	..	6,291
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	191	1,515	3,62,614	200	1,515	3,85,000	212	73,30,173	7,47,000	1,12,827	..
Palampur-Dacca	45	17	772	45	17	500	23	10,513	10,600	..	5,913
South Indian	161	1,042	1,50,437	149	1,042	1,00,000	134	37,10,141	35,00,000	5,00,000	..
Mayavaram Mutupet	87	54	4,055	75	54	4,500	53	1,10,130	1,10,000	..	..
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal Mysore Frontier section)	109	1,165	1,19,327	102	1,165	1,03,000	80	27,80,500	9,06,000	1,17,485	..
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	102	291	2,912	85	291	2,900	112	0,000	8,14,000	1,01,500	..
Bengal and North-Western (including Inchoo section)	125	704	90,905	130	827	1,01,000	12	21,21,771	22,41,000	59,000	..
Lucknow-Barilly	61	200	15,097	78	200	15,100	17	2,25,520	2,05,000	..	4,820
Assam-Bengal	57	153	8,196	53	250	24,000	87	1,10,000	3,70,000	1,50,000	..
Burma	145	800	1,13,800	103	575	1,35,000	132	20,11,000	5,00,000	2,20,000	..
TOTAL	218	9,502	1,41,000	247	10,000	1,10,000	240	1,10,000	1,10,000	30,50,000	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	198	2,797	5,94,635	213	2,853	6,54,000	227	1,11,87,776	1,49,81,000	3,10,000	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	151	815	1,73,030	212	875	1,00,000	185	31,06,925	32,10,000	81,000	..
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	514	3,27,939	403	817	3,61,000	41	77,95,079	7,00,000	..	4,10,079
East Coast	89	500	29,400	59	535	39,000	74	9,14,000	1,00,000	1,70,000	..
Special gauges—											
Joinat	87	25	1,010	57	25	700	73	50,500	31,500	..	15,759
Chennai-Compagny (b)	60	..	..	..	..	(b)	..	..	(b)	..	..
TOTAL	221	4,957	11,00,507	227	5,141	1,00,000	237	1,10,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	..
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	348	1,491	6,55,003	439	1,491	5,84,000	392	1,09,64,525	1,00,92,000	..	8,72,525
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	342	401	3,16,218	652	401	2,37,000	511	52,10,330	49,00,000	..	2,10,330
Madras	240	810	1,00,100	100	810	1,00,000	100	40,40,000	4,00,000	..	..
TOTAL	330	2,742	11,33,131	400	2,702	1,00,000	359	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)											
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	157	160	2,104	151	160	29,000	185	5,00,000	7,49,000	1,82,000	..
Larkspur	242	22	5,134	233	22	5,300	211	1,10,000	1,10,000	..	6,323
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samastota)	..	..	..	..	402	10,000	38	..	(d) 44,000	44,000	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	4,829	73	66	6,500	97	1,50,000	1,00,000	6,000	..
Bengal Doorga	176	30	6,000	175	30	7,000	194	1,47,000	1,54,000	6,210	..
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	13,000	108	78	1,700	108	2,00,000	3,42,000	7,25,000	..
Ahmedabad-Parantij	..	..	..	..	53	2,000	30	..	4,200	4,200	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	14,002	275	51	14,000	275	7,30,000	3,30,000	..	904
TOTAL	174	413	67,444	103	870	94,500	107	10,24,472	19,73,100	3,48,000	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Gooona	27	74	1,942	26	74	1,400	19	42,270	30,800	..	11,470
Bhopal-Ujjain	50	114	9,406	83	114	8,300	73	2,00,478	1,27,000	..	73,478
Nagda Ujjain	49	34	1,555	47	35	1,000	46	(e) 33,572	29,700	..	3,872
The Nizam's guaranteed state	161	333	59,200	175	334	65,300	196	1,00,000	14,67,000	1,80,117	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,453	112	13	900	89	33,309	21,100	..	12,209
Rajputana-Bharatpur	135	108	11,371	105	108	12,800	119	3,27,307	2,39,000	..	98,307
Kolar Gold-fields	347	10	4,015	401	10	3,100	310	70,704	92,800	16,096	..
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	5,249	80	66	5,100	77	1,21,101	1,40,000	18,899	..
The Gaekwar's Michana	63	93	5,709	61	93	5,400	55	1,30,000	1,13,000	..	17,800
Kolhapur	74	29	1,052	67	29	1,700	59	4,000	35,000	..	11,091
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,892	68	79	2,000	37	74,613	73,000	..	713
Anklesva-Fardi section (Rajpipla)	..	..	..	..	19	100	5	..	4,000	4,000	..
Cooch Behar	56	22	803	36	22	2,000	91	25,800	19,000	..	5,800
TOTAL	115	905	1,07,740	111	995	1,10,000	111	23,20,164	24,13,800	..	15,364
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	36,595	109	334	32,500	97	5,83,221	5,75,000	..	8,221
Jetalsar-Kajkot	76	40	4,965	108	40	5,400	117	74,282	82,200	7,918	..
Jamnagar	..	..	..	..	51	2,500	49	..	49,500	49,500	..
Junagadh-Bikaner	61	304	24,657	68	304	10,000	46	4,02,514	4,22,000	..	40,514
Coosypore-Cutor	43	00	2,201	36	60	3,400	57	58,000	52,800	..	5,200
Special gauge—											
Motvi	70	94	8,539	91	94	8,700	93	1,43,591	1,54,000	10,409	..
TOTAL	70	898	70,870	86	949	69,100	73	1,00,22,208	1,00,35,500	13,232	..
GRAND TOTAL											
	225	19,947	49,50,382	249	20,844	49,08,800	238	4,69,34,869	10,28,40,300	59,05,431	..

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipali railway.
(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhona-Maamad, the Khambhata, and the Amraoti railways.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st November to the 4th December, 1897.
(e) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 4th December, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg Under Secretary

CALCUTTA, the 16th December, 1897

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXXIV of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 5TH DECEMBER, 1896				WEEK ENDING 4TH DECEMBER, 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 5th December, 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 4th December, 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	per mile per week		Total	per mile per week						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	606	1,735	12,42,142	716	1,737	12,55,000	723	3,53,37,361	3,92,86,000	39,48,639			
Bengal Central	146	125	14,551	116	125	19,700	158	6,02,585	7,55,000	92,415			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,25,002	145	862	1,20,000	137	36,04,051	36,47,000			17,051	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-tains)	139	752	1,15,416	153	752	1,12,000	149	35,75,088	40,50,000	4,74,912			
Bezwaada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	4,294	109	21	3,200	154	92,115	1,02,000	9,885			
Mad-Bennur sec (Bezwaada-Mad)	103	9	797	89	9	700	78	48,384	41,800			6,584	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra Kutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	3,62,614	200	1,815	3,85,000	212	1,31,24,368	1,26,53,000	...		4,71,368	
Palanpur-Deesa	55	17	772	45	17	500	29	37,504	24,700			12,804	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,55,437	149	1,042	1,60,000	154	61,80,781	62,50,000	69,219			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,050	75	54	4,500	83	1,79,899	1,87,000	7,101			
Southern Mahratta (including Gun-takal Mysore Frontier Section)	110	1,165	1,19,327	102	1,165	1,03,000	88	48,44,394	50,43,000	1,98,606			
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	25,912	88	296	33,300	112	10,86,341	13,57,000	2,70,659			
Bengal and North-Western (including Lurhoo Section)	140	764	98,905	130	827	1,01,000	122	37,04,017	40,81,000	3,10,983			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	15,697	78	200	15,400	77	5,05,869	5,29,000	23,131			
Assam-Bengal	61	159	8,495	53	256	24,800	87	3,73,535	6,12,000	2,38,462			
Burma	175	886	1,49,850	109	888	1,35,000	15	45,03,407	51,12,000	6,08,593			
TOTAL	232	9,902	44,13,330	247	10,096	24,73,100	245	7,79,79,702	8,37,30,500	57,50,798			
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,94,635	213	2,883	6,54,000	227	1,90,92,701	2,21,90,000	30,97,299			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	815	1,73,030	212	875	1,62,000	185	55,09,905	56,73,000	1,63,095			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 1' 6" gauge)	354	814	3,27,839	403	817	3,61,000	442	1,07,01,618	1,02,58,000	4,43,618			
East Coast	94	500	29,455	59	538	39,800	74	10,35,069	19,50,000	3,14,931			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Johat	73	28	1,610	57	28	700	25	70,206	61,000	9,206			
Cheira-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,055	(d) 4,200	858		
TOTAL	219	4,954	11,00,507	227	5,141	12,17,500	257	3,70,14,557	4,01,30,200	31,21,643			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	407	1,491	6,55,003	439	1,491	5,84,000	392	2,07,64,963	1,75,55,000	32,09,963			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	403	461	3,14,210	462	461	2,37,000	514	1,04,55,705	95,41,000	9,94,708			
Madras	253	840	1,04,210	195	840	1,83,000	218	74,00,390	78,75,000	4,08,604			
TOTAL	397	2,792	11,33,431	406	2,792	10,04,000	359	3,24,67,127	3,49,71,000	34,96,127			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,048	47,01,326	200	18,029	46,94,000	260	10,34,01,356	15,88,37,700	53,76,314			
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	155	160	24,104	151	160	29,600	185	8,97,307	10,97,000	1,99,693			
Larkspur	274	22	5,134	233	22	5,300	241	2,11,405	2,07,000	4,268			
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 44,000	44,000			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec)	131	66	4,829	73	66	6,500	98	3,31,511	3,05,000	26,511			
Bengal Duars	140	36	0,209	175	36	7,000	194	2,04,340	2,13,000	8,660			
Dibru-Sadiya	160	76	13,020	108	78	14,700	185	4,32,940	5,45,000	1,12,054			
Ahmedabad Parantij . . . . .	"	...	...	...	55	2,000	36	(g) 58,500	58,500			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	14,002	275	51	14,000	275	5,62,835	5,38,000	24,865			
TOTAL	176	413	67,444	103	870	94,500	109	20,40,237	30,07,500	1,367,263			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guona	28	74	1,942	26	74	1,400	19	66,025	63,800	2,225			
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	4,000	88	114	8,300	73	3,18,752	2,27,000	91,752			
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,555	47	35	1,600	40	(h) 33,572	69,300	35,728			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	59,270	175	334	65,300	196	21,33,399	23,32,000	1,98,601			
The Gaekwar's Pithla	159	13	1,453	112	13	900	69	92,418	43,200	49,218			
The Gaekwar's Pithla	159	105	11,371	105	108	12,800	119	6,72,739	4,62,000	2,10,739			
Rajputana-Bhaunda	159	10	4,015	401	10	3,100	310	1,11,172	1,40,000	28,828			
Kolar Gold-fields	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,249	80	66	5,100	77	1,82,619	2,15,000	32,381			
The Gaekwar's Ahmednagar	80	93	5,709	61	93	5,400	58	3,07,705	2,20,000	87,705			
Kolhapur	70	29	1,902	67	29	1,700	59	79,100	66,000	13,100			
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dahhol	63	72	4,892	68	79	2,900	37	1,57,090	1,46,000	11,090			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajputana)	"	22	803	36	19	100	5	(i) 4,600	37,200	7,195			
Cooch Behar	63	22	803	36	22	2,000	91	44,395		7,195			
TOTAL	125	968	1,07,740	111	996	1,10,600	111	41,99,000	40,20,100	1,72,905			
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavanagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	36,505	109	334	32,500	97	11,88,696	11,30,000	58,696			
Jaisalmer Rajhol	51	40	4,968	100	46	5,400	117	1,25,907	1,36,000	10,033			
Jamnagar	"	"	"	"	51	2,500	42	(j) 79,600	79,600				
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	24,657	68	364	16,600	46	7,92,290	7,04,000	28,290			
Goddeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,401	36	60	3,400	57	91,922	84,800	7,122			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	78	94	8,539	91	94	8,700	93	2,62,624	2,64,000	1,376			
TOTAL	82	898	76,270	86	949	69,100	73	24,61,499	24,58,400	3,099			
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,927	49,53,382	249	20,844	49,68,600	238	16,27,02,128	16,83,29,700	55,67,572			

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Waraha Coal, the Phand-Manmad, the Ahmangan, and the Amraoti railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 4th December, 1897.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 4th December, 1897.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 5th December, 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 4th December, 1897.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 4th December, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 16th December, 1897.

No. 528 R. Stat
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1897.

Results of the working of automatic vacuum brakes in use on railways in India during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.

Government of India letter No. 351 R. Stat., dated the 1th September 1894.

Government of India order No. 306 R. Stat., dated the 15th July 1897.

Read also—

Endorsement by the Director of Railway Traffic and Statistics, No. 393 Stat., dated the 1st December 1897, forwarding tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, The Governments of Burma, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab to the Local Governments and Administrations, and The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam. to the officers noted in the margin.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan
The Director of Railway Traffic and Statistics.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Further, that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year

Railways (including branch lines worked)	Period	LOCO MOTIVES		VEHICLES *			Number of miles run by trains fitted	Total number of instances in which the brakes failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains	PROPORTION PER CENT		Number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted
		Fitted	Not fitted	Braked	Piped	Not fitted			Of vehicles braked or piped on total	Of mileage run by trains fitted or partially fitted on total train mileage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STANDARD GAUGE											
<i>State lines worked by companies</i>											
East Indian . . .	2nd half, 1896 .	75	521	533	165	10,868	787,696	32	6 03	13 12	1 in 24,615
	1st half, 1897 .	83	547	711	157	10,741	944,082	19	7 46	14 25	1 in 49,688
Bengal-Nágpur . . .	2nd-half, 1896		118		34	3,789			0 89		
	1st half, 1897		118		34	3,795			0 89		
Indran Midland . . .	2nd half, 1896 .	52	59	108	20	2,429	199,272	9	5 01	21 66	1 in 22,141
	1st half, 1897 .	62	59	108	23	2,426	196,023	6	5 12	21 74	1 in 32,670
<i>State lines worked by the State</i>											
North Western . . .	2nd-half, 1896 .	385	217	(a) 1,989	182	10,216	1,687,956	32	17 53	41 87	1 in 52,749
	1st half, 1897 .	392	222	2,010	183	10,584	1,652,414	16	17 10	37 66	1 in 103,276
Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	2nd half, 1896	29	(b) 137	207	20	4,779	212,336		4 53	18 23	
	1st half, 1897	29	137	231	20	4,755	208,874	4	5 01	17 96	1 in 52,219
Eastern Bengal . . .	2nd half, 1896	35	82	207	75	2,257	381,577	3	10 69	31 34	1 in 127,192
	1st half, 1897	35	59	205	81	2,111	407,480	7	11 93	44 94	1 in 58,211
East Coast . . .	2nd-half, 1896 .	12	45	.	3	1,507	(c)		0 20		
	1st half, 1897 .	12	45	.	3	1,636	(c)		0 18		
<i>Lines worked by guaranteed companies</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	2nd half, 1896 .	165	440	1,165	30	8,407	1,277,290	33	12 45	31 28	1 in 38,706
	1st half, 1897 .	170	435	1,254	6	8,342	1,497,930	15	13 12	32 05	1 in 99,862
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	2nd-half, 1896 .	92	73	421	54	4,282	546,721	13	9 99	41 36	1 in 42,055
	1st half, 1897	91	73	421	54	4,287	573,409	9	9 97	43 36	1 in 63,712
Madras . . .	2nd half, 1896	22	144	66	31	3,638	53,617	6	2 60	4 21	1 in 8,936
	1st half, 1897 .	30	136	188	38	3,574	132,848	8	4 78	10 26	1 in 16,606
<i>Line owned by native state and worked by company</i>											
The Nizam's Guaranteed state . . .	2nd-half, 1896 .		50		20	962	(c)		2 03		..
	1st half, 1897	..	50		20	965	(c)		2 03		
TOTAL OF all RAILWAYS (STANDARD GAUGE)	2nd-half, 1896	867	1,894	4,696	(d) 634	(d) 53,606	5,146,465	128	(d) 9 44	23 70	1 in 40,207
	1st-half, 1897 .	904	1,912	5,073	619	54,191	5,613,060	84	9 51	23 93	1 in 66,822
METRE GAUGE											
<i>State lines worked by companies</i>											
South Indian . . .	2nd half, 1896 .	20	184	90	38	4,155	254,537	1	2 99	14 43	1 in 254,537
	1st half, 1897 .	20	183	93	38	4,151	252,136	3	3 06	13 90	1 in 84,945
Assam-Bengal . . .	2nd half, 1896 .	34	10	104	.	954	(c)		9 83		
	1st half, 1897 .	44	9	110	...	927	(c)		10 60		
<i>State lines worked by the State</i>											
Eastern Bengal—Northern and Behar sections . . .	2nd-half, 1896 .	13	59	101	25	2,055	116,238	1	5 78	14 65	1 in 116,238
	1st-half, 1897 .	13	59	112	26	2,043	101,467	1	6 33	14 87	1 in 101,467
TOTAL OF all RAILWAYS (METRE GAUGE)	2nd-half, 1896	67	1,289	295	63	32,727	370,825	2	1 08	3 74	1 in 185,412
	1st-half, 1897	77	1,243	315	64	32,778	353,603	4	1 14	3 22	1 in 88,400

* Excluding cranes.
(a) Excluding 4 vehicles retained by the Mushkef-Bolán railway
(b) Including 17 loc. motives fitted with the Westinghouse brake
(c) Brakes were not brought into use
(d) Revised figures
N. B.—The detailed figures in columns 1 and 7 do not work up to the totals, as the latter represent the totals of all railways

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 1	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of train in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing, whether they arose from neglect or imperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE				
East Indian	Vacuum automatic		(i) and (ii)—Nil	
		7th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 2 down mail train lost 5 minutes coming to a stand at mile 547½, owing to a screw coupling of a Great Indian Peninsula railway carriage left hanging down and striking the coupling, breaking the lug and parting the pipes	
		15th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 17 minutes at Tundla station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe of one of the carriages	
		18th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 8 minutes at Mokameh station, owing to a leakage of the vacuum pipe on the train.	
		23rd January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train started 7 minutes late from Asansol station, owing to the breakage of the vacuum gauge pipe in the brake-van	
		24th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train detained for 3 minutes at Jaswantnagar station, due, it is assumed, to one of the couplings having sprung from its face	
		28th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 1 up mail train lost 4 minutes at Rajbhand station, owing to the hose pipe between luggage and mail vans becoming disconnected.	
		8th February 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train detained for 6 minutes at Bankipore station, due to the vacuum train pipe between a North Western railway carriage and a Post Office van opening out at the jaws.	
		14th February 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 8 minutes between Bhādan and Shikohabad stations, 20 minutes at Bhādan station and 25 minutes at Shikohabad station, owing to the driver being unable to release brakes on account of the brake gear in a composite carriage being out of order.	
		15th February 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 184 down express train detained for 12 minutes at Kaneegunge station, due to a leak in the pipe of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway third class carriage.	
		13th April 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 3 minutes between Mokameh and Barh stations and 17 minutes at Barh station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	

See page 2.

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, or (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE— <i>contd.</i>				
East Indian— <i>concl'd</i>	Vacuum automatic	22nd April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 1 up mail train worked non-vacuum from Allahabad to Bhaiwari stations, owing to a leakage of the vacuum pipe flange, due to the vacuum pipe not being properly coupled up after repairs	944,082
		26th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 2 down mail train was brought to a stand by the misapplication of the brake by some one in the brake-van and the train lost 3 minutes at Sitapur station	
		24th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—Vacuum gauge of front brake-van attached to No 1 up mail train was out of order, but caused no detention	
		31st May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 1 up mail train was detained for 8 minutes at Asansol station, owing to a defect in the vacuum hose couplings of a third class and an intermediate class carriage	
		4th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 38 down passenger train was detained 12 minutes at Burdwan station and 4 minutes at Rasulpur station, owing to dust being in the release valve	
		4th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 1 up mail train lost 10 minutes between Ghaziabad and Umballa Cantonment stations, owing to the guard's van valve being out of order	
		5th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—The driver of No 52 down passenger train was unable to create vacuum at Asansol station, some grit having got under the release valve. No detention	
		7th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 1 up mail train was detained 15 minutes at Cawnpore station, owing to the guard's brake handle in the brake-van being out of order.	
		16th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 1 up mail train lost 10 minutes between Hathras and Aligarh stations, owing to the breakage of the vacuum ejector pipe	See page 3
Indian Midland	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—Nil	
		29th January 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No 1 down mail train lost 13 minutes at Karonda station in releasing brakes, owing to a leakage in the pipe of a second class carriage	
		1st April 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No. 18 up special mail train lost 10 minutes between Jhansi and Basai stations, due to the brakeblock of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway composite carriage binding.	

TABLE No II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 2	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defect in, or improper action of, the brakes during running, whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE— contd Indian Midland— contd	Vacuum automatic	28th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 2 up special mail train lost 10 minutes between Jhansi and Talbahat stations, due to the brake blocks of two coaches binding	186,023
		5th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 2 up mail train lost 15 minutes at Tundla station, owing to a leak in the cylinder of a Great Indian Peninsula railway horse-box	
		24th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No. 2 up mail train lost 21 minutes at Kethoria station, owing to the main steam pipe joint blowing	
North Western State	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—Nil.	See page 4
		4th January 1897	(ii) Neglect of servants—No 3 up passenger train was detained 4 minutes at Sirsawa station, owing to the vacuum hose pipe drawing air at the rear of the train, the coupling not having been tightened up after shunting at Saharanpur	
		11th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—An up troop special train lost 12 minutes at Rawind station, owing to the hose coupling washer on a third class carriage being deficient, and to the leakage of a hose pipe of another third class carriage.	
		18th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 12 down mixed train was detained 14 minutes at Ludhiana station, owing to some grit having got into the vacuum steam cock shell joint of the engine, which necessitated the removal of the big ejector cone for blowing through.	
		25th January 1897	(ii) Neglect of servants—No. 17 up mixed train was detained 6 minutes at Ghaziabad station, owing to the vacuum brake hose pipe not being properly coupled up.	
		3rd February 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 20 down mixed train was detained 5 minutes at Saharanpur station, owing to the vacuum piston bush of a third class carriage blowing	
		21st February 1897	(ii) Neglect of servants—No. 2 down mail train was detained 18 minutes at Maduji station, owing to a coupling washer being deficient on a third class carriage	
		28th February 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up passenger train lost 7 minutes at Meerat Cantonment station. The driver on entering the station had applied the brake violently, and the crew coupling being slack caused a bogie composite and a third class carriage to get so far apart as to open the vacuum hose couplings slightly.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE — <i>contd.</i>				
North Western State— <i>conold</i>	Vacuum automa- tic	3rd March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 1 up Quetta mail train was detained 7 minutes at Mahista station, owing to the hose couplings of two third class carriages getting uncoupled	1,652,414
		8th March 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 1 up Quetta mail train lost 8 minutes at mile 291 near Mahista station, owing to the vacuum piston of a composite intermediate and third class carriage sticking	
		10th March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 12 down mixed train was detained 3 minutes at Rājpurā station, owing to the vacuum brake hose pipe not being properly connected.	
		29th March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 12 down mixed train was detained 6 minutes at Kesri station, owing to the hose coupling washer of a horse-box being deficient.	
		31st March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 17 up mixed train lost 3 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station in adjusting the vacuum hose pipe of a third class and an intermediate class carriage, the coupling not being tightened.	
		4th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 12 down mixed train lost 10 minutes between Jallo and Amritsar stations and 6 minutes at Jandiala station, owing to the hose pipe on a luggage van being punctured.	
		26th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No 8 down mail train lost 9 minutes at Kot Rādha Kishan station, owing to a valve on a reserved carriage being defective.	
		30th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 3 up passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Umballa Cantonment station, owing to the vacuum pipe, which was not properly coupled up, becoming disconnected	
		29th June 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 8 down mail train was detained 12 minutes at Mooltan city station, owing to the traffic staff attaching a third class carriage without a hose coupling washer on.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand State.	Vacuum automa- tic.	...	(i) and (ii)— <i>N.L.</i>	See page 5.
		12th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No. 1 up mail train lost 5 minutes at Bareilly station, owing to the flexible hose pipe coupling rubber of a third class carriage being defective.	
		14th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 down mail train on Cawnpore branch lost 22 minutes at Unao station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe of the engine	

TABLE No II—contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 2	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to train, or collision between train being imminent, (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in or improper action of the brakes distinguished, whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of staff, or failure of machinery or material	Number of trains run by train fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE— contd Oudh and Rohilkhand State—concl'd	Vacuum automatic	15th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No 16 down mail train on Cawnpore branch lost 6 minutes at mile 18 between Harauri and Agra stations, owing to a leakage in the train pipe of the engine	20,874
		17th May 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train lost 7 minutes between Shalga-hanpur and Tilhar stations, owing to the valves of the vacuum ejectors of the engine being dirty	
Eastern Bengal State	Vacuum automatic		(i) and (ii)—Nil	407,480
		26th February 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 36 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Rajbati station, owing to a leakage in the communication valve.	
		6th March 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No 18 down passenger train detained 24 minutes between Haldia and Alindia stations, owing to the derangement of the train pipe and the brake not releasing properly.	
		23rd March 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 8 down mail and mixed train detained 7 minutes at Rajbati station, owing to the vacuum brake steam pipe nut being blown out.	
		23rd April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No 25 up passenger train lost 6 minutes between Calcutta and Kanchrapara stations, owing to defects in the vacuum train pipe.	
		2nd May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 15 up passenger train detained 3 minutes at Dum Dum junction, owing to the failure of the engine vacuum brake.	
		17th May 1897	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 3 minutes at Naihati station in destroying vacuum, in order to slacken back the small ejector which was not properly put in.	
		15th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 27 up passenger train detained 6 minutes at Barrackpore station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	
Great Indian Peninsula	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—Nil.	See page 7.
		12th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 113 down passenger train delayed for 12 minutes at Demauli station, on account of the piston of a third class carriage being jammed.	
		16th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—The pin of a third class carriage on No. 106 up passenger train dropped out of the brake block hanger which allowed it to drop and drag on the ballast at Victoria Terminus. No delay.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately or (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in or improper action of, the brakes distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE— <i>contd.</i>				
Great Indian Peninsula— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum automatic	19th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—Waste got into the ejector of the engine attached to No 6 up mail train at Bhusaval station and the train worked non-automatic.	See page 7.
		21st January 1897	(iii) Failure of material—The face of clappet valve of the engine attached to No 240 up local train fell off and caused a delay of 14 minutes at Coorla station	
		31st January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—The coupling of a second class carriage on No 141 down mail train hanging down, came in contact with the vacuum pipe coupling at mile 346, and caused it to disconnect, which brought the train to a stand No delay	
		20th February 1897	(iii) Failure of material—The brake of brake van on No 149 down mail train disconnected at Chalisgaon station and the train worked to Bhusaval station non-automatic No delay.	
		23rd March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—The coupling and side chain of a third class carriage attached to No 76 up passenger train broke at Khápur station through careless application of the brake and caused a delay of 8 minutes	
		4th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—The copper pipe connecting the vacuum gauge to the main train pipe of the brake van attached to No 149 down mail train broke at Narsinghpur and resulted in 10 minutes delay	
		9th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—The brake gear trailing on the ballast owing to the breakage of pin of the brake hanger of a third class carriage on No 152 up passenger train at mile 33, the brake gear was dragged along the ballast and the train lost 10 minutes	
		14th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No 152 up passenger train was delayed for 8 minutes at Poona station, owing to the leakage of the India rubber washer of the flexible pipe of a third class carriage.	
		26th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 76 up passenger train was detained for 10 minutes at Nándura station, on account of the leakage of the flexible coupling pipe of a Bengal-Nagpur railway composite carriage.	
		14th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—The Clayton coupling washer on the rear brake of the brake van attached to No. 49 down passenger train broke at Igatpur station, and the train was delayed for 15 minutes	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 2	Date of failure	Instances, under the three following heads separately of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defect in or improper action of the brakes distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or incompetence of servants or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE— contd				
Great Indian Peninsula— —contd	Vacuum automatic	26th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 39 down passenger train lost 10 minutes at Rhussival station on account of the injector steam pipe of the engine breaking from its flange.	1,497,930
		28th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No 203 down passenger train was delayed for 35 minutes at Itarsi station on account of the leakage of the ball valve of a horse-box.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum automatic.		(i)—Nil.	See page 8.
		5th May 1897	(i) Failure of material—No. 13 down mixed train lost 4 minutes at Asloda station, on account of the automatic brake having failed to act in stopping the train, as the tender brake screw had worked out of the die block and bent	
		1st January 1897	(ii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 down ordinary train was delayed for 10 minutes at Giant Road station and lost 25 minutes between Giant Road and Bhayndar stations, on account of defects in coupling up a second class carriage.	
		6th January 1897	(ii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train delayed for 8 minutes at Ahmedabad station, on account of the nut of the disc spindle starting to blow as the threads were stripped.	
		12th March 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 2 up mail train detained for 6 minutes at Gholvad station, as the small ejector could not keep the blocks off the wheels through a leakage in the train pipe of the engine.	
		8th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 down ordinary train could not maintain vacuum, as the small ejector being run out failed to work.	
		30th May 1897	(ii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 up ordinary train detained 20 minutes at Gholvad station, as the vacuum leaked off rapidly on account of a rubber washer from the hose coupling of a third class carriage having been lost when the pipes were uncoupled to attach a saloon carriage.	
		2nd June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train detained for 4 minutes at Nadiad station, on account of the pipe between a bogie composite second class and an intermediate class carriage having become uncoupled.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
STANDARD GAUGE— <i>contd</i>				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India— <i>contd</i>	Vacuum automatic	8th June 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 5 down ordinary train lost 6 minutes at Nadiad station, owing to a washer having been missing from a road van, which was attached at this station by hand shunting while the driver had his engine unhooked for water	573,409
		12th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 5 down ordinary train lost 25 minutes, as the ejector failed to work, being worn out and through leakage in pipes	
Madras	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—Nil	132,848
		10th March 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 14 up mail train lost 18 minutes between Raichūr and Adoni stations, in consequence of an passing round the piston of one of the vehicles	
		15th March 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 81 mail train was delayed for 6 minutes at Mām-andūru station in disconnecting brakes, owing to a defective brake piston	
		6th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 14 mail train was detained for 27 minutes at Tad-patū station, as the flexible hose of the engine was cut by an inter-communication wire.	
		1st May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 14 mail train came to a stand at mile $\frac{1}{2}$, owing to the piston of a foreign vehicle passing an, and lost 19 minutes in disconnecting the brake	
		14th May 1897	(ii) Neglect of servants—No 14 mail train lost 15 minutes between Rénigunta and Madras stations, owing to the improper adjustment of the rigging of a foreign vehicle which caused the brake blocks to grind against the wheels.	
		17th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 14 mail train lost 16 minutes between Rénigunta and Pattūr stations, owing to the blocks of a home and a foreign vehicle binding on the wheels.	
		2nd June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 14 mail train was detained for 20 minutes at Pūdi station in disconnecting brake, owing to the binding of blocks on the wheels of three foreign vehicles.	
		6th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 81 mail train was delayed for 6 minutes at Chinnammāpet station and 10 minutes at Nagari station, in consequence of the binding of brakes of four foreign vehicles.	

TABLE No. II.—*concl'd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—concl'd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 1	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
METRE GAUGE				
South Indian	Vacuum automatic	1st January 1897	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i>	252,116
		15th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material—No. 19 mail train lost 10 minutes at Madurai station, owing to the pin having come out of the brake lever	
		17th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 57 mail train detained 5 minutes at Trichinopoly junction station, owing to the drip valves being dirty	
			(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 19 mail train detained 5 minutes at Trichinopoly station, owing to the train pipes not having been properly coupled up.	
Eastern Bengal State— Northern and Behar Sections	..	... 26th May 1897	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i> . (iii) Failure of material—No. 22 down mail train detained 27 minutes at Sadpur station, owing to the driver being unable to create vacuum in consequence of some defect in the vacuum brake	101,407

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, December 4th, 1897.

The general weather of the week under review has been almost precisely the same as that recorded during the past few weeks. Pressure has been steadily high over North-Western and Central India, relatively high over North-East India and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and over the south of the Bay. Accompanying this distribution of pressure there have been light to fresh easterly winds in Burma and in the centre and west of the Peninsula, dry northerly to north-westerly winds along the Orissa and Madras coasts and variable light winds and calms in other parts of the country. The rainfall has been confined to Burma, Assam, the north and west coasts of the Bay and the south-west of the Peninsula, and has been very light and generally below the normal over these areas. Elsewhere the weather has been absolutely rainless and has been in general somewhat warmer than the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 28th November.*—Pressure had fallen in Burma and risen in almost all other places. The changes were generally slight or small. Pressure was highest in the north-west and centre of India, relatively high in North East India and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay. Gradients were slightly steeper than usual. The winds were westerly down the Gangetic Plain, easterly in Burma and over the centre and west of the Peninsula, northerly along the Madras coast and variable elsewhere. Temperature was lower than usual over the central parts of the country and Rajputana as well as over Burma. The principal variations in these two areas were $-4^{\circ}2$ at Malegaon and $-7^{\circ}6$ at Tavoy. Elsewhere the heat was somewhat greater than usual. Showers had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula, the largest amounts being $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an inch at Nellore and Madras.

Monday, 29th November.—Pressure had fallen briskly over Northern India and changed slightly elsewhere. The pressure differences were smaller than on the preceding day, but the general conditions were unaltered. The barometer read lower than usual almost everywhere—more particularly so along the foot of the Himalayas. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature remained abnormally low over the central parts of India and over Lower Burma, but the amount of the deficiency was less than on the preceding day. Showers continued to be received from the southern half of the Peninsula. The amounts were larger than on the 28th, Madras reporting 2.45", Calicut 1.40", Cuddalore 0.93" and Cuddapah 0.54".

Tuesday, 30th November.—Pressure had continued to fall briskly in the North-West, but elsewhere the barometric changes were slight or small. The barometer was highest over Rajputana and the Central Provinces, lowest off the Malabar coast, but the pressure differences had still further decreased. The barometer read everywhere below the normal—most so in the Punjab. Westerly winds continued to blow down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds over the Bay area, easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable breezes elsewhere. Temperature was low over the central parts of India and Lower Burma, higher than usual elsewhere, but except in Tenasserim the variations from the normal were not large. Light showers had been received over South Madras and at one or two stations in the north-east.

Wednesday, 1st December.—The barometer had fallen briskly over Baluchistan and Upper Sind, while it had risen briskly along the foot of the North-West Himalayas and over Upper Burma, but elsewhere the changes had been slight. Shallow low-pressure areas were shown over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and over Upper Sind, but over India generally pressure was high and uniform. The barometer read below the normal—most so in the depression area in the north-west. The winds were more easterly in Burma, but

otherwise were unaltered. The mean temperature was considerably higher than usual in the Indus Valley districts, slightly higher in Upper Burma and the Peninsula, while elsewhere it was lower than usual. The principal variations were $+6^{\circ}6$ at Hyderabad (Sind) and $-4^{\circ}8$ at Tavoy. A few showers had been received in the extreme north-east and extreme south.

Thursday, 2nd December—The barometer had generally risen except in Kashmir. The change had been greater in the north than in the south and gradients were consequently steeper. Pressure was highest over the Central Provinces and lowest over the south of the Bay. The winds were unaltered. The mean temperature was abnormally low over Lower Burma and North-East India, but was generally higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess was $7^{\circ}7$ at Jacobabad, the greatest defect $4^{\circ}7$ at Diamond Island. Showers had been received in Burma, Ceylon and Travancore.

Friday, 3rd December—The pressure changes had been everywhere slight and unimportant and the general conditions of pressure were unchanged. The winds were unaltered. Light airs and calms prevailed over the greater part of Northern and Central India. A rapid fall of temperature had occurred over Lower Burma where the mean temperature was in very large defect of the normal. The heat was generally greater than usual over Western, and less than usual over Eastern, India. Light showers had been received in parts of Burma and of Southern India, but elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Saturday, 4th December—Pressure had again been almost steady, and the general conditions were the same as on the two preceding days. Calms and light variable airs continued over Northern and Central India, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds over the west coast districts and in Deltaic Burma. The mean temperature remained low over the eastern and high over the western half of India. Over the Bay area the deficiency was considerable to large. The weather was fine with the exception of a few drops of rain at Moulmein and Bhamo.

Temperature.—On the first two days of the week the mean temperature was low over the central parts of the country, but with this exception the mean temperature throughout the week has been generally higher than usual over the western and central parts of the country. On the contrary over the eastern half of India, with the exception of Upper Burma, the mean temperature has been generally lower than usual. The greatest deficiency within this area has been reported from Lower Burma where the depression of temperature has been very remarkable. Thus at Tavoy on the 28th November the mean was $7^{\circ}6$, on the 29th $5^{\circ}6$, on the 30th $6^{\circ}7$, on 1st December $4^{\circ}8$, on the 2nd $0^{\circ}9$ on the 3rd $4^{\circ}5$ and on the 4th $0^{\circ}2$ lower than the normal. On the 2nd the day temperatures at Rangoon and Moulmein were over 16° below the normal average.

The following table gives temperature data for the week.—

PROVINCE.	NOVEMBER 1897.			DECEMBER 1897				Mean variation of week.
	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	$-1^{\circ}6$	$-0^{\circ}7$	$+0^{\circ}4$	$-0^{\circ}1$	$-0^{\circ}4$	$-3^{\circ}6$	$-3^{\circ}8$	$-1^{\circ}4$
Bengal and Assam.	$+1^{\circ}5$	$+1^{\circ}2$	$+0^{\circ}7$	$-0^{\circ}3$	$-1^{\circ}1$	$-1^{\circ}5$	$-1^{\circ}2$	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	$+1^{\circ}4$	$+1^{\circ}4$	$+0^{\circ}4$	$-0^{\circ}2$	$+0^{\circ}6$	$-0^{\circ}2$	$-0^{\circ}1$	$+0^{\circ}5$
Punjab	$+0^{\circ}8$	$+1^{\circ}1$	$+1^{\circ}0$	$+1^{\circ}9$	$+1^{\circ}8$	$+1^{\circ}2$	$+1^{\circ}0$	$+1^{\circ}3$
Bombay	$+0^{\circ}5$	$+0^{\circ}8$	$+0^{\circ}8$	$+0^{\circ}4$	$+1^{\circ}1$	$+1^{\circ}3$	$+1^{\circ}1$	$+0^{\circ}9$
Central Provinces and Berar	$-1^{\circ}8$	$-1^{\circ}8$	$-1^{\circ}1$	$-0^{\circ}6$	$-0^{\circ}1$	$-0^{\circ}1$	$+0^{\circ}4$	$-0^{\circ}7$
Central India and Gujarat	$-0^{\circ}2$	$-0^{\circ}8$	$-1^{\circ}2$	$+0^{\circ}8$	$+0^{\circ}6$	$+0^{\circ}8$	$+2^{\circ}0$	$+0^{\circ}3$
Sind and Rajputana	$-0^{\circ}1$	$+0^{\circ}6$	$+2^{\circ}0$	$+2^{\circ}5$	$+3^{\circ}9$	$+3^{\circ}4$	$+2^{\circ}2$	$+2^{\circ}1$
Madras	$+3^{\circ}6$	$+2^{\circ}7$	$+0^{\circ}8$	$+0^{\circ}5$	$+1^{\circ}0$	0	$-1^{\circ}3$	$+1^{\circ}0$
Mean for whole of India	$+0^{\circ}5$	$+0^{\circ}6$	$+0^{\circ}4$	$+0^{\circ}5$	$+0^{\circ}8$	$+0^{\circ}1$	0	$+0^{\circ}4$

Owing to the excess in the west and the defect in the eastern half of India the mean temperature of the whole country was very nearly normal on each day of the week. The provincial variations exhibit some excess over Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and Madras and some defect in Burma, but in the remaining provinces the heat was very nearly normal.

Rain—The week under review has been one of very restricted rainfall. In parts of Burma and the upper districts of the Assam Valley, there have been fair showers, in the Bengal Hills one light shower and in the south of the Peninsula light to moderate rain. In all, eleven divisions report effective rain, and three more report light rain giving an average fall of less than one tenth of an inch. The eleven divisions reporting effective rainfall are Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, Upper Burma, the Assam Valley, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), Coorg, Mysore, and the East Coast (Central and South). In all other parts of the country the weather has been actually or practically rainless. In the East Coast (South) and Madras (South) the average actual rainfall has exceeded 1", in Coorg it has been $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and in Tenasserim, Upper Burma and Malabar about $\frac{1}{2}$ ". These are the largest amounts reported. In five divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Upper Burma, the Assam Valley, Malabar and Coorg, the actual rainfall has slightly exceeded the normal, but in all the remaining divisions it has been in defect.

The three concluding columns of the rainfall table show that from October 17th to date the rainfall has been heavier than usual in eight divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, Chota Nagpur, Bihar (North and South), the North-Western Provinces (East) and the Central Provinces (East), it has been normal in nine divisions, *viz.*, Upper Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Surma Hills and Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, Orissa, the North-Western Provinces (East Submontane) and Hyderabad (South) and been lighter than usual in all the remaining divisions. As pointed out last week the deficiency in most parts of the country is not very important as the anticipated rainfall at this season is not large, but in parts of the Peninsula the deficiency is large and important and in the extreme north-west of India it is becoming important. Thus the Punjab (Hills) has received no rain instead of 0.78", the Punjab (North) no rain instead of 0.92", Malabar 4.64" instead of 9.14", Madras (South Central) 2.35" instead of 8.52", Coorg 2.42" instead of 7.64", Mysore 0.59" instead of 5.34", the East Coast (North) 4.67" instead of 7.96", Madras (Central) 0.70" instead of 5.13", the East Coast (Central) 2.63" instead of 11.24", the East Coast (South) 3.97" instead of 14.53" and Madras (South) 6.47" instead of 10.41".

There have been a few moderate falls of rain during the week under review in the south of the Peninsula. Thus Poonamallee (Chingleput) reports 5.40", Chidambaram (Cuddalore) 4.64" and Kulasegarapatnam (Tinnevely) 3.18".

PROVINCE	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WILK ENDING DECEMBER 4TH 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO DECEMBER 4TH 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of Division	Average normal rainfall of Division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall Oct 17th to Dec 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA.	1 Tenasserim	0 64	0	+0 64	6 98	5 20	+ 33
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	0 15	0 20	-0 05	4 75	7 07	+ 33
	3 Central do	0	0 15	-0 15	5 07	4 11	+ 23
	4 Upper do.	0 42	0 07	+0 35	3 89	3 70	+ 5
	5 Arakan	0	0	0	9 23	7 07	+ 31
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6 Eastern Bengal	0	0 04	-0 04	3 35	3 93	- 15
	7 Assam Suima	0	0 05	-0 05	3 20	3 20	- 0
	8 Do Hills	0	0 15	-0 15	3 54	3 75	- 6
	9 Do Brahmaputra	0 26	0 15	+0 11	2 01	2 29	+ 14
	10 Deltaic Bengal	0	0 03	-0 03	1 96	2 50	- 11
	11 Central do	0	0 02	-0 02	2 51	2 10	+ 10
	12 North do	0	0 02	-0 02	0 51	2 22	- 17
	13 Bengal Hills	0 03	0 03	0	0 78	2 50	- 73
	14 Orissa	0	0 17	-0 17	5 11	4 80	+ 6
	15 Chota Nagpur	0	0 08	-0 08	1 80	1 57	+ 20
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODISH	16 South Bihar	0	0 10	-0 10	2 41	1 43	+ 69
	17 North do	0	0 04	-0 04	1 51	1 10	+ 33
	18 North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0 07	-0 07	3 36	0 02	+ 205
	19 South Oudh	0	0	0	0 17	0 41	- 59
	20 North do	0	0 01	-0 01	0 02	0 30	- 91
	21 North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0 01	-0 01	0 11	0 21	- 48
	22 North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0	0	0	0 05	- 100
	23 North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0 03	-0 03	0 89	0 86	+ 3
	24 North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 13	- 100
	25 North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0 07	-0 07	0 08	0 34	- 76
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 10	- 100
	27 South do do do	0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 18	- 100
	28 Central do	0	0 07	-0 07	0	0 30	- 100
	29 Punjab Submontane	0	0 07	-0 07	0	0 23	- 100
	30 Do Hills	0	0 18	-0 18	0	0 73	- 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	31 North Punjab	0	0 16	-0 16	0	0 02	- 100
	32 West do	0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 13	- 100
	33 Malabar	0 58	0 25	+0 33	4 64	9 14	- 49
	34 Madras South Central	0 32	0 74	-0 42	2 35	8 52	- 72
	35 Coorg	0 76	0 58	+0 18	2 42	7 61	- 69
	36 Mysore	0 13	0 20	-0 07	0 59	5 34	- 89
	37 Konkan	0	0 08	-0 08	0 22	3 40	- 91
	38 Bombay Deccan	0	0 22	-0 22	0 86	3 77	- 77
	39 Hyderabad North . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 Khandesh	0	0 16	-0 16	0 20	2 31	- 91
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	41 Berar	0	0 18	-0 18	0 44	2 08	- 79
	42 Central Provinces West	0	0 14	-0 14	0 89	1 36	- 35
	43 Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0 13	-0 13	0 82	1 13	- 27
	44 Central Provinces East	0	0 05	-0 05	2 08	1 29	+ 61
	45 Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0 59	- 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	46 Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0 32	- 100
	47 Sind	0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 10	- 100
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0 13	-0 13	0	0 23	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA	49 Central India East	0	0 06	-0 06	0 11	0 51	- 78
	50 Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 32	- 100
	51 West Rajputana	0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 12	- 100
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	0 02	0 44	-0 42	4 67	7 96	- 41
	52(A) Do do (a)	0	0 09	-0 09	3 20	5 24	- 39
	53 Hyderabad South	0	0 05	-0 05	1 36	1 17	+ 16
	54 Madras Central	0 08	0 30	-0 22	0 70	5 13	- 86
	55 East Coast Central	0 32	1 22	-0 90	2 63	11 24	- 77
	56 Do South	1 45	1 83	-0 38	3 97	14 53	- 73
	57 Madras South	1 02	1 39	-0 37	6 47	10 41	- 38

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 9th December 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of
the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 11th December.*—There was no rain during the week. The water-supply is generally insufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are general. The wet crops are generally still in good condition, but the dry crops generally and the wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are fluctuating, they are slightly easier in the northern half of the presidency and are rising slightly in the south. The Nellore test work employs 438 coolies. There is no improvement in prospects.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th December.*—There was slight rain in four districts of Sind, more rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan and Karnatak for the late *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) crops which are withering in parts of four districts. The standing crops have been blighted in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara and have been damaged by locusts in three talukas of Sind and one of Broach. The harvesting of early crops continues in five and sowing of late crops in nine districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in some districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 17½, Bijapur 14½, Sholapur 9½, Poona 11½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 364, Sholapur 8,690, Poona 5,698, Belgaum 897, total 15,649, of whom 14,732 are relief workers and 1,517 dependants. Of relief workers—4,953 are men, 6,926 women, and 2,853 children. Of dependants—18 are men, 165 women, and 1,334 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,131, including 59 in poor-houses, Poona 2,574, total 4,705, of whom 1,625 are men, 1,735 women, and 1,285 children. Total number on relief, 20,354.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th December.*—There was slight rain in Darjeeling, but none elsewhere. The harvesting of winter rice is making rapid progress, and a good outturn is everywhere expected, except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong. All cold-weather crops, including poppy, tobacco and sugarcane, are doing well. Locusts appeared in parts of Birbhum on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant. The price of rice continues to fall as new winter rice is coming into the market. There is plenty of fodder everywhere except in the Kurigram sub-division of Rungpur. Cattle are reported to be in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 15th December.*—With the exception of a slight shower in Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor the weather has been clear. A fall of rain would be very beneficial. The irrigation of spring crops is being actively carried on. Poppy has germinated well and is flourishing. Prospects continue favourable. Slight damage has been done by locusts in Almora. Supplies and fodder are abundant. Prices are falling in some districts but are generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar and Delhi. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking continue. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of standing crops are reported to be good. The recent rain has benefited the spring crops. More rain is still generally required. The outturn of autumn crops is reported to be good. The yield of cotton is said to be average in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The rape seed crop has been damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Locusts passed over one tahsil of Rawalpindi but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good

condition but are losing condition in Sialkot owing to overwork. Fodder is scarce in Ferozepore and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are mostly unchanged; they are slightly falling in Delhi, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. Wheat is selling from 10 to 12½, barley 14, gram 10 to 12, bulrush millet 14 to 21, maize 15 to 22, great millet 15, and rice 9 to 10, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th December.*—The weather is generally clear and cold with a few clouds in Damoh. A little rain is required in Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Betul for the young spring crops, elsewhere these crops are reported to be in excellent condition. The harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue and are approaching completion in some districts. In Mandla the outturn of the autumn crops is estimated at 16 and in Raipur from 12 to 16 annas, in Bhandara the outturn of rice is estimated at from 16 to 18 annas. The pressing of sugarcane is commencing and the yield is good. Prices—wheat is firm, rice and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are generally falling, the price of rice remains high in Balaghat and Raipur, and prices have slightly risen in Saugor. There are very few people on relief works, and those in receipt of gratuitous relief have decreased by 51,000. The numbers on relief works were—Balaghat 2,492 and Bilaspur 78, total 2,570. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 680, Damoh 1,940, Jubbulpore 1,721, Mandla 6,433, Seoni 357, Narsinghpur 2,438, Hoshangabad 6,594, Betul 7,953, Chhindwara 5,529, Wardha 31, Nagpur 28, Chanda 247, Bhandara 7,325, Balaghat 4,925, Raipur 7,871, Bilaspur 6,885, total 60,757. There were also 10,691 persons employed on railway works. Details of relief workers—men 953, women 1,058, and children 559. Dependants—men 1, women 4, and children 54. Poor-houses—men 842, women 832, and children 3,277. Otherwise relieved—men 7,418, women 15,921, and children 20,018, with 11,040 unclassified. Total number on relief, 63,327. Wage prices—Balaghat 12½ and Bilaspur 14, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th December.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy is completed in Amherst and Tavoy and reaping of the main crop is in progress in most districts. The crop prospects continue very good. In Upper Burma no rain has fallen during the week. The reaping of the wet-weather paddy is in progress. The standing crops are generally good, but more rain is wanted in Mibu and Pakokku, where the crops on high lands are in extremely poor condition, and in Yamethun where the late sowings have failed. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Akyab, Pakokku and the Upper Chindwin; slightly in Rangoon and has risen slightly in Mandalay. elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th December.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of the late rice and sowing of mustard and pulses continue. Prospects of the late rice are generally good. The condition of sugarcane is good in Cachar and Lakhimpur; elsewhere it is fair. The manufacture of tea is nearly finished and pruning of tea is in progress. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 12, Sylhet 13, Dhubri 10½, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, Tezpur 9, and Nowgong 7, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th December.*—**MYSORE.** The standing crops are in fair condition but more rain is needed in parts. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, and Kadur, and have risen in Kolar. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug.

COORG. The rice harvest has commenced. Coffee-picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad. *For week ending 13th December.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cold. Cotton-picking and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. The winter crops are in a satisfactory condition throughout the province. The fodder and water-supply are ample. There is

a gradual fall in prices of food-grains. Prices—*guar*—Akola 18, Amraoti 15, Basim 18, Buldana 14, Ellichpur $17\frac{1}{2}$, Wun 19, seers per rupee

HYDERABAD No rain during the week. The spring crops are reported to be withering in parts for want of rain, and the outturn will be affected if no rain falls during the current month. Rice sowings are limited owing to the short water-supply in tanks. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{3}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *guar* $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th December*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in some parts in the Bhopal agency, but are good elsewhere. Agricultural stock are in good condition, and pasturage is sufficient, in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior and are falling in other agencies. The condition of opium is fair in Malwa; sowing is in progress in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 1,694 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,313 were relieved gratuitously. Prices— $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th December.*—The harvesting of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Damage has been done by locusts in parts of Jhallawar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar, and good elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Sirohi, Marwar, Kotah, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, Dholpur, are fluctuating in Meywar; and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholpur was 19.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Snow has fallen. The spring sowings are mostly finished. Prices continue a little below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 14th December*—Good rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Sowing for spring crops is in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th December*—Rainfall 0.07. Weather fine and cold. Mornings foggy. Wheat and barley are still being sown. Price— $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows —

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
Madras . . .	150	..	150	438	...	438	+ 288
Bombay . . .	15,771	5,886	21,657	15,649	4,705	20,354	— 1,303
Central Provinces	3,295	111,462	114,757	2,570	60,757	63,327	—51,430
Central India .	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	— 1,690
Rajputana .	..	20	20	...	19	19	—1
TOTAL .	22,784	118,497	141,281	20,351	66,794	87,145	—54,136

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, No. 6, Hindustani Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 52. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Orders and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIRCULAR No. $\frac{20}{291-2}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1897.

READ the following Regulations for 1898 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College.—

Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, for 1898.

[Post Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, Colonel JOHN PENNYCUICK, R.E., C.S.I.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.
Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N., Retired.
Chaplain, Rev. H. BOWDEN-SMITH, M.A.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.
Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.
Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, ARTHUR HICKS, Esq.
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.
Instructor in Freehand Drawing, C. B. McELWEE, Esq.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MUIRHEAD, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LUNGER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford
College, Oxon

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HILBERT McLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor of Physics, W. N. STODOLLE, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford
Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SILLARD, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHUCH, C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.
Forests to the Government of India
Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., and C. G. A. JONES, Esq., B.A.
Northern India
Professor of Botany, C. A. BARBER, Esq., M.A.
Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. PLANTARD, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.
Cambridge
Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Inspector in German, T. H. DIERCK, Esq.

[The arrangements herein after described are subject to the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is presently maintaining a course of instruction for the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the Indian Civil Service in the India Public Works, Telegraph and Post Department. The extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

Indian Forest Department Examinations.

2. The examination, which will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, will be simultaneous with, and (except that German must be taken as a compulsory subject) on the same subjects and papers as, the examination for the Indian Forest Department, which is usually held in June.

Candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the examination is held. The dates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and to the Royal Artillery College, Woolwich, may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1898. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of 2*l.* is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is 3*l.*. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of 3*l.*, in order to defray the expenses of superintendence, as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1898 there will be six appointments offered for competition.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

- (1) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.
- (2) An applicant must send* to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:—
 - (a) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.
 - (b) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

† Candidates may, if qualified, enter for both the Police and the Forest Department. They will, in each case, have to pay the fee due in respect of each examination.

* There is no form of application; the documents specified in paragraph 4 (2), clauses (a) and (b), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

(3) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board† at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing.

A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

(1) Applicants who have passed the medical examination and the physical test will be permitted to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects‡ (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows —

CLASS I — OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS §

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower), <i>viz</i> , Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem, the theory and the use of logarithms, Euclid, Books I to IV and VI, Plane Trigonometry, up to and including the solution of Triangles, and Mensuration	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify
2. English composition	1,000	
3. German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	

CLASS II — OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
5. French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
6. Latin	2,000	
7. Greek	2,000	
8. English History. There will be set one general paper, one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1714 to the year 1784 (inclusive) for the examination of 1898	2,000	
9. Botany, <i>viz</i> , the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palaeontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000	
10. Chemistry, <i>viz</i> , the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000	
11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light and Sound	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000	

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS

13. Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing	300	

(5) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the minimum in the obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(6) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons whom, after consulting the authorities of the College, he may consider properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years. For about seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which will occupy the remainder of the course, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

† With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points —

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.
5. The condition of teeth.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination, which is obligatory on all candidates.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

‡ Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

§ Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

¶ No special text-books are prescribed.

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks at the summer.

7. A charge of 61/ is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College for the period of foreign study; the charge is 150/ the amounts must be paid in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable order, with full particulars of the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parent or guardian shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence to start for his study of foreign forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of 5/ is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, etc., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over paid on such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making a total payment on that occasion 66/.

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2s. a week, and admittance to the College while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the period of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10s. per diem) (2) travelling expenses, and (3) Lecturers and Forest officers, etc.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing materials. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects:—

I.—*Academic Subjects.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Geometrical Drawing. | 8. Physics. |
| 2. Freehand Drawing. | 9. Chemistry. |
| 3. Surveying. | 10. Geology and Mineralogy. |
| 4. Forest Engineering. | 11. Entomology. |
| 5. Accounts. | 12. Botany. |
| 6. German. | 13. Drill and Gymnastics. |
| 7. Mechanics. | |

II.—*Forestry*, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in all branches as may be required; failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may involve the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. A student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required from time to time to appear before the Medical Board, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India after consulting the President of the College. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs50 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs250 a month; and this difference of salary will conti-

* For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

ture until the first departmental examination is passed in India. Officers entering the Forest Service will be required to contribute a subscription, ranging from a compulsory minimum of 5 per cent up to a voluntary maximum of 10 per cent of their salary, to the Forest Officers' Provident Fund. Such contributions, with compound interest, will accumulate till the date of retirement, when the total sum will be paid to the contributor, or in the event of death before retirement to his legal representative.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India and made applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and then interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. The pension rules applicable to Public Works and Telegraph officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College have been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, and the Inspector-General of Forests and Conservators of the 1st grade are now eligible for the extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum admissible to an officer after at least three years of approved service as head of a department in any Province, if considered deserving of the special concession. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office, the principal rules are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India List and India Office List" published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, London, which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

GENERAL RULES

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President, such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress, under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to follow the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the usual fees, in addition to those paid by the nominees for the India Forest Service. Candidates who do not propose to do so, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the usual fees. The fees may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

India Office, October 1897

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the Examination will be as follows:—

- (a) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem, the theory and use of Logarithms
- (b) Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI
- (c) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangle, and Menuration

English Composition.—The standard of performance will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions will not be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German paper.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German, the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked, on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language and allusions of obvious and general interest. The Examination will include Dictation.

CLASS II.

Any two Subjects may be taken up

Higher Mathematics.—

In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accurate numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition:—

Statics.—The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light, and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses

CLASS III

Both subjects may be taken up.

Drawing, Freehand

Drawing, Geometrical

GENERAL

Handwriting —In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

Bengal
N.-W. P. & Oudh
Punjab
Burm.
Central Provinces

Assam
Coorg
Ajmere
Andamans
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad

ORDER —Ordered that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief by the Government of India, 1907.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazette, and are subject to revision. For a summary in the *Gazette of India* see the 1907 Annual Report of the Government of India. Non-labouring children and other dependants of labourers are included. Persons relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1907.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1907.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH DECEMBER, 1907.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1907.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Madras.</i>													
1	Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Godavari . . . . .	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MADRAS			44	44									44
<i>Bombay.</i>													
1	Bijapur	1,339	...	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sholapur	10,002	...	10,002	...	2,116	11,018	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Poona	6,011	...	11,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	833	...	92	732	130	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY		10,143	8,107	27,554	17,053	5,111	22,194	15,771	5,500	21,000	10,011	1,715	20,000
<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
1	Saugor . . . . .	...	16,461	16,461	...	12,569	12,569	...	8,619	8,619	...	680	...
2	Damoh . . . . .	...	9,053	9,033	...	7,435	7,435	...	5,704	5,714	...	1,010	...
3	Jabalpur . . . . .	...	18,705	18,705	...	17,128	17,128	...	15,193	15,193	...	1,721	...
4	Mandla . . . . .	...	21,977	21,977	...	20,885	20,885	...	18,950	18,950	...	6,433	...
5	Seoni . . . . .	...	8,997	8,997	...	6,857	6,857	...	1,957	1,957	...	357	...
6	Narsinghpur	1,426	8,113	9,539	1,287	6,747	8,031	...	5,400	5,400	...	2,438	...
7	Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	6,902	6,902	...	6,350	6,350	...	6,500	6,500	...	6,594	...
8	Nimar . . . . .	...	1,987	1,987	...	1,862	1,862	...	1,357	1,357	...	...	...
9	Betul	2,322	9,560	11,882	1,147	9,274	10,421	...	8,305	8,305	...	7,953	...
10	Chhindwara . . . . .	...	8,215	8,215	...	7,085	7,085	...	5,919	5,919	...	5,329	...
11	Nagpur . . . . .	...	9,003	9,003	...	8,110	8,110	...	69	69	...	28	...
12	Chanda . . . . .	...	7,163	7,163	...	3,114	3,114	...	946	946	...	247	...
13	Bhandara . . . . .	...	15,253	15,253	...	11,969	11,969	...	8,509	8,509	...	7,525	...
14	Balaghat	4,590	10,927	15,417	4,350	10,191	14,541	3,880	5,580	9,460	3,001	4,416	...
15	Raipur	7,250	17,573	24,823	...	11,833	11,833	...	7,913	7,913	...	7,871	...
16	Bilaspur . . . . .	...	25,083	25,083	...	14,700	14,700	...	8,670	8,670	...	78	6,885
17	Wardha . . . . .	...	899	899	...	823	823	...	894	894	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		15,588	195,871	211,459	6,784	157,298	164,082	3,880	110,877	114,757	3,079	60,217	...

* There were 10,691 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1897		
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL.
<i>Burma</i> Myingyan . . .	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BURMA . .	5,817	1,474	7,291	.	..	...	..	.	..	.	.	...
<i>Berar</i> Buldina . . .	..	36	36	...	17	17	...	..	..	...	...	...
TOTAL BERAR . .	...	36	36	.	17	17	..	...	...	..	..	..
<i>Central India</i> Bundelkhand . . .	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007
<i>Rajputana</i> Dholpur . . .	...	28	28	.	28	28	...	20	20	..	19	19
TOTAL RAJPUTANA .	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	20	20	..	19	19
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES .	44,356	208,186	252,542	27,707	164,694	192,401	23,469	117,912	141,381	21,460	66,254	87,714

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, usually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 25th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH DECEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 11TH DECEMBER, 1897

N.B.—As far as the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, indicated have been received, with the possible exception of the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1896*, which have been estimated.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1896	WEEK ENDING 12TH DECEMBER, 1896			WEEK ENDING 11TH DECEMBER, 1897			From 1st July to 12th December, 1896	From 1st July to 11th December, 1897	Increase.	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings, TOTAL	Per mile per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings, TOTAL	Per mile per week				
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	55	1,735	12,19,681	701	1,737	1,25,16,000	720	2,29,35,381	2,52,23,000	22,87,619	...
Bengal Central	125	125	10,203	130	125	1,10,000	112	1,21,000	5,00,000	90,000	...
Bengal-Nagpur	115	800	1,20,723	149	80	1,04,000	120	1,10,000	1,00,000	...	1,27,333
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	133	720	1,15,000	134	720	1,10,000	149	1,10,000	2,10,000	1,00,000	...
Berwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	2,000	130	21	3,200	130	3,000	7,000	4,000	...
Madras Bank sec. (Bewdare-Mad)	107	9	1,207	130	9	600	130	3,200	2,000	...	1,215
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	191	1,115	1,24,918	231	1,213	3,75,000	115	7,55,091	28,31,000	20,75,909	...
Palampur-Dacca	43	12	1,100	70	12	500	70	1,100	11,000	9,900	...
South Indian	101	1,040	1,47,340	141	1,040	1,71,000	101	3,00,000	2,00,000	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	53	51	2,702	70	51	4,000	51	1,200	1,00,000	98,800	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal Mysore Frontier section)	109	1,105	1,10,209	102	1,105	1,00,000	100	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	100	90	2,000	80	90	3,200	110	7,000	2,00,000	1,92,800	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Inchoot section)	128	701	1,04,683	137	627	1,05,000	127	2,30,171	2,20,000	...	...
Lucknow-Barilly	94	200	17,100	60	200	10,000	51	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	3,940
Assam-Bengal	57	120	10,900	69	120	1,00,000	60	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
Burma	145	800	1,71,000	123	800	1,30,000	130	1,20,000	1,20,000	...	...
TOTAL	215	9,802	25,10,000	234	10,000	1,12,10,000	240	2,20,00,000	2,20,00,000	...	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	108	2,707	6,02,803	210	2,853	6,14,000	210	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	515	1,00,532	207	575	1,71,000	195	2,00,000	3,40,000	1,40,000	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	4-3	514	3,11,000	315	514	3,30,000	101	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	4,01,085
East Coast	0-3	500	2,000	100	555	2,00,000	70	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	57	25	1,947	69	25	2,100	75	5,000	1,00,000	95,000	...
Cherra-Companyganj	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,934	11,20,117	220	5,141	11,24,500	230	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	3-35	1,401	7,19,315	450	1,401	5,90,000	390	1,10,000	1,00,000	...	9,61,86
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54-	401	5,10,351	611	401	4,00,000	540	2,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	...
Madras	2-3	540	1,00,400	215	510	1,00,000	230	4,00,000	1,00,000	...	2,30,148
TOTAL	350	2,702	12,29,154	437	2,702	10,30,000	371	1,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	10,70,000
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	210	17,000	40,00,211	270	18,000	40,00,000	200	2,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	157	160	27,995	175	160	33,200	207	5,04,959	7,85,000	2,80,041	...
Tankessur	242	22	5,437	235	22	4,900	223	1,27,200	1,21,000	...	6,56
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	21,500	34	...	(d) 6,500	6,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	5,036	76	66	5,700	86	1,92,032	2,00,000	7,968	...
Bengal Doonars	170	36	5,037	140	36	4,300	119	1,33,043	1,50,000	16,957	...
Dibru-Badiya	161	75	1,2,599	102	78	14,500	100	2,00,000	3,50,000	1,50,000	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	44,000	44,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	255	51	14,460	284	51	16,000	314	3,45,364	3,40,000	5,364	...
TOTAL	174	413	70,584	171	569	1,02,300	115	10,00,000	20,77,100	10,77,100	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Coona	27	74	2,552	34	74	2,200	30	44,822	32,000	...	12,2
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	8,041	70	114	11,000	90	2,00,119	1,37,000	...	72,1
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,193	53	35	1,300	37	(e) 35,805	32,000	...	3,3
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	67,024	203	334	74,500	223	13,74,507	15,70,000	1,95,493	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,333	102	13	800	62	34,702	21,700	...	13,0
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	11,430	100	105	10,200	94	3,40,743	2,49,000	...	99,7
Kolar-Gold-fields	327	10	4,618	202	10	4,100	410	79,300	97,400	18,078	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanyangund)	80	60	3,840	58	66	4,100	62	1,24,941	1,45,000	20,059	...
The Gaekwar's Alchana	65	93	6,746	72	93	5,000	60	1,37,012	1,10,000	...	29,6
Kolhapur	74	29	2,067	71	29	1,000	34	40,158	35,000	...	5,1
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhor	49	72	3,983	55	79	2,900	37	78,596	77,000	...	1,5
Anklesva-Pardi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	4,700	4,700	...
Goach Behar	56	22	1,526	69	22	1,200	55	27,406	21,100	...	6,3
TOTAL	115	908	1,14,139	118	996	1,19,000	119	25,43,303	25,40,000	...	2,7
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	84	334	37,741	113	334	30,600	92	6,20,962	6,06,000	...	14,6
Jaisalmer-Rajkot	76	40	5,341	116	46	4,300	93	79,023	80,600	6,977	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	51,600	51,600	...
Godhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	30,360	83	364	19,400	53	4,92,874	4,45,000	...	47,3
Godhpore-Chitor	43	60	2,242	37	60	2,100	35	60,902	54,200	...	6,7
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	8,578	91	94	7,000	74	1,52,169	1,62,000	9,831	...
TOTAL	70	898	84,262	94	949	65,500	69	14,06,539	14,05,400	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	10,927	51,19,190	257	20,543	49,78,300	239	10,20,54,065	10,83,34,100	62,80,035	...

(a) Includes the Jamnagar and Kutch and the Hyderabad-Shadpali railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha-Gaol, the Dhond-Mamnad, the Khargone and the Amroli railways.

(d) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 11th December, 1897.

(e) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 12th December, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Chief, R.E.*

Off. Under Secretary

CALCUTTA, the 25th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXXV of 1897-98

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A - A and the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	WEEK ENDING 12TH DECEMBER, 1896				WEEK ENDING 11TH DECEMBER, 1897				Earnings from 1st April to 12th December, 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 11th December, 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	per mile open per week		Total	per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—		Miles	R	R	Miles	R	R		R		R		
East Indian	606	1,735	12,19,681	703	1,737	12,54,000	722	3,65,57,042	4,05,96,000	40,33,958			
Bengal Central	146	125	10,205	130	125	10,400	147	6,70,850	7,94,000	1,15,150			
Bengal Nagpur	137	862	1,28,758	149	802	1,04,000	121	37,92,809	37,63,000			29,809	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Rarsi)	139	752	1,15,609	154	752	1,10,000	146	36,90,697	41,64,000	4,73,303			
Indo-Australian (East Coast state)	134	21	2,825	135	21	3,200	152	94,943	1,05,000	10,057			
Madras-Lunar (Lunar-Madras)	103	9	1,227	136	9	800	87	49,011	43,100			6,511	
Metric gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godh-Rutti-Malwa)	212	1,815	4,24,918	234	1,815	3,87,000	213	1,35,49,286	1,30,70,000			4,79,286	
East India (including Godh-Rutti-Malwa)	50	17	1,189	70	17	500	29	30,693	25,200			5,493	
East India (including Godh-Rutti-Malwa)	103	1,042	1,47,340	141	1,042	1,71,000	104	63,28,127	64,25,000	96,873			
South Indian	91	54	3,702	70	54	4,400	51	1,53,661	1,92,000	3,339			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	110	1,105	1,19,295	102	1,105	1,00,000	80	49,63,092	51,33,000	1,69,308			
South Indian (including Godh-Rutti-Malwa)	103	296	20,187	88	296	34,300	116	11,12,558	13,94,000	2,81,442			
Malabar (Southern Malabar Section)	140	764	1,04,003	137	827	1,05,000	127	38,00,700	41,87,000	3,16,300			
Myore (Southern Malabar Section)													
Bengal and North-Western (including Inchoot Section)	71	200	17,120	86	200	16,200	81	5,22,989	5,45,000	22,011			
Lucknow Bareilly	61	159	10,900	69	206	24,200	85	3,54,518	0,30,000	2,51,482			
Assam-Bengal	175	886	1,71,009	193	888	1,30,000	155	40,74,496	52,50,000	5,81,504			
Burma	23	9,902	25,10,940	254	10,096	24,71,000	245	8,04,90,042	8,63,20,300	58,37,000			
TOTAL													
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	6,02,863	216	2,883	6,44,000	223	1,96,95,564	2,30,81,000	33,85,436			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metric gauge link)	193	815	1,08,832	207	875	1,71,000	195	56,78,737	58,41,000	1,62,263			
Eastern Bengal (including metric and 2' 6" gauge)	354	814	3,11,610	383	817	3,30,000	404	1,10,13,228	1,05,88,000			4,25,228	
East Coast	94	500	32,805	60	538	37,400	70	10,07,934	19,88,000	3,20,066			
Special gauge—													
Johat	73	28	1,947	69	28	2,100	75	72,153	63,200			8,953	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
TOTAL													
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	7,93,443	488	1,491	5,90,000	396	2,14,84,306	1,81,84,000			33,00,306	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	330	401	3,18,351	401	401	2,49,000	540	1,05,54,119	97,80,000			7,08,119	
Madras	253	840	1,33,400	218	840	1,97,000	235	70,49,850	80,65,000	4,15,144			
TOTAL													
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	27,995	175	160	33,200	207	9,25,302	11,33,000	2,07,698			
Larkessur	274	22	5,237	238	22	4,900	223	2,10,505	2,12,000			4,504	
South Indian Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Metric gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,036	76	66	5,700	86	3,36,547	3,10,000			26,547	
Bengal Doars	140	36	5,257	146	36	4,300	119	2,09,597	2,17,000			7,403	
Dibru-Sadiya	165	76	12,599	102	78	14,500	160	4,45,545	5,59,000	1,13,455			
Ahmedabad-Paranthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	14,460	284	51	16,000	314	5,77,325	5,54,000			23,325	
TOTAL													
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guna	28	74	2,552	34	74	2,200	30	68,577	65,500			3,077	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	8,041	70	114	11,000	90	3,27,393	2,38,000			89,393	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,793	53	35	1,300	37	1,35,395	71,600	36,235			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	67,624	203	334	74,500	225	22,01,023	24,15,000	2,13,977			
The Gakwar's Petlad	159	13	1,333	102	13	800	62	93,751	43,800			49,951	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	159	108	11,430	106	108	10,200	94	6,84,195	4,71,000			2,13,195	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	2,618	202	10	4,100	410	1,13,790	1,44,000	30,210			
Metric gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	3,840	58	66	4,100	62	1,86,459	2,20,000	33,541			
The Gakwar's Melisana	85	93	6,720	72	93	5,600	60	3,14,431	2,25,000			89,431	
Kolhapur	76	29	2,067	71	29	1,000	34	51,107	07,000			14,107	
Special gauge—													
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,983	55	79	2,900	37	1,61,073	1,50,000			11,073	
Ankleswar-Pardi (Kajipia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,526	69	22	1,200	55	45,921	38,500			7,421	
TOTAL													
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metric gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	168	334	27,741	113	334	30,600	92	12,26,437	11,62,000			64,437	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	5,341	116	46	4,300	93	1,31,308	1,40,000	8,692			
Jamnagar	67	364	30,360	83	364	2,100	41	8,22,650	81,700			36,550	
Godhpore-Bickaneer	42	60	2,242	37	60	19,400	53	94,164	7,86,000			7,904	
Godhpore-Chitor	78	94	8,578	91	94	7,000	74	2,71,202	2,71,000			202	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	82	898	8,262	94	898	65,500	69	25,45,761	25,20,000			18,801	
TOTAL													
GRAND TOTAL													

Shahad Shadipali railway—

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 11th December, 1897

Total earnings from the 1st May to the 11th December, 1897

Total earnings from the 1st May to the 11th December, 1896.

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipali railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1897.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Warora Coal, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khámgaon, and the Amravati railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 11th December, 1897.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 11th December, 1897.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 11th December, 1897.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 11th December, 1897.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 11th December, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO

*Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
1st January to 31st October 1897, compared with the*

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Rangoon			Total		
	1895.	1896	1897.	1895.	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
Imports in October												
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	3,777	3,436	2,845	..	20,307	1,770	..	..	..	3,777	3,436	2,845
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	12,806	37,429	13,735	37,846	4,295	31	18,317	1,112	1,112	43,153	75,641	1,000
Panjab	1,170	6,513	619	8,033	781	..	..	..	..	1,170	6,513	619
Cent. Provs. . . . .	..	..	..	1,090	37,816	10,120	..	..	..	1,090	37,816	10,120
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	40,794	..	..	130	1,000	1,000	40,794	..	..
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,537	6,906	..	..	..	..	2,537	6,906
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	945	1,051	..	..	..	..	945	1,051	..
Berar	240	..	1,450	4,385	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	1,450
Assam	430	949	590	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	949	590
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	..	340	1,063	7,615	7,107	1,286	..	..	..	..	340	1,063
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	..	..	..	356	1,007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,790	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	18,423	48,967	20,605	96,873	86,216	20,302	18,787	14,272	3,015	1,108	109,151	52,005
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	3,124	389	*	..	..	*	..	*	..	3,124	389
Bombay	*	10,239	7,511	*	..	..	*	..	*	..	10,239	7,511
Sind . . . . .	*	..	..	..	4,000	1,063	*	..	*	..	4,000	1,063
Madras	*	22	..	..	75	57	*	..	*	..	22	..
Burma	*	1,010	..	..	..	..	*	..	*	..	1,010	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	..	..	..	1,240	28,711	*	..	*	..	1,240	28,711
Foreign countries . . .	*	656	521	..	2,200	2,903	*	..	*	..	656	521
TOTAL	*	15,081	8,421	..	2,114	31,544	*	..	*	..	15,081	8,421
TOTAL OF IMPORTS . .	18,423	64,048	29,026	96,873	108,320	62,060	18,787	14,272	3,015	1,108	109,640	60,426

Imports from January to October

COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	62,374	63,845	102,669	..	272,279	244,445	..	..	62,374	63,845	102,669	..
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	252,043	247,021	283,975	197,132	75,240	61,737	144,113	295,475	277,469	519,301	414,706	421,491
Panjab	58,116	44,123	62,406	75,240	188,274	186,738	..	..	277,469	414,706	421,491	..
Cent. Provs.	5,013	6,794	12,277	89,519	188,274	186,738	..	..	94,532	195,068	199,015	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	38	5	2,178,168	2,333,138	1,730,890	..	..	2,178,168	2,333,138	1,730,890	..
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	241,579	196,487	185,508	196,487	185,508	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	40,801	81,861	19,657	..	..	40,801	81,861	19,657	..
Berar	16,627	56,629	49,298	626,439	896,871	749,413	..	..	64,366	953,800	798,711	..
Assam	13,654	15,242	17,033	..	..	..	..	..	13,654	15,242	17,033	..
Raj. & C. I.	28,190	13,157	36,588	680,895	592,249	807,788	..	..	709,085	605,406	844,376	..
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	..	..	..	26,999	34,402	28,089	..	..	26,999	34,402	28,089	..
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,995	234	..	..	..	3,995	234	..
TOTAL	436,017	446,849	563,411	3,915,250	4,478,177	3,829,003	385,692	491,963	482,796	4,736,959	5,416,989	4,875,210
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	13,305	19,865	*	..	2,165	*	..	*	13,305	22,030	..
Bombay	*	114,912	70,530	*	59,126	38,939	*	..	*	174,038	109,469	..
Sind . . . . .	*	..	..	..	194,742	112,653	*	..	*	194,742	112,653	..
Madras	*	20,707	1,441	..	7,050	6,838	*	..	*	27,737	8,279	..
Burma	*	10,370	6,620	..	2,559	561	*	..	*	12,929	7,181	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	..	..	..	1,127,838	588,877	*	..	*	1,127,839	588,877	..
Foreign countries . . .	*	5,165	2,035	..	70,141	33,754	*	..	*	75,306	35,789	..
TOTAL	*	164,459	100,491	..	1,461,456	783,178	*	..	*	1,625,916	884,278	..
TOTAL OF IMPORTS . .	436,017	611,308	663,902	3,915,250	5,939,633	4,612,181	385,692	491,964	482,796	4,736,959	5,701,267	4,875,210

* Figures not available.
NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of October 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
Imports in October.												
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	37,566	46,114	4,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,566	46,114	4,780
N.-W. P. & Oudh	93,536	57,393	98,417	123	130	502	...	...	...	93,536	57,523	98,919
Panjab	8,133	13,507	10,851	126	481	6,995	142,770	94,463	268,064	151,029	108,511	285,910
Cent. Provs.	520	42,170	...	47	2,469	124	...	...	...	567	44,645	124
Bombay	...	...	...	44,366	59,073	10,479	...	...	...	44,366	59,073	10,479
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	218,708	128,119	33,128	218,708	128,119	33,128
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	752	...	...	777	...	...	...	...	...	1,529	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	5,770	1,831	4,645	...	...	...	5,770	1,831	4,645
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	471	...	...	...	...	...	471	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	...
TOTAL	139,757	160,002	114,048	50,432	66,381	22,745	361,478	222,573	301,192	551,667	448,956	437,985
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	2,000	...	...	189	395	...	60	60	...	2,249	455
Sind	...	...	...	...	209,455	87,833	...	24	26	...	209,479	87,859
Madras	...	1,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,509	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	52	999	...	...	...	...	52	999
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	12,149	...	...	11,539	...	...	23,688	...
TOTAL	...	3,509	...	...	221,845	89,227	...	11,623	86	...	236,977	89,313
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	139,757	163,511	114,048	50,432	288,226	111,972	361,478	234,196	301,278	551,667	685,933	527,298

Imports from January to October.

WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	653,102	376,704	123,095	...	...	222	...	...	...	653,102	376,704	123,317
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,468,920	828,168	1,037,147	568,471	8,717	73,180	...	...	...	2,037,391	836,885	1,110,327
Panjab	190,173	112,986	69,593	744,566	15,737	29,828	5,332,893	1,375,260	1,251,379	6,267,632	1,503,983	1,350,800
Cent. Provs.	21,128	117,773	26,854	697,135	635,939	23,321	...	...	...	718,263	753,712	50,175
Bombay	...	...	...	921,260	1,209,781	191,545	2,085,910	856,032	689,340	2,085,910	1,209,781	191,545
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	47	5,798	...	51,537	34,466	152	...	...	...	51,584	40,264	152
Assam	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	284
Raj. & C. I.	990	...	278	348,807	576,177	54,591	...	...	...	349,797	576,177	54,869
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,225	1,503	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,503	27
Mysore	...	...	...	...	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	5,747	...
TOTAL	2,336,830	1,441,507	1,257,251	3,333,104	2,488,067	372,866	7,418,803	2,231,292	1,940,719	13,083,737	6,160,866	3,570,836
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	804	75	...	4,659	9	...	822	...	...	6,285	84
Bombay	...	2,000	...	...	415,417	5,955	...	1,276	60	...	418,693	6,015
Sind	...	...	...	...	772,866	996,404	...	24	61	...	772,890	996,465
Madras	...	1,509	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	1,509	86
Burma	...	...	...	...	139,717	...	...	22	...	...	139,739	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	2	...	...	38,642	14,082	...	21,256	...	...	59,900	14,082
Foreign countries	...	...	82,254	...	41,019	54,882	...	19,503	1,216	...	60,522	138,352
TOTAL	...	4,315	82,329	...	1,412,320	1,071,418	...	42,903	1,337	...	1,459,538	1,155,084
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,336,830	1,445,822	1,339,580	3,333,104	3,900,387	1,444,284	7,418,803	2,274,195	1,942,056	13,088,737	7,620,404	4,725,920

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st October 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi.			TOTAL		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in October.												
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	99,229	240,004	135,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,229	240,004	135,155
N-W P. & Oudh	20,212	28,400	36,438	772	5,252	2,715	...	...	...	20,212	33,652	39,133
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	2,031	...	...	2,031	...
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	2,276	...	5,946	35,250	3,171	...	...	...	5,946	40,526	3,171
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	5,153	52,431	8,471	...	...	...	5,153	57,431	8,471
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3,701	...	...	...	...	...	3,701	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	10,030	21,122	5,313	...	...	...	10,030	21,122	5,313
Assam . . . . .	...	472	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	829
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	3,195	3,840	1,847	...	...	...	3,195	3,840	1,847
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	5,947	295	...	...	...	...	5,947	295
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	119,441	271,152	172,422	25,146	136,546	21,812	423	2,034	10	145,010	409,732	194,244
By Sea—												
Bengal	#	623	...	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	623	...
Bombay . . . . .	#	...	...	#	7	...	#	...	10	#	7	10
Sind . . . . .	#	...	...	#	4,932	...	#	...	...	#	4,932	...
Madras . . . . .	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	...	...
Burma . . . . .	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	#	...	...	#	31	...	#	...	...	#	31	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	#	...	...	#	1,013	1,911	#	...	...	#	1,013	1,911
TOTAL	#	623	...	#	5,966	1,911	#	...	10	#	6,614	1,921
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	119,441	271,780	172,422	25,146	142,512	23,723	423	2,034	20	145,010	416,346	196,165
Imports from January to October.												
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,843,070	2,172,385	1,764,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,843,070	2,172,385	1,764,780
N-W P. & Oudh	749,881	536,647	642,984	36,966	24,232	42,098	1,710	1,229	...	749,881	502,108	685,082
Panjab	1,180	469	...	3,586	25	...	24,387	13,712	2,546	788,557	14,206	3,546
Cent. Provs.	59,724	86,703	1,439	335,567	352,604	104,968	...	...	...	29,153	439,367	106,467
Bombay . . . . .	...	194	...	1,141,000	1,460,676	93,561	...	...	...	395,311	1,467,170	93,561
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	...	28
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	55,066	101,150	103	...	...	...	55,066	101,150	103
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	465,496	709,696	47,770	...	...	...	407,584	773,451	51,999
Assam	9,421	32,636	36,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,421	32,636	36,821
Raj. & C. I.	3,318	...	7	210,092	191,927	95,151	...	...	...	213,410	191,927	95,151
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	371,607	557,221	35,620	...	...	...	371,607	557,221	35,620
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	416	164	157	...	...	...	416	164	157
TOTAL	2,668,682	2,892,789	2,450,260	2,619,816	3,404,055	419,428	26,097	15,156	2,574	5,314,595	6,312,000	2,872,262
By Sea—												
Bengal	#	1,061	...	#	175	...	#	...	...	#	1,236	...
Bombay . . . . .	#	...	...	#	1,123	1,641	#	...	...	#	1,123	1,681
Sind . . . . .	#	...	...	#	7,661	1,087	#	70	40	#	7,661	1,087
Madras	#	208	...	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	208	...
Burma . . . . .	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	...	...	#	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	#	...	...	#	19,643	5,216	#	...	...	#	19,643	5,216
Foreign countries	#	4	...	#	3,300	9,168	#	...	...	#	3,304	9,168
TOTAL	#	1,273	...	#	31,902	17,112	#	70	40	#	33,245	17,152
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,668,682	2,894,062	2,450,260	2,619,816	3,435,957	436,540	26,097	15,226	2,614	5,314,595	6,345,245	2,889,414

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of October 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Articles and whence Exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
Imports in October.												
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	77	130	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	130	51
N.-W. P. & Oudh	10,381	20,740	1,225	2	9	13	...	...	...	10,383	20,749	1,238
Punjab	1	1	...	15	...	...	717	1,397	658	733	1,409	653
Cent. Provs.	...	30	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Bombay	...	...	1	627	1,018	406	...	...	...	627	1,018	407
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	332	344	451	332	344
Madras	...	...	...	3	80	26	...	...	...	3	80	26
Berar	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	37	38	...	...	...	...	37	38
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	9	67	24	...	...	...	9	67	24
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,459	20,971	1,277	656	1,213	507	1,168	1,729	1,002	12,283	23,913	2,786
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sind	...	...	...	...	1,846	719	...	...	...	...	1,846	719
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	...	...	4	...	1,846	719	...	...	1	...	1,846	724
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	10,459	20,971	1,281	656	3,059	1,226	1,168	1,729	1,003	12,283	25,759	3,510

Imports from January to October.

INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	16,491	13,450	16,549	3	...	...	...	...	...	16,494	13,450	16,549
N.-W. P. & Oudh	15,689	23,418	4,235	23	16	13	...	...	...	15,712	23,434	4,248
Punjab	1,428	12	308	37	5	76	4,330	7,384	3,774	5,815	7,401	4,158
Cent. Provs.	9	30	...	5	2	8	...	...	...	14	32	8
Bombay	...	...	1	1,348	3,449	1,397	...	...	...	1,348	3,449	1,398
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,520	7,148	3,192	4,520	7,148	3,192
Madras	...	...	...	695	653	129	...	...	...	695	653	129
Berar	...	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	300	280	232	...	...	...	317	280	232
Nizam's Terr.	17	2	...	19	194	166	...	...	...	19	196	166
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33,634	36,971	21,093	2,430	4,619	2,021	8,870	14,532	6,966	44,934	56,122	30,080
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	11	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	7,696	3,552	...	42	179	...	42	179
Sind	...	...	...	...	20	38	...	...	...	...	7,696	3,552
Madras	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	38
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	2	5	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	255	5
TOTAL	...	16	5	...	7,991	3,590	...	45	179	...	8,052	3,774
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	33,634	36,987	21,098	2,430	12,610	5,611	8,870	14,577	7,145	44,934	64,174	33,854

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 24th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

		IN THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER, OF									
		1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).											
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores		1,54	1,41	1,72	2,12	2,06	2,15	2,04	2,19	2,37	2,50
Liquors											
Spirit		31,38	31,93	35,71	33,50	35,19	33,12	35,32	38,00	38,29	38,60
Other liquors		4,13	4,16	4,21	4,44	4,18	4,24	3,84	4,38	4,08	3,84
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	5,62	4,91	5,05	3,75
Chemical products and preparations		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,71	1,72	1,40	1,74
Cotton manufactures:											
Twist and yarn		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,14	—	—
Piece goods, grey		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,81	35,20	27,91
„ white		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,18	13,92	10,95
„ coloured		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,88	14,50	8,58
Other goods		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,06	1,32	1,16
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,22	2,16	2,30	2,54
Dyeing and tanning materials		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,92	2,50	2,49	2,74
Glass and glassware		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,00	2,32	2,61	1,81
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,85	4,60	5,08	4,69
Metals											
Copper		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,40	5,13	3,58	4,17
Iron and steel		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,60	2,58	2,56	2,78
Silver		—	—	—	—	—	—	22,91	20,54	20,42	28,82
In		—	—	—	—	—	—	99	80	84	73
Other metals		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00	1,61	1,10	1,90
Oils: Petroleum		7,93	10,61	10,96	11,38	11,09	13,79	15,37	29,51	27,92	3,44
Paints and colours		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01	1,16	1,18	1,06
Paper		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25	1,67	1,64	1,22
Provisions		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,40	6,14	5,56	6,14
Silk, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	—	8,31	9,70	8,87	6,05
Spices		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,57	2,02	2,20	2,84
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	1,06	80
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	—	7,78	9,58	9,38	11,90
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,39	1,40	1,85	76
Umbrellas		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	1,09	1,01	98
Wood and timber		—	—	—	—	—	—	70	1,01	73	77
Woollen goods		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,25	5,48	6,50	3,88
Imports by post		1	1	1	1	1	1	89	94	99	93
All other articles		2	2	2	3	2	15	15,08	15,86	15,82	16,01
TOTAL		45,01	48,14	51,73	51,48	52,55	53,76	1,57,63	2,04,68	2,42,52	2,35,37
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)											
Rice and rice-flour		29,60	38,40	51,06	44,52	35,79	37,85	50,83	50,38	39,51	31,49
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE		74,61	86,54	1,02,79	96,00	88,34	91,61	2,08,46	3,15,06	2,82,03	2,66,86
TOTAL NET REVENUE		72,63	84,38	1,00,13	92,98	86,02	88,81	2,03,60	3,07,44	2,74,01	2,61,27
<i>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.</i>											
Bengal	{ Import	13,96	15,72	16,79	17,62	18,88	18,75	42,83	1,02,82	90,73	83,93
	{ Export	9,68	7,24	10,16	10,87	8,65	8,54	9,31	12,13	7,68	4,04
Bombay	{ Import	12,15	12,30	14,35	14,06	14,50	16,31	76,89	96,28	95,24	92,48
	{ Export	90	1,13	1,07	75	1,21	1,09	2,16	1,72	1,72	1,78
Sind	{ Import	4,06	4,11	4,74	4,49	4,16	4,36	8,39	14,53	15,32	14,21
	{ Export	27	36	51	43	50	34	44	42	28	43
Madras	{ Import	7,54	7,28	8,28	7,37	6,96	7,07	14,70	24,34	17,83	21,76
	{ Export	3,52	4,75	3,08	2,64	2,87	3,46	4,79	3,23	5,83	7,68
Burma	{ Import	6,30	7,37	6,30	6,39	6,60	5,57	11,06	20,15	16,54	18,27
	{ Export	14,25	24,12	34,85	28,36	21,69	23,32	33,03	31,82	22,84	16,69

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, December 11th, 1897.

The quiet settled weather, which has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the past few weeks, was maintained until the middle of the week under review, when a change set in in the north-west, and the type of unsettled conditions, which is associated with the cold weather rainfall, was established. From Sunday to Tuesday pressure was high and uniform over Northern and Central India and low over the south of the Bay, while dry northerly winds prevailed over the Bay area, dry easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula, and light variable airs over Northern and Central India. During this period the weather was practically rainless throughout India. These general conditions continued over the greater part of India until the close of the week, but, in the north-west, an interesting series of changes set, which, although confined to the north-west, materially modified the weather in that region. On Monday, the 6th December, a shower was reported from Teheran and on the 7th from Jask, while cloudy weather appeared at the stations on the north-west frontier of India. These unsettled conditions were followed by the appearance of a slight depression over Sind and by showers at Quetta, Chaman, Cherat and Dera Ismail Khan and subsequently at Lahore, Sialkote and on the North-West Himalayas. On the 9th a fresh and brisk fall of the barometer was reported from Persia, and, on the 10th, the observations showed that a much more considerable area of unsettled weather was approaching North-West India, which by the morning of the 11th had given snow to Kashmir and Baluchistan and rain to several places in the Punjab and Upper Sind. With the approach of this disturbed area the wind changed in the north-west and strong squally easterly and south-easterly winds replaced the light variable breezes which had previously prevailed. The weather has been steadily cooler than usual over the Peninsula, Burma and parts of the Central Provinces and of Bengal, while it has been steadily warmer elsewhere. As a consequence, the mean temperature of the whole country, both for each day of the week and for the whole week, has been very nearly normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 5th December.*—The barometer had risen everywhere. Pressure was high in the north and centre and low in the south and exceeded the normal average throughout the whole country. Calms and variable breezes prevailed within the high-pressure area in the north and centre, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was high over North-West India and over Assam and Upper Burma, and was low elsewhere. Light showers had been received at Darjeeling and Trincomalee, but elsewhere the weather had been dry.

Monday, 6th December.—The barometer had again risen everywhere. Gradients had slightly increased in steepness, but otherwise the general conditions of pressure were unchanged. The winds were likewise practically unaltered. The mean temperature was higher than usual over North-West India and lower than usual elsewhere. The excess was over 4° at Kurrachi and Hyderabad and the defect over 4° at Akyab. There had been no rainfall over India and Burma, but Teheran reported about $\frac{1}{2}$ " and Trincomalee 1'35."

Tuesday, 7th December.—Pressure had given way almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in the north-west. Pressure remained high and uniform over the northern and central parts of India and low in the extreme south, but, owing to the excess of fall in the north, the pressure difference had considerably diminished. Calms and light airs were reported from the north

and centre, and elsewhere the winds were practically unchanged. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the average was the same as on the preceding day. The weather had again been rainless over India and Burma, but Jask (Persian Gulf) and the Ceylon stations reported showers.

Wednesday, 8th December.—Pressure had continued to decrease. The fall had been rapid in Sind, and a shallow depression had appeared over that Province. Elsewhere the distribution of pressure was generally unchanged. The barometer read below the normal average over the extreme north-west and south-west, and above elsewhere—most so in Madras. The winds had shifted to south-east at several places in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but were otherwise little changed. The mean temperature was high over the greater part of Northern India and low over the Peninsula and Burma. Light showers had been received over Baluchistan and the West Punjab, but elsewhere over India and Burma the weather remained dry.

Thursday, 9th December.—Pressure had recovered slightly to rapidly over the extreme north-west of India and had given way briskly in Burma. Elsewhere the changes were unimportant. The Sind depression had filled up and a large high-pressure area covered North-Western and Central India. Pressure remained lowest in the extreme south and gradients were increasing. Some westerly winds had appeared down the Gangetic plain, but in general the winds were little changed. The temperature had fallen fast, and to below the normal average over Baluchistan and the West Punjab, but in general the temperature remained excessive over Northern India and in defect over the Peninsula and Burma. Light snow had been received in Kashmir and light rain over the North-West Himalayas and at some Punjab plains stations.

Friday, 10th December.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan, but had changed very slightly over India. The general distribution of pressure was unaltered and the barometer ranged from 30.14" at Ajmere to 29.82" at Colombo. The winds had shifted to south-east over Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and the westerly wind down the Gangetic plain had become more marked, but otherwise the winds were little changed. The mean temperature remained high over Northern India and low over the Peninsula and Burma. Light snow had again fallen over Kashmir, while rain had been received at Ispahan and at one or two places in the extreme south.

Saturday, 11th December.—The barometer had been steady over North-East India and Burma, but had fallen elsewhere. Over North-West India the fall had been brisk to very rapid. A shallow depression was shown over the western desert, while a deepish storm was appearing over the North Punjab. Strong squally south-east winds were reported from Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas, while elsewhere the winds remained little altered either in direction or force. The mean temperature remained high over Northern India with the exception of the West Punjab and lower than usual over the Peninsula and Burma. The weather was very disturbed in the north-west. Snow had fallen over Kashmir and Baluchistan, and rain at several places in the Punjab and Upper Sind.

Temperature.—Over the greater part of the country the temperature distribution relatively to the normal has been very steady. On nearly all days of the week the mean temperature has been higher than usual over the greater part of Northern India and lower than usual over the greater part of the Peninsula and of Burma. These variations from the average, though not large, have been very steady, except in one region, *viz.*, the west of the Punjab and Baluchistan. In this region at the commencement of the week the heat was greater than usual, but, with the approach of the unsettled weather, there occurred a sudden fall of temperature to below the normal.

The following table gives temperature data for the week.—

PROVINCE	DECEMBER 1897							Mean variation of week
	5th.	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2.4	—1.8	—1.4	—1.4	—1.3	—1.4	—1.2	—1.6
Bengal and Assam	—1.2	—0.7	—0.4	—0.4	—0.2	0	—0.5	—0.6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.5	+1.1	+2.0	+1.3	+0.7
Punjab	+1.5	+1.1	+0.6	+1.9	+1.2	+1.8	+1.4	+1.4
Bombay	+0.6	+0.4	—0.3	—1.7	—1.4	—1.7	—0.6	—0.7
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.0	+0.2	—1.4	—0.9	—0.9	—0.6	—0.1	—0.4
Central India and Gujarat	+2.1	+2.1	+1.0	+1.5	+1.2	+1.5	+1.8	+1.6
Sind and Rajputana	+2.5	+3.3	+1.7	+3.5	+3.0	+3.5	+2.2	+2.8
Madras	—1.6	—1.2	—0.8	—2.2	—1.3	—0.9	—1.4	—1.3
Mean for whole of India	+0.3	+0.4	—0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2

The daily variations of temperature for the whole country exhibit very small departures from the normal average, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the week is only 0.2° above the normal. The provincial variations, however, show larger departures, thus in Burma and Madras the mean has been about 1½° below the normal, while in the Punjab, Gujarat and Central India it has been about 1½° and in Sind and Rajputana nearly 3° above the normal.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has been as light if not lighter than that reported during the past few weeks, but a large and important change has occurred in its distribution. Hitherto what rain has fallen has been reported from Burma and the south of the Peninsula, the whole of the remaining parts of the Indian region having been dry, but during the present week Burma has been wholly without rain and the south of the Peninsula practically without rain, while the area of unsettled and showery conditions has been transferred suddenly to the north-west frontier. This change in the position of the area of showery weather was attributable to the approach of a depression or depressions from the westward through Persia. The first indication of this approach was afforded by the message from Teheran on December the 6th, which reported that half an inch of rain had been received at that station. On the following day Jask, on the Persian Gulf, reported showers which, by the morning of the 8th, had extended to Quetta, Chaman, Dera Ismail Khan and Cherat, and by the 9th to Kashmir, Murree, Lahore and Sialkot. From that day till the close of the week light snow continued to be received over the mountain regions surrounding the north-west frontier of India and light rain at several of the plains stations in the Punjab and Upper Sind. Practically the whole of the rainfall of the week was due to the approach of this area of disturbed weather, but in the extreme south of the Peninsula there occurred a few local showers.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that six of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, the Central Punjab, the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and Malabar received effective rain, while four other divisions, *viz.*, the South Punjab, the submontane Punjab, the Punjab Hills and South Madras received rain, the average amount of which was, however, less than one-tenth of an inch. The largest amount reported was 0.40" in Baluchistan followed by 0.26" in the West Punjab and in the Central Punjab. In most of the Punjab divisions as well as in Sind and Baluchistan the small anticipated fall of the week was slightly exceeded.

This fall of rain in the north-west has slightly diminished the amount of the seasonal deficiency in that region and, in the case of the West Punjab and of Sind, has turned it into an excess, but in other respects the situation as regards the seasonal rainfall is very similar to that which was recorded during the past few weeks. The most serious deficiency is in the Madras coast districts.

There have been no large totals during the week under review, but the following are worth recording:—Chuman (Lahore) 0.86"; Hafizabad (Gujranwalla) 1.65"; Ajnala (Amritsar) 0.65"; Naushera (Peshawar) 0.56"; Bannu 0.63"; Bhera (Shahpur) 1.49"; Sheikbuddin (Dera Ismail Khan) 0.72"; Shikarpur 0.53"; and Cochin 3.65".

PROVINCE	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH DECEMBER 1897			RAINFALL DATA FROM 17TH OCTOBER TO 11TH DECEMBER 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of Division	Average normal rainfall of Division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of Division to date	Average normal rainfall from 17th Oct to 11th Dec	Excess or defect of rainfall in per cent
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
BURMA	1 Tenasserim	0	0	0	0.95	5.20	+ 55
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0.06	-0.06	4.75	7.15	- 33
	3 Central do	0	0.02	-0.02	5.07	4.15	+ 22
	4 Upper do	0	0.04	-0.04	3.89	3.74	+ 4
	5 Arakan	0	0.07	-0.07	9.23	7.15	+ 29
	6 Eastern Bengal	0	0.31	-0.31	5.35	4.20	+ 27
BENGAL AND ASSAM	7 Assam Suima	0	0.41	-0.41	5.20	5.07	- 2
	8 Do Hills	0	0.14	-0.14	5.54	5.00	+ 11
	9 Do Brahmaputra	0	0.07	-0.07	2.01	2.50	- 20
	10 Deltaic Bengal	0	0.14	-0.14	1.96	2.75	- 29
	11 Central do	0	0.09	-0.09	2.51	2.41	+ 4
	12 North do	0	0.03	-0.03	0.51	2.25	- 77
	13 Bengal Hills	0	0.01	-0.01	0.78	2.05	- 62
	14 Orissa	0	0.19	-0.19	5.11	4.00	+ 28
	15 Chota Nagpur	0	0.05	-0.05	1.89	1.00	+ 47
	16 South Bihar	0	0	0	2.41	1.15	+ 50
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH	17 North do	0	0.01	-0.01	1.51	1.32	+ 13
	18 North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0	0	3.30	0.92	+ 265
	19 South Oudh	0	0.01	-0.01	0.17	0.47	- 64
	20 North do	0	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00	+ 0
	21 North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0.02	-0.02	0.11	0.23	- 52
	22 North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0.00	-0.00	0	0.10	- 100
	23 North-Western Provin- ces East Submontane	0	0.01	-0.01	0.89	0.30	+ 3
	24 North-Western Provin- ces West Submontane	0	0.02	-0.02	0	0.15	- 100
	25 North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0.02	-0.02	0.08	0.36	- 78
	26 South-East Punjab	0	0.03	-0.03	0	0.13	- 100
PUNJAB	27 South do	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.20	- 95
	28 Central do	0.06	0.01	+0.25	0.20	0.30	- 28
	29 Punjab Submontane	0.09	0.03	+0.00	0.00	0.27	- 67
	30 Do Hills	0.04	0.04	0	0.04	0.01	+ 95
	31 North Punjab	0.14	0.04	+0.10	0.14	0.00	+ 100
	32 West do	0.20	0.01	+0.25	0.20	0.13	+ 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar	0.10	0.31	-0.21	4.74	9.45	- 50
	34 Madras South-Cen- tral	0	0.30	-0.30	2.36	8.81	- 73
	35 Coorg	0	0.14	-0.14	2.42	7.78	- 69
	36 Mysore	0	0.09	-0.09	0.59	5.43	- 89
	37 Konkan	0	0.01	-0.01	0.22	3.47	- 94
	38 Bombay Deccan	0	0.02	-0.02	0.86	3.79	- 77
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	39 Hyderabad North	0	0.01	-0.01	0.20	2.32	- 91
	40 Khandesh	0	0.07	-0.07	0.44	2.15	- 80
	41 Berar	0	0.07	-0.07	0.44	2.15	- 80
	42 Central Provinces West	0	0.08	-0.08	0.89	1.44	- 36
	43 Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0.08	-0.08	0.82	1.20	- 32
	44 Central Provinces East	0	0.05	-0.05	2.08	1.34	+ 55
BOMBAY (NORTH).	45 Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.59	- 100
	46 Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0.32	- 100
	47 Sind	0.14	0.03	+0.11	0.14	0.13	+ 8
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0.40	0.20	+0.20	0.40	0.43	- 7
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49 Central India East	0	0.14	-0.14	0.11	0.04	+ 83
	50 Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0.14	-0.14	0	0.46	- 100
	51 West Rajputana	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.12	- 100
	52 East Coast North	0	0.01	-0.01	4.67	8.57	- 46
MADRAS	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0.05	-0.05	3.20	5.29	- 40
	53 Hyderabad South	0	0.13	-0.13	1.36	1.29	+ 5
	54 Madras Central	0	0.08	-0.08	0.70	5.20	- 87
	55 East Coast Central	0	0.34	-0.34	2.03	11.58	- 77
	56 Do. South	0	1.38	-1.38	3.97	15.90	- 75
	57 Madras South	0.06	0.95	-0.89	6.53	11.35	- 42

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 16th December 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th December.*—The rainfall during the week was fair to good along the coast of Tanjore and Madura, elsewhere it was very slight or nil. The water-supply is generally insufficient for irrigation except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are general, but are retarded in parts by the want of rain. The wet crops are generally in good condition, but the dry crops generally and the wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is generally sufficient, and fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are fluctuating with a slight tendency to fall. On the Nellore test works there were 1,000 workers and 40 persons gratuitously relieved. There is no improvement in prospects.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Rain is urgently wanted for the late crops which are withering in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Bijapur. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in the greater part of Ahmednagar and the late crops in five talukas of Poona have been blighted. Crops have also been injured by locusts or other insects in one taluka of Dharwar and in one of Shikarput. The harvesting of the early crops is progressing in five and the sowing of late crops in three districts. Preparations for the next season have commenced in parts of Kolaba, Khandesh and Satara. The fodder-supply is sufficient. ~~Agricultural stock is healthy.~~ Prices have fallen in nine districts, elsewhere they are almost stationary. ~~Prices in affected districts were—~~ Belgaum 19½, Bijapur 15½, Sholapur 9½, and Poona 12, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 989, Sholapur 9,530, Poona 5,275, Belgaum 903; total 16,697, of whom 15,949 are relief workers and 758 dependants. Of relief workers—5,445 are men, 7,643 women, and 2,861 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 57 women, and 692 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,113, including 59 in poor-houses, Poona 2,838, total 4,951, of whom 1,692 are men, 1,844 women, and 1,415 children. Total number on relief, 21,648.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th December.*—There was no rain during the week. The general prospects of the crops continue favourable, except, as previously reported, in the flooded tracts of Chittagong. The harvesting of winter rice is everywhere progressing. All spring crops, sugarcane, poppy and indigo are doing well. Locusts appeared in parts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna, and did slight damage to the mustard crop and in the 24-Parganas to the cereals also. There was a fall in the price of new rice in some districts. The fodder-supply is reported to be sufficient except at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd December.*—The weather is clear and cold. Slight showers are reported from three districts, but rain is needed generally throughout the provinces. The irrigation of crops is in active progress. So far prospects continue favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a slight rise in six districts and a fall in eight districts; otherwise they are fairly stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Rain has fallen in Ferozepur, Mooltan, Siukot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly over. Pressing of sugarcane and picking of cotton continue. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported good. The recent rain has benefited the crops, but more is still required. The outturn of cotton is said to be below the average in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The stocks of food-grain are reported scarce in parts of Amritsar. Grain is still being exported from Hissar. Locusts passed over the three tahsils of Rawalpindi, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good state; they are losing condition in

Sialkot only, owing to overwork and want of sufficient fodder. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Sialkot and in parts of Dehra Ismail Khan. Prices are generally falling slightly, they are rising in Peshawar and are unchanged in Delhi, Ferozepur, Multan, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dehra Ismail Khan. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 13, gram 11 to 12, barley 14, bulrush millet 14 to 22, maize 15½ to 21½, great millet 15, and rice 9 to 9½, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 20th December.*—The weather is generally clear and cold with slight clouds in Damoh and Nagpur. The harvesting of the autumn crops is almost completed, and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The outturns of the former are reported to be in Mandla 10 and in Narsinghpur 14 to 16 annas, in Bhandara the estimate for rice is 16 to 18 annas, for cotton it is 12 annas in Hoshangabad and ranges from 14 to 17 annas in other districts. Sugarcane-pressing continues, the estimated yield in Bhandara is 12 annas. The standing winter crops are generally in good condition, but are reported to be suffering somewhat from insufficiency of moisture and absence of dew in Hoshangabad, the Katol tahsil of Nagpur and the Harsud tahsil of Nimai; and rain would now be beneficial in all districts. Slight damage to linseed from cloudy weather is reported in the Drug tahsil of Raipur and to pulses and *mil* from frost and extreme cold in Mandla, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Balaghat. Prices—wheat has fallen somewhat in Saugor, Seoni, Wardha and Raipur, rice and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are generally easy; the price of rice has fallen in Balaghat and Raipur since last week, but it is still comparatively high. The numbers on relief have now fallen below 25,000. The numbers on relief works were—Balaghat 2,654 and Bilaspur 48, total 2,702. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 360, Damoh 339, Jubbulpore 1,177, Mandla 470, Seoni 220, Narsinghpur 415, Hoshangabad 344, Betul 599, Chhindwara 1,461, Wardha 31, Bhandara 1,512, Balaghat 4,159, Raipur 4,421, and Bilaspur 5,145; total 20,850. Total number on relief, 23,561. There were also 11,801 persons employed on railway works. Details of relief workers—men 955, women 1,170, and children 581. Dependents—men and women 4, and children 337. Poor-houses—men 680, women 817, and children 3,030. Otherwise relieved—men 1,595, women 4,100, and children 6,856, with 3,148 unclassified. Wage prices—Balaghat 13, and Bilaspur 14, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th December.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy has been completed in most districts and the reaping of the wet-weather paddy is progressing. The crop prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of the wet-weather paddy is in progress and cultivation of the dry-weather paddy and island crops is progressing. No rain has fallen during the week and prospects in Pakokku and Yamethun have not improved; in Minbu most of the millet crop on high lands in the Kyabin township has failed owing to cessation of rain. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Upper Chindwin; slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo, and has fallen in Mandalay.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st December.*—The weather is seasonable. The harvesting of the late rice is in progress. Prospects are generally good. Sowing of mustard and pulses is nearly finished. The condition of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur, elsewhere, it is fair. Pruning of tea is in progress. Prices:—common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 13, Dhubri 10½, Tezpur 9, Nowgong 8, Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 10, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th December.*—**MYSORE.** Prospects are favourable. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur, and have fallen in Kolar and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in four districts.

COORG. Rainfall 2 cents. The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th December.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cold. Cutting of *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton-picking are in progress. The winter crops are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient for requirements. The prices of food-grains shew a tendency to

fall. Prices — *Jowar*—Akola 18, Amraoti 18, Basim 20, Buldana 16, Ellichpur 17, Wun 22, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD. No rain during the week. One or two taluks have already reported that the spring crop is withering. Rice sowings are in progress, but will be limited owing to a short supply of water in tanks. The autumn harvest has been completed. The prices of grain, though slightly risen in parts, are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{3}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *jawar* 12 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th December.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. The standing crops are generally in good condition, though some slight damage by frost has been done in parts of Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is healthy and pasturage is good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, and are falling in other agencies. The condition of the opium crop is fair in Malwa, sowings have been finished in Bhopal and Bhopawar agencies. In Bundelkhand 1,521 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,269 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief, 2,790. Prices in Bundelkhand $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd December.*—Rainfall 4 cents in the Suratgurh tehsil of Bikanir. Agricultural operations are progressing. The standing crops are good. The harvesting of the autumn crops and sowing of the spring crops continue. Agricultural stock is fair in Meywar, good elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are slightly rising in Pertabgurh and Kerowlee; falling in Jhallawar, Haraoti, and Bikanir, fluctuating in Meywar and Kotah; and are steady elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 17.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 21st December.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue little below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 21st December.*—No rain during week. Prices are stationary. Spring sowings are in progress. Locusts passed over Jammu tehsil, but did no damage.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th December.*—No rain during week. The nights are cold and days bright and sunny. Wheat and barley are still being sown. Price—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	+ 602
Bombay . . .	15,649	4,705	20,354	16,697	4,951	21,648	+ 1,294
Central Provinces	2,570	60,757	63,327	2,702	20,859	23,561	—39,766
Central India . .	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	— 217
Rajputana . . .	...	19	19	...	17	17	— 2
TOTAL . . .	20,351	66,794	87,145	21,920	27,156	49,056	—38,089

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

APPOINTMENT OF A FAMINE COMMISSION TO FORMULATE FOR FUTURE
GUIDANCE THE EXPERIENCES OF THE FAMINE OF 1896-97.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. 35—215-26 (Famine), dated the 23rd December 1897

READ—

- (1) Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No 86, dated 25th November 1897.
- (2) Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 22nd December 1897.

RESOLUTION.

It has been decided, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to appoint a small Commission to formulate for future guidance the lessons which the famine experience of 1897 has to teach. The Governor General in Council will take another opportunity of publicly expressing his appreciation of the manner in which the operations for the relief of distress have been conducted, while any complete review of them must await the receipt of the Provincial reports. But the information already at his disposal warrants him in believing that, regarded with reference to their object, which was to prevent the loss of human life from starvation at the smallest expense to the tax-paying community, those operations have on the whole been conspicuously successful.

2. As was to be expected, however, the methods by which that object has been attained, and the measure of economy which has been secured in the administration of relief, have not been the same in all provinces. The organisation for the relief of distress which has been elaborated in each province on the lines laid down by the Famine Commission of 1878, and embodied in the Provincial Famine Codes, has now, for the first time in most of the affected provinces, been practically tested on a large scale; and on the whole it has stood the trial well. But while the experience of the past year has suggested no alterations in the main lines which were prescribed as the basis for the administration of relief, it has been found necessary, in almost every province, to depart in some not unimportant respects from the detailed provisions of the local Code in order to meet the differing conditions of distress. And the direction which these departures have taken has varied from province to province.

3. The experience thus gained will be of incalculable value when India is next face to face with famine. But in order to render it available for future guidance, it is essential to collect and collate it while the facts are fresh, and to embody it in amended Famine Codes. It is no doubt the case that, while the broad lines upon which relief is to be administered may properly be prescribed for the whole of India, variations in detail will be necessary under the varying conditions to be found in the several provinces, and that each province must retain its individual Code. But it is certain that almost every province will have something to learn from the experience of others, and it will be advisable to take special measures to collate that experience; and especially, where the cost of relief and the numbers relieved have been larger than elsewhere in proportion to the acuteness of the distress and the population affected by it, to enquire to what causes the excess was due, and whether an adherence to the lines followed in other provinces might not, on a future occasion, reduce the cost without diminishing the efficacy of the measures to be adopted.

4. The inquiry will be far narrower in scope than that entrusted to the larger Famine Commission, which was appointed with such signal advantage in 1878. Twenty years ago no general famine policy had been enunciated by Government, the experience gained in Behar in 1873 and in Southern India

in 1877 from what were virtually experiments in relief, was all that was available, and the Commission had to formulate a policy and to evolve general principles for guidance in the actual presence of famine. But this was, perhaps, the least important portion of their duties. They were also bidden to consider and advise upon measures of the widest possible nature, such as might "diminish the severity of famines, or place the people in a better condition for enduring them." The programme that was laid down by them accordingly under the head of "Measures of protection and prevention" has since then been actively prosecuted; and though much still remains and always will remain to be done, the omissions and defects are fully recognised, and are gradually being dealt with as opportunity offers, and no further general inquiry of this nature is either necessary or advisable. ~~So, too, the experience of the past year~~ has shown that the general lines of policy laid down in 1878 stand in no need of reconsideration. It is the details of the scheme of relief that require to be revised. But in such a matter details are hardly less important than principles.

5 The duties of the Commission will therefore be—

to examine the manner in which the provisions of the Famine Codes of the several provinces differ from one another, and in which their prescriptions have been departed from;

to inquire into the degree of success which has in each case attended the measures adopted, considered primarily with regard to the relief of distress and the saving of human life, and secondarily with regard to economy;

to advise as to the measures and methods of working which seem likely to prove most effective in these two respects; and

to make any inquiries and record any recommendations or opinions which it is thought will prove useful in the case of future famines.

It is to be understood that the object of the inquiry is to furnish guidance for the future, and that it is concerned with the past, only in so far as may be necessary to that end.

6. ~~The President of the Commission will be Sir James Broadwood Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. The Members of the Commission will be Surgeon-Colonel Richardson, lately Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., lately Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine); Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; and Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., Government Advocate, Nagpur, and Secretary to the Provincial Committee of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Mr. H. J. McIntosh, I.C.S., will be Secretary to the Commission.~~ The representation upon a small Commission of each province affected by the late famine is impossible; but the Government of India desire that each Local Government should nominate, to be attached to the Commission as a temporary Member while they are actually making inquiries within the province, one of its own officers who is personally acquainted with the practical working of the system of relief adopted, and whose presence will ensure that material points are not overlooked or misunderstood.

7. The Commission will be formally constituted on the arrival of Sir James Lyall and Dr. Richardson from England. They will probably wish to visit Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and possibly Berar, and to make inquiries upon the spot; but the Governor General in Council desires to leave the matter of method and procedure in the investigation with which they are charged entirely to their discretion. The general conduct of the inquiry and the regulation of the course of business before the Commission will be entrusted to the President in communication with the Members. The Commission, through their Secretary acting under the instructions of the President, will correspond direct with Local Governments and Departments of the Government of India, and with any Local authorities with whom direct communications may be authorised by Local Governments as a matter of convenience and in order to save time; and it is requested that all communications or requisitions for information emanating

from them may be treated as urgent and complied with promptly, and that in the event of the Commission visiting a province, they may be afforded every facility for their inquiries.

ORDER —Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments noted in the margin, to the Secretary to the Land Revenue Commission, and to the Foreign, Public Works, Home, and Finance Departments of the Government of India for information

Govt of Madras	Ch Commr of C P	
" Bombay.	" Assam	
" Bengal.	" Coorg.	
" N-W P. & Oudh	" Ajmere.	
" Punjab.	The Resident at Hyderabad	
" Burma.		

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information

By order,
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

